



ENVIRONMENTAL, FOREST, AND TERRITORIAL PLAN

BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

2024





EN ENVIRONMENTAL, FOREST, AND TERRITORIAL PLAN

BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

2024

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GLOSSARY

Ancestral areas

They are geographic areas that the Brunca people have historically used. They have a historical relationship; their territories and communities, which are part of their habitat and are used in various ways. They are of special importance for culture, spiritual values, and economic activities. Therefore, they manage access, use, and management of these lands, which are closely related to culture, customs, traditions, oral experiences, languages, history, art, spirituality, knowledge, care, access, and uses of resources, as well as material, spiritual, and economic elements that are symbols of the community's identity. These ancestral areas may be in the hands of Indigenous peoples, the private sector, or state institutions.

Indigenous care areas

They are geographical areas of traditional conservation of species, wildlife, or cultural, spiritual, or strategic areas essential to the lives of Indigenous peoples.

Good living

It means a harmonious life in continuous development, applying a growth in the quality of life for community members or Indigenous peoples in direct connection and balance with nature. It seeks a common good rather than just economic growth, by strengthening culture and identities. It aims to meet needs and provide access to services and goods, beyond well-being based solely on the accumulation of wealth.

Chagüite

It is a backyard cultivation system that recreates on a small scale a variety of food crops necessary for Brunca cuisine (such as yucca, plantains, tomatoes, chiles, bananas, yam, tiquisque, oranges, limes, etc., combined with smaller livestock: chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc.), medicinal plants and species used in the creation of crafts. It is the area close to the home where the family can easily plant and harvest.

Blue economy

It is a system that assumes the sustainable use of marine-coastal ecosystems for economic growth, improving livelihoods and employment, while preserving ecosystem health and environmental sustainability.

Ecosystems

It is a system composed of a set of organisms, the physical environment in which they live (habitat), and the relationships both biotic (biotic factors include all plants, animals, fungi, protozoa, and bacteria that interact in a given physical space) and abiotic (abiotic factors are conditions such as light, temperature, minerals, soil, and water, among others, that exist in a physical space and determine the existence of living beings) that are established among them.

Territorial governance

These are the relationships among the different stakeholders and community sectors involved in a process to decide, implement, and evaluate matters of interest in the Boruca territory. It involves the relationships of their regulations, rules, traditional organizations, or territorial administration.

Age groups

This refers to population groups of different ages, such as:

1. Elderly
2. Adults
3. Youth
4. Adolescence
5. Childhood

Biocultural indicators

It is a tool that allows for the quantitative and qualitative measurement and evaluation of the changes generated by a process or project in the cultural and environmental fields in the Boruca territory.

Game of the Little Devils or Cagrú Rojc

It is an ancestral tradition of the Brunca people of Boruca, where the participants (or diablitos) represent the Indigenous people facing the bull, which symbolizes the Spanish conquerors. In addition to its cultural significance, the game helps boost the local economy through tourism services and associated products such as crafts, particularly wooden masks and textiles made by local artisans.

Murex

It is a marine mollusk of the class of snails, which secretes a purple liquid that the Boruca population has ancestrally extracted using a cultural method that does not harm the mollusk. It is used to dye the thread of textiles.

Results Based Payment

It is a financial mechanism established internationally to recognize the efforts made by countries to reverse deforestation and significantly increase forest cover.

REDD+ Program

It is an international financial mechanism established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through which countries that have ratified the convention promote policies to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ means: reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the + symbol means that your implementation contains conservation components, sustainable forest management with participation of indigenous peoples and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Payment or Environmental Services Program

This is a financing mechanism developed by the Government of Costa Rica, to recognize forest landowners for the environmental services they generate through: mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, protection of biodiversity for conservation and sustainable use, protection of water for urban, rural or hydroelectric use, and natural scenic beauty for tourism and scientific purposes.

Ecosystem services

Also called environmental services, these are all the benefits that an ecosystem provides to society and that influence the health, quality of life and economic development of the people who make up the society.

Toponymy

It refers to the taxonomic study of the proper names of a given place, based on etymological, historical, and geographical information. A place name is a word or words used to indicate, denote or identify a geographic locality, a river or a mountain. Most toponymy has concentrated on the etymological study of names.



A woman with grey hair, wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a colorful floral t-shirt, and denim shorts, is sitting on a wooden bench made of concrete blocks. She is looking upwards and to the right. The background is a dense forest with many thin trees and green foliage. The ground is covered with dry leaves and twigs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Boruca Indigenous Integral Development Association and the Territorial Indigenous Consultation Body on behalf of the territory, express special appreciation to the communities involved in this process, to the people who participated in the workshops and to the members appointed to the environmental, forest, and territorial plan monitoring committees.

To the institutions involved in the creation of this plan, especially to the REDD+ Results-Based Payments Project, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the Ministry of Environment and Energy, the National Forest Financing Fund, and the National System of Conservation Areas.

PRESENTATION

This Environmental, Forest, and Territorial Plan of Boruca (EFTP Boruca) was developed from the vision and traditional knowledge of the Brunca people, applying the right to consultation, with the participation of representatives from community organizations in sectors such as the elderly, women, youth, cultural, productive, environmental, economic, and other specific community groups, as well as the general Indigenous population.

The development of the EFTP Boruca was based on the results of the consultation on REDD+ in Boruca and the consultation of the plan itself, in which the representatives of the sectoral community organizations worked, the community groups and the indigenous population in general. The Indigenous Integral Development Association of Boruca (ADIBORUCA) and the Territorial Indigenous Consultation Body (ICTI, for its acronym in Spanish) were responsible for updating and refreshing the consultation and developing of the EFTP of Boruca.

Within the framework of the REDD+ National Strategy Consultation, the discussion and update of the five special topics (with a view to the holistic relationship of the cosmogonic pillars and towards the long-term future of Boruca's development), the EFTP Boruca is a ten-year term plan and makes proposals for different time periods on strategic issues prioritized for the good living, specifically: territorial security, territorial governance, resource conservation, indigenous economy, strengthening of the Brunca identity, Brunca knowledge, monitoring and evaluation, women, youth, administration and implementation of the EFTP Boruca. The plan is accompanied by a set of strategies for its implementation.

To reach the EFTP, Boruca followed up on the contribution to territorial development, which, from the perspective of indigenous development, the organizational structures and communities of the territory have been collectively making, such as: ADIBORUCA, sectoral community organizations (for the elderly, women, mixed groups, youth, cultural, productive, environmental, economic, consultation, and others), community groups, others and the indigenous population in general.

INTRODUCTION

The Indigenous Integral Development Association of Boruca (ADIBORUCA) participated voluntarily throughout the entire consultation process of the REDD+ National Strategy (National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation or ENREDD+ for its acronym in Spanish) carried out since 2012. This process is developed by the National Secretariat REDD+ of the National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO, for its acronym in Spanish), the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC, for its acronym in Spanish) and with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). With this process, the preparation of the Environmental, Forestry, and Territorial Plan of Boruca begins (EFTP Boruca).

This process is part of various external financing mechanisms implemented in Costa Rica by the government. In the participation of the ADIBORUCA, as a first step, a reinforcement and update of the consultation process carried out by ENREDD+ regarding the REDD+ Programme was managed in the Indigenous Territory de Boruca. Then, the follow-up process to the consultation was carried out, in order to subsequently carry out the development of the EFTP Boruca, from the vision of the territory and with the participation of different sectorial stakeholders and the population in general.

ADIBORUCA participates in the Payment for Environmental Services Program (PES Program) and it is considered fundamental to move towards mechanisms oriented towards a greater contribution to the conservation of resources and the development of the Boruca territory, from the vision of the Brunca and the good way of living.

For the elaboration of the Boruca EFTP, the previous results of the ENREDD+ in Boruca consultation were considered. A methodology was also developed, considering the key actors of the territory and guaranteeing an effective participation of the geographic areas, organizations, and community groups of women, mixed groups, senior citizens, young people, and sectors of the economy of different communities and the Brunca population, involved and interested in the work that paves the way for the development and good living of the territory.

A methodology was used in the process of developing and approving the EFTP Boruca, which consisted of sectoral and community discussions and a territorial workshop. Groups worked together to discuss and analyze the five special topics of ENREDD+, but in the process of improvement and update, the territory focused on the following priority topics: territorial security, territorial governance, conservation of resources, indigenous economy, strengthening Brunca identity, Brunca knowledge, relationship of the Boruca territory with ancestral areas, monitoring and evaluation, women and youth, administration and execution of the EFTP, addressing other important topics for the indigenous territory due to its particularities and interests.



BACKGROUND OF THE EFTP



BACKGROUND OF REDD+ IN THE BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

Since 2009, the Brunca Indigenous Territory of Boruca has carried out, together with government entities, a dialogue process on REDD+. It has been more than eight years of development during which the territory, through ADIBORUCA, has taken on the task of bringing information and discussions about the continuation of ENREDD+ to each community, specifically aligned with the five special topics nationally designated as priorities by the territories. These discussions have led to the creation of an EFTP, which is a planning tool where the needs and projects decided by the representative groups and sectors of the territory are prioritized.

In 2019, the Brunca Indigenous Territory of Boruca completed the territorialization phase. During this stage, discussions were held with the communities to gather ideas and proposals from those who live their realities and who also propose initiatives that benefit the entire community, rather than just a specific sector or individual.

The territorialization of the five special themes served as a basis for ADIBORUCA, the groups and leadership, and the community in general to move towards the development and consolidation of the EFTP, as a key element in fulfilling the consultation agreements and territorial safeguards. It reflects the entire cultural conception linked to a planning tool that allows for collective decision-making on REDD+ resources.

In 2021 conversations with the REDD+ Secretariat were resumed. It is here where the Government of Costa Rica, with technical and financial support of the Results Based Payment (PBR, for its acronym in Spanish) REDD+ Project 2014-2015 begins to work hand in hand with the indigenous territory in order to conclude the EFTP. The contract with UNDP, as the implementing agency, was signed in 2023, triggering the first disbursements that would be used to construct the EFTP.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

REDD+ is a global initiative to combat climate change. It arose in 2005, from a proposal presented by the Coalition of Rainforest Nations, led by Costa Rica and Papua New Guinea at the eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP11) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). REDD+ aims to promote policies to encourage: the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and the sustainable management of forest resources.

In 2008, Costa Rica joined a pilot experience led by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank (WB), for the development of the ENREDD+ and seek mechanisms for its future financing. The proposal was approved by the FCPF in 2010, when different processes were initiated to build public policies and coordinated actions to stop the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to increase carbon stocks in the country.

One of the core processes carried out was the development of a national consultation with the country's indigenous peoples, which consisted of several stages:

2010-2011 Early dialogue with indigenous territories

FONAFIFO established an early dialogue process with leaders of the 24 indigenous territories (ITs), in order to define the participation of this sector. The indigenous peoples and FONAFIFO agreed that the ENREDD+ consultation process would consist of three stages: information, pre-consultation and consultation.

2010-2014 Informative stage

It covered the nature, purpose, coverage, impacts and benefits of REDD+, based on didactic tools, in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner for indigenous peoples. Likewise, methodological approaches, organizational mechanisms, and participation procedures were defined for each stakeholder group in the subsequent stages of the consultation process.



2014-2017 Pre-consultation

The analysis of the strategic actions defined in the preparation proposal for the ENREDD+ was deepened, as well as the associated political, social, and environmental risks. The compilation and systematization of the information generated in this stage allowed the development of a proposal of six policies that make up the draft of the ENREDD+. These policies were submitted to the ITs for their knowledge, discussion, and validation during the national consultation phase. From this process emerged the need to particularize the approach to REDD+ policies through five special themes defined by the indigenous peoples:

1. The development of an Indigenous Payment for Environmental Services Program (PSAI, for its acronym in Spanish).
2. The strategy for land reclamation of the respective territories.
3. The development of a cultural approach to forest conservation and management.
4. A plan on the relationship and management of protected areas and IT.
5. A plan for a participatory monitoring and evaluation model for investments in the territories within the framework of the ENREDD+.

2017-2018 National Consultation: Territorialization

the discussion of the five special topics to a specific consultation in each territory. Thus, the phase of territorialization was developed, understood as the ratification of prior, free, and informed consent (FPIC) of the ITs, already expressed in the national consultation process, but with the specific approach of each territory. In other words, this stage deepened and detailed the demands of the ITs from the geographical, environmental, cultural and development approach that the territory wants in its own space, thus guaranteeing the autonomy to decide its priorities within the framework of REDD+ implementation.

Based on this territorialized proposal of the five special themes, each indigenous territory begins the development stage of its EFTP.

Since the development of the EFTP is the result of the agreements made between the ENREDD+ and the ITs, this stage was carried out following the standards of open participation and co-development that have characterized the various stages of ENREDD+ in the country. Therefore, the work plan for planning and executing the participation workshops for the EFTP included the following normative references:

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its annexes were developed in New York on May, 1992. This convention was ratified by Costa Rica by Law N° 7414 of June, 1994, which provides for cooperation for the purpose of taking the respective measures or concluding instruments to address climate change.

This convention gained momentum on indigenous issues during COP 16 (Cancun 2010), from paragraph 70, the REDD+ measures are defined, outlining actions the country can support for mitigation based on its capacities and national circumstances.

Cancun Social and Environmental Safeguards

Safeguards are understood as social and environmental principles, conditions, or criteria that guide the design and implementation of policies, programs, and other actions to minimize risks and promote the potential benefits associated with the implementation of REDD+ actions within the framework of the UNFCCC, including:

- The complementarity or compatibility of measures with the objectives of national forest programs and international conventions and agreements on the subject.
- The transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures, considering legislation and national sovereignty.
- The respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and the members of the local communities.
- The full and effective participation of stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples and the local communities.
- The compatibility of measures with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that they serve to encourage the protection and conservation of those forests and the services derived from their ecosystems, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.
- The adoption of measures to address the risks of reversal.
- The adoption of measures to reduce emissions displacement.

Principles of the right to free, prior, and informed consultation

On April 2, 1993, Costa Rica ratified ILO Convention No. 169. This convention recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to be consulted in a free, prior, and informed manner.

To implement the responsibilities acquired under ILO Convention No. 169, the Government of Costa Rica issued, on March, 2016, the Directive N° 042-MP for the development of the mechanism for consultation with indigenous peoples. With this guideline, a participatory process between the Government and the indigenous peoples of the country begins. As a result of this process, Executive Decree 40932-MP-MJP General Mechanism for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples is published on March 6, 2018.



IMPORTANCE OF THE EFTP

At a national level

The EFTP plays a key role in a national consultation process that has been underway since 2009 with the Government. In this process, the Boruca Indigenous Territory has concluded the territorialization stage of the consultation, where each of the five special topics were discussed locally. However, in 2021, by assembly agreement, the territory established that in order to carry out a consultation that complies with the requirements of international agreements, as well as the needs and vision of the territory, it is necessary to propose an update and reinforcement so that the communities can make safer and more informed decisions, thus promoting a dialogue that allows the execution of collective priorities.

As one of the last national agreements reached with the ITs, the creation of a planning tool called EFTP was established. In addition, the Technical Unit for Indigenous Consultation in Costa Rica recommended the creation of an instrument similar to that proposed by the indigenous peoples themselves. These criteria mention:

'Each indigenous community has the right to decide on its own development priorities. Thus, while the participatory process may progress at regional or national levels in some stages, it is essential that the strategy includes the creation of a territorial plan for the use and distribution of resources through payment for environmental services. This territorial plan must be built based on the priorities, requirements, and specific conditions of each indigenous territory, with the fundamental criterion of prioritizing those that contribute to improving health, employment, housing, education, preservation of culture, protection of natural resources, productivity, and local economic development.'

In addition, in order to prevent possible disputes, the REDD+:Secretariat is recommended.

- Create an advisory and training program aimed at territorial organizations to strengthen their capacities related to the financial management of their resources.
- Prioritize in the process an agreement to define an entity or representative organization in each territory that will serve as the administrator of the funds and its accountability mechanism before the indigenous territory (IT). Similarly, define a territorial figure to monitor the proper use and distribution of the funds by the administering entity, which will report to the REDD+ Secretariat (according to agreed timelines).
- Establish mechanisms for the REDD+ Secretariat to intervene in case irregularities in the use and distribution of resources are identified.

The aforementioned elements are also set forth in the Procedures Manual for the Forest Emission Reduction Contract (CREF, for its acronym in Spanish). The EFTP is an inalienable requirement for the signing and implementation of CREF, as well as becoming a condition for receiving international climate finance resources, thus established within the national process in the framework of ENREDD+.

Given this scenario, it is important, both as a national initiative and by the IT, to continue with the agreements made, aiming to develop an action plan that enables the execution of resources with total transparency and through the collective vision of the communities and representative groups.

At a territorial level

The EFTP represents a significant acknowledgment of the great efforts made by communities to conserve forests. Currently, it is a challenge for the population to develop and move forward, so the creation of the EFTP is important as it provides an opportunity to propose initiatives for collective development, contributing to various areas such as education, health, forest protection, sports, and support for different organized groups.

Different organizations, community leaders, and the general population contribute to the development from their own perspectives, based on the needs of the community and their strengths. This collaborative effort aims to create a working plan that benefits each community and improves the quality of life, particularly in terms of access to and information about basic supplies.

The EFTP encourages each member of the organizations to report on the progress of the proposed projects, enabling continuous evaluation to enhance the effectiveness of the plan.

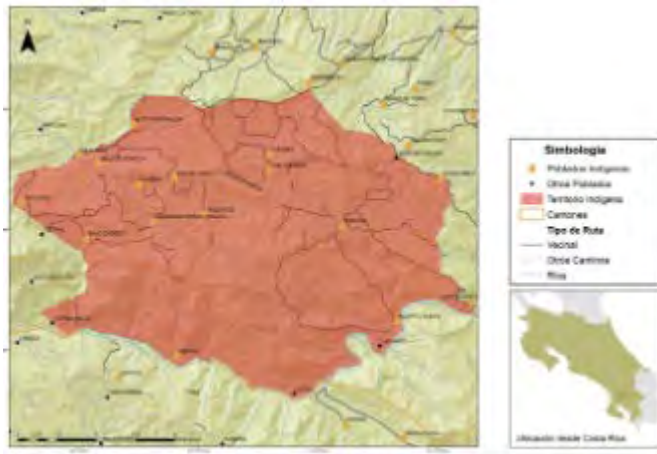




CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY



THE BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY



The Boruca territory, of the Brunca people, is located in the canton of Buenos Aires, Province of Puntarenas.

It is recognized as IT by the Decree Number 22203, of April 16, 1993, with an area of 12.470 hectares. It is bordered to the north by the Térraba Indigenous Territory, to the south and west by the Curré Indigenous Territory, to the east with the canton of Osa and is located at coordinates 8°59' 43.45" N , 83°21' 33.23" W In decimal 8.995401°, -83.359231° UTM 995179 240614 17P.

Boruca has a total population of 3,228 inhabitants, 1,933 Brunca (1,010 men and 923 women)¹. There are 888 households, of which 39.5% owns agricultural plots or farms, 10% has annual crops, 8.4% has cattle, pigs, chickens and other livestock, totaling a total of 57,9% of productive households².

Boruca has lost the 38% of land³, which has been occupied by third parties. Currently, there is evidence of the deterioration of the territory in strategic areas, namely: chagüite, annual crops, perennial crops, forests, forest conservation, sacred sites, and marine coastal areas; with the resulting negative impacts on the environment. Boruca has an extensive organizational framework that encompasses areas such as infrastructure development, economic activities, policies, cultural aspects, and intangible cultural heritage, among others.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

In the past, the territory of Boruca based its economic system on agriculture and fishing, preserving its traditional agricultural production systems and natural resource conservation, which were organized according to a territorial framework of six strategic areas:

1. The chagüite
2. Annual crops
3. Perennial crops and forest
4. Forest conservation
5. Sacred
6. Marine-coastal

¹ INEC, 2011. National Population and Housing Census, Table 5, Costa Rica: Total population in indigenous territories by self-identification with the indigenous ethnicity and sex, by indigenous people and territory.

² INEC, 2011. National Population and Housing Census, Indigenous Territories, Main Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators, Costa Rica: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities by indigenous territory.

³ United Nations System – Costa Rica (SNU Costa Rica). Infogram of Indigenous Peoples of Costa Rica

This allowed for a crop rotation system, ensuring soil conservation, food sovereignty, and the use of different geographical areas to diversify products and food systems, while also boosting the economy.

From the forest, they supplemented their diet with wildlife species and products like palm hearts, leaves, and edible plants. From the sea, they obtained fish, salt, and products from mangroves and other species used for dyes in textiles and medicine.

In recent years, tourism and art and craft products have become essential to the economy of the population. Boruca shifted from an economy primarily based on agriculture to one predominantly based on a combination of tourism services and associated products, such as finished food items, art, and crafts.

The use of the chagüite figure, combined with their own seeds, allowed them to ensure food security during critical times and access medicinal plants that were crucial in combating COVID-19.

This combination of traditional knowledge and collective actions helped mitigate the impact of the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic provided a crucial lesson, testing indigenous knowledge in two key areas: ensuring food sovereignty and the importance of strengthening traditional systems in any work strategy.

ART AND CRAFTWORK

They are the strongest identity elements of the Brunca people. They were utilitarian items for their daily life and reflect their everyday activities; later, they grew into forms of expression that served for trade and provided a new source of income for the community.

Today, art, crafts, and tourism with its associated services dominate Brunca's economic income, surpassing agriculture. However, recently, due to the alarming loss of native seeds and especially the Brunca diet, producers in Boruca have organized to recover their seeds and continue traditional production systems, including the *chagüite*.

THE CHAGÜITE

It's a backyard cultivation system that recreates on a small scale the diverse food crops necessary for Brunca cuisine (such as yuca, plantains, tomatoes, peppers, bananas, ñame, tiquizque, oranges, lemons, etc.), combined with smaller livestock (chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc.). This agro-productive unit is close to the home, allowing the family to easily plant and harvest. It also includes medicinal plants or species for crafts.

THE BRUNCA BLUE ECONOMY

Historically, the Brunca population used from their current lands and the entire region up to the Pacific Coast, such as the beaches Bahía Ballena, Piñuelas, and Uvita, among others. They used the Térraba River for navigation, including their trade and commerce trips to the Puntarenas canton (center). During these trips, they carried agricultural products, pigs, or cattle that they exchanged or they would sell and bring back products such as salt, fish, and others. The trips to the coast were used, and still are today, for identity purposes, spiritual/cosmic identity strengthening, and also to extract murex dye, which produces the color purple. Additionally, they collected leaves and bark from various plants for dye extraction and for use as medicine. The trips were also used for traditional fishing for family consumption. Nowadays⁴, coastal products are essential in the Brunca economy, including traditional fishing for family consumption.

CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boruca is one of the two IT of the Brunca People with its own customs and traditions. The Game of the Diablitos (Juego de los Diablitos or Cagrú Rojc), which was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of the country, by means of the Executive Decree N° 40766 of December 14, 2017. Recently, the canton band of the canton of Zarcerro, Province of Alajuela, that will participate for the second time in the Rose Parade. N° 135 on January 1, 2024, in Pasadena, California, United States, has invited members of the *Cagrú Rojc*, to accompany her and lead their presentation. Another expression is El Baile de la Mura. There are also legends which are part of the process and history of Brunca spirituality, depicted in the figure of *Kuasrán*.

Another characteristic of the Boruca territory is the community's skill and approach to work in art and crafts, using different varieties of wood for making masks and other objects, all of which are directly related to the Brunca worldview. Today, wooden products are an important part of the growing economy of the territory.

The Boruca masks have become so prominent that they are featured in exhibitions, festivals, and similar events. One of the floats that participated in the Viareggio Carnival in Tuscany, Italy, of 2017, was adorned with giant replicas of Boruca masks.

Among the crafts are Brunca weavings, which are unique among the Indigenous peoples of Costa Rica and the country.

The craftswomen, based on the cosmovision, keep alive the knowledge. They make their yarns, dye them with dyes from plants and the murex mollusk and these activities are carried out according to the Brunca system of resource conservation. This activity is also part of the growing economy of the territory. A major legal constraint is that all wood-based craftwork would be prohibited by forestry law. This is one of the aspects to be considered in a new regulation.

⁴ Rojas Maroto, Donald. Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica, EL PUEBLO BRUNKA: Su sistema económico y sus tradiciones. 2018

In terms of language, there are efforts by sectors within the Boruca territory to revitalize the bruncajc language. However, its daily use drastically changed due to a strong process of cultural imposition by the dominant group since the colonial era. The use of Spanish predominates.

STAKEHOLDERS PRESENT IN THE INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

Table N° 1. Identified social stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Description
ADIBORUCA	The legal nature of the Indigenous Development Association of the Boruca Territory is defined as set forth in the Law on Community Development No 3859 of April 7, 1967, specifically in its articles 11, 14, and 15. This entity is the facilitator of the EFTP as an entity present in the territory.
Common Law Court	Its purpose is to promote justice in the territory. It attends to and resolves conflicts.
Indigenous Territorial Consultation Body (ITCI, for its acronym in Spanish)	It is the body chosen by the territory, according to its own customs, internal criteria and in accordance with its cultural particularities, to be responsible for carrying out consultations in the territory. Decree N° 40932 MP –MJP, General Mechanism for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples.
Local Indigenous Education Council (CLEI, for its acronym in Spanish)	It is primarily responsible for promoting the achievement of indigenous education objectives in the territory, with the authority to be mandatorily consulted by national, regional, and local educational authorities of the Ministry of Public Education (MEP, for its acronym in Spanish). The CLEI must be consulted on a mandatory basis in the appointment and recruitment processes of educational services personnel. Decree N° 37801-MEP, Reform of the Indigenous Education Subsystem.
Cultural Commission	It strengthens and preserves culture as a collective heritage of Boruca through the organization of activities and cultural practices.

Cagruj Commission	It promotes and strengthens the traditional activity of the Cagruj.
Crabe ĩj Bruncajc so ĩt ec Cultural Group	It promotes and strengthens Brunca ancestral practices.
Groups of women	Women with common objectives who organize to promote their initiatives.
Groups of young people	Women and men with common goals who organize to advance their initiatives.
Artisan Groups	Women and men with common objectives who organize to promote their initiatives.
Producer Associations (ASOBRUNKA)	Women and men from different age groups with the common goal of advancing the cultural system of production and food sovereignty for their families and territory.
Indigenous Community Association of Agricultural Producers of Boruca (ACIPRABO, for its acronym in Spanish)	Dedicated to the production, processing, and marketing of coffee in the Indigenous Territory of Boruca.
Education Boards	Women and men who organize to support the development of education in their communities.
Health Committees	Women and men who organize to support access to healthcare for the inhabitants of the Boruca communities.
Water Committees	Women and men who organize to manage the household water service for the inhabitants of the Boruca communities.
Boruca Cultural Radio	Community radio station that promotes communication and culture.



DEVELOPMENT
OF THE EFTP



EFTP OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ENREDD+

Implement the resources from ENREDD+ in Costa Rica by using the EFTP as a planning tool, executing the actions prioritized by the Indigenous Territory in accordance with the five special topics and in compliance with the safeguards resulting from the ENREDD+ discussion process, in a participatory and inclusive process that promotes improvements in the quality of life for indigenous communities.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Promote inclusive participation spaces for leaders, groups, women, youth, and the elderly in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the priority projects identified by the territory.
- Generate a participatory call that covers the entire territory according to the administration and organization defined for each territory.
- Ensure that the priority projects selected in the territory's prioritization process include the participation of women, youth, and the elderly.
- Create mechanisms for monitoring and auditing the received resources, incorporating the participation of local groups.
- Implement projects that contribute to improvements in the socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental development of the territory.

EFTP BORUCA OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- Manage, from the Brunca perspective, the development of the Boruca territory through environmental management, measures to prevent the continued deterioration of ecosystems, and their strengthening, while making cultural use of ecosystem services outlined in the EFTP.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Implement in the Boruca territory the execution of programs, projects, actions, and guidelines on territorial security, territorial governance, resource conservation, Brunca economy, strengthening of identity, knowledge, the relationship of the territory with ancestral areas, project monitoring and evaluation, participation of women and youth, and administration and execution of the EFTP.
- Apply the safeguards in the execution of programs, projects, actions, and guidelines carried out in the territory.
- Carry out the necessary continuation of consultation processes to meet the requirements of safeguards and the framework of indigenous peoples' rights.

• METHODOLOGY

In the development of the EFTP for Boruca, from the perspective and traditional knowledge of the Brunca people, the methodology proceeded as follows:

In coordination between ADIBORUCA and the ITCI of Boruca, representatives of the sectoral community organizations and Brunca residents were convened.

The sectors consisted of the following communities:

- Ojo de Agua Sector: Ojo de Agua, Maíz, Cedral, Mayal, Tres Ríos, and Miravalles.
- Vergel Sector: Vergel, Puerto Nuevo, Cajón, Guácimo, Vergel, and Cañablanca.
- Boruca Sector: Boruca Centro, San Joaquín, Las Moras, Bella Vista, Chamba, Santa Teresita, and Bajo de Veragua.

The work methodology was:

- Holding eight sessions to update the consultation process (one for each community or sector) and a territorial assembly with the participation of the delegates appointed in the community/sector assemblies.
- Communities where the consultation was followed up: Ojo de Agua, Maíz, Cedral, Mayal, Tres Ríos, Miravalles, Vergel, Puerto Nuevo, Cajón, Guácimo, and Cañablanca, Boruca and community organizations in Boruca Centro, San Joaquín, Las Moras, Bella Vista, Chamba, Santa Teresita and Bajo de Veragua; as well as elders, women, youth and conservationists from Boruca Centro.
- In a participatory process, using working groups and plenary sessions, in seven community/sector assemblies, proposals and recommendations were made for inclusion in the EFTP.
- In each of the workshops, delegates were appointed from the communities. The appointment was carried out through the presentation of candidates and proceeding with the respective voting.
- The technical team of the ADI (Integral Development Association) and the ITCI systematized the results/recommendations for the EFTP by the communities/sectors.
- At the territorial assembly (or delegate assembly), the results of the community assemblies were reviewed, and in working groups, the systematized report of the community and sectoral consultations was examined. By consensus, the final recommendations for the EFTP Boruca were expanded and formulated.
- The ITCI and the technical team of the ADI systematized the results of the territorial assembly.

FORMS OF INVITATION

To achieve effective participation, the invitation was made on a person-to-person basis, with key individual and organizational actors previously defined in the methodology. Informational visits were made to households, where the purpose of the visit was explained, the topic was introduced, and it was made clear that the consultation would be exclusively about that topic. Additionally, posters were placed in public places, businesses were informed, and radio spots were scheduled.

The call to the stakeholders identified in the previous point was made through various means, including written documents submitted by members of organizations, WhatsApp messages, radio spots, telephone calls and personal communication.

EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES

The activities consisted of holding seven community/sectoral consultation sessions, an assembly for the elaboration of the EFTP in the Boruca Territory, in different communities and organized sectors or population sectors of the Boruca Indigenous Territory:

1. Elderly: held on August 30, in the community of Boruca, starting at 3 p.m., with the participation of 18 people.
2. Women and Youth: held on August 31, in the community of Boruca, starting at 3 p.m., with the participation of 19 people.
3. Conservationists: held on September 1, in the community of Boruca, starting at 3 p.m., with the participation of 33 people.
4. Organizations of the community of Boruca and surrounding areas: held on September 8, in the community of Boruca, starting at 9 a.m., with the participation of 14 people.
5. Ojo de Agua community: held on September 18, in the community of Ojo de Agua, starting at 1 p.m., with the participation of 27 people.

Territorial Assembly for Indigenous Consultation: held on September 30, in the community of Boruca, starting at 9 a.m., with the participation of 42 delegates from the different sectors and communities.

Final territorial assembly for approval and socialization of the EFTP.

For each activity, sectoral, community and territorial workshops were held in person in two stages:

1st Stage Objective: to present what happened in the REDD+ consultation process in Boruca and the results obtained, in:

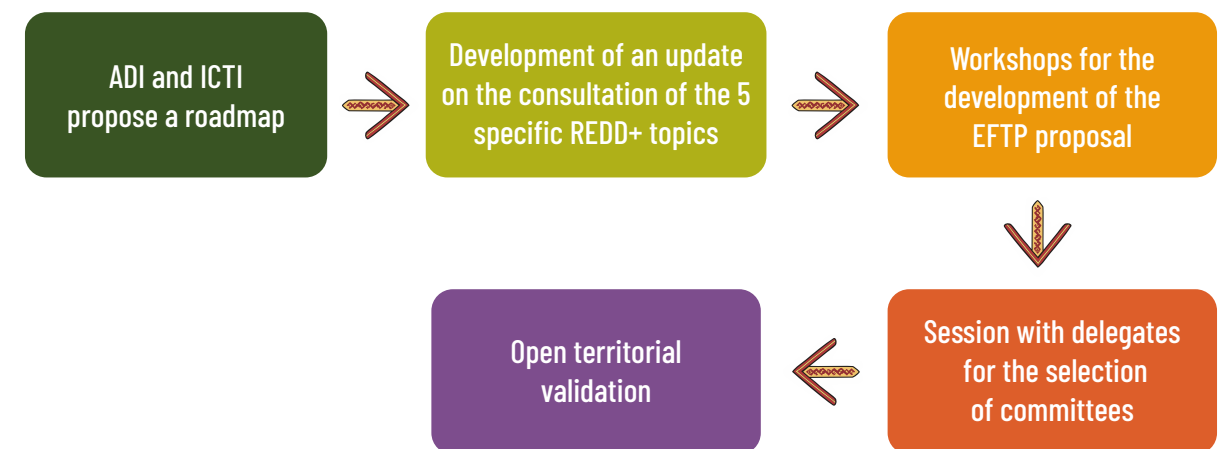
1. Territorial security.
1. Territorial governance.
1. Resource conservation.
2. Indigenous economy.
3. Strengthening of the Brunca identity.
4. Brunca knowledge.
5. Relationship of Boruca's territory - ancestral areas.
6. Monitoring and evaluation.
7. Women and youth.
8. Administration and execution.

In this way, the inputs for the elaboration of the Boruca EFTP proposal were obtained.

2nd Stage Objective: to discuss, analyze and approve the Boruca EFTP in territorial consultation. In the discussions of the two stages, the topics listed above were worked on in groups.

The workshops were conducted under the responsibility of ADIBORUCA and ICTI.

The following stages were generated:





BORUCA EFTP





GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EFTP IN THE BORUCA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

The content of the EFTP Boruca is the result of the follow-up of the contribution that, from the conception of indigenous development, is collectively made by the organizational structures and communities of the territory, such as: ADIBORUCA, sectoral community organizations (elderly, women, mixed, youth, cultural, productive, environmental, economic, consultation, others), community groups, and indigenous population in general.

The plan was constructed from the perspective of the Brunca population living in the Boruca territory through a participatory and consultative process, using the defined methodology for this purpose. It involved representatives from sectoral community organizational structures, including women and men: the elderly, adults, youth, women, mixed groups, cultural, environmental, economic, service, art, craft, and others, as well as the general Brunca indigenous population of Boruca. The process was managed by ADIBORUCA and ITCI Boruca.

During the EFTP Boruca process, problems and proposed solutions were identified in:

1. Territorial security
2. Territorial governance
3. Resource conservation
4. Indigenous economy
5. Strengthening of the Brunca identity
6. Brunca knowledge
7. Boruca territory's relationship with ancestral areas
8. Monitoring and evaluation
9. Women and youth
10. Administration and execution

In addition, a mapping was carried out where the following topics were addressed:

a) Land: Identifying the strategic areas needed for the well-being of the territory, assessing their condition, function, and the requirements for their strengthening.

b) Environment: Strategic areas for environmental purposes were recognized, evaluating their condition, function, and what is needed for their enhancement.

c) Culture: Strategic locations for Brunca identity were documented, such as ancestral or sacred sites, assessing their condition, function, and the needs to strengthen Brunca identity and the community's contributions through sectoral-community discussions and the territorial workshop.

Update on the territorialization of the five special topics.



Update on the territorialization of the five special topics

Regarding the process of updating the consultation regarding REDD+, the following actions are derived, for the purpose of considering them as part of the Project proposals in the Benefits Distribution Plan.

Summary of Results: community and sectoral meetings and territorial assembly. Update on the consultation regarding REDD+ in the territory.

Special Topics

Topic 1. PSAI

Observations or Identified Challenges

- The PES have generated economic contributions for the ADI and forest owners; however, issues have been observed, such as the high percentage taken by the forest manager, the prohibition of traditional use and management of areas under PES which deprives the community of indigenous knowledge. Additionally, there has been experience with agroforestry systems (AFS) and other modalities.
- Boruca maintains forest contracts for 1,427.7 ha and 2,162 ha of forest without contracts (unrestricted).
- Similarly, there is a contract in place for the reforestation of 88,880 saplings (source: ADIBORUCA). A problem that the community feels is that, although the economic income is positive, the population does not benefit from it, except for what is used by the ADI.
- The potential modalities for a PSAI (Indigenous Payment for Environmental Services) include forests, agroforestry, natural regeneration, native seed recovery (nurseries), cultural preservation, and fire control.
- To conserve biodiversity. Promote the cultural use of resources for community development.
- To take into account sacred places to protect their cultural value.
- To develop, along with the local government, a plan to allocate a percentage of PES contributions to projects that benefit the community.
- To define a mechanism for the distribution of collective benefits, prioritizing environmental issues.
- The resources of the PSAI should not be transferred individually.
- To consider the risk associated with contracts that do not restrict the use, enjoyment, and access to areas, and the traditional use of forests by the community.
- That the conception of the PSAI be defined from the Indigenous worldview.
- Link the PSAI investment to productive linkage and common welfare.
- To define a mechanism for accountability that fosters environmental, cultural, economic, and socio-organizational empowerment of the Brunca people.

- To update on the territorialization of the five special topics.
- Transparency in the conservation programs.
- Clear information to the Communities on conservation programs.
- To review whether patrols are necessary in the cultivation areas.
- Monitoring of forests using drones and other applicable technologies.
- To review contracts with the territory and adapt them to indigenous legislation, ILO Convention No. 169, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Direct relationship between the territory and the entity responsible for PES, without intermediaries.
- The responsible person (currently the steward) must be knowledgeable about the situation, culture, worldview, and cultural practices of the Brunca people.
- Creation of a communal group to carry out the functions of stewardship.
- Transparency in the preparation and execution of conservation programs.
- Clear and high-quality information about the conservation programs.
- Transparency in the PES.
- To include chagüites as PSAI.

Topic 2. Forests and Worldview

Observations or Identified Challenges

- To restore the traditional Brunca conservation system by utilizing their own knowledge.
- That the State officially recognizes the traditional Brunca conservation system, which has proven to preserve the forest, wildlife, and biodiversity, thereby safeguarding Indigenous knowledge, ecosystems, and, most importantly, their cultural heritage. A balsa tree is transformed into a mask, and the mask is used in ceremonial dances that are related to Tatica Kuasrán, and this, in turn, is connected to Brunca culture. Moreover, it generates an important economy for the population. The absurdity is that there is a prohibition on taking this mask out of the territory due to its origin, the balsa tree. This happens because of political contradictions and the lack of recognition of Indigenous systems.
- A wastewater treatment project in the center of Boruca and other communities in the territory is proposed to address the increasingly severe issue of environmental contamination caused by various factors.

Topic 3. Legal Security of Land

Observations or Identified Challenges

- The case of Indigenous women is of particular concern, since the majority of whom do not have direct access to land or to PES, women are the ones who preserve the culture, yet they lack the conditions and tools to do so. The impact of climate change is stronger for women and places them in more difficult conditions, with challenges such as fetching water, gathering firewood, washing the family's clothes, cooking, and increasingly difficult access to food and natural medicine. The housing models provided by the state are not culturally appropriate.
- Recover approximately 50% of the land in the territory that is not in Indigenous hands, including water recharge areas (springs), special zones for natural resources and biodiversity that have been devastated, indiscriminately deforested, and subjected to excessive use of agrochemicals.
- Develop a land recovery plan in line with the overall territorial development plan, prioritizing areas such as housing, water conservation, wildlife or biodiversity conservation areas, production zones, among others. Developing the land recovery plan is important to overcome experiences with farms that are recovered, distributed, and then resold by those to whom they were given. In this plan, the land should not be distributed; instead, a system of use and management should be applied without rights to sell or purchase, under a community regulation of use and tenure.
- Prioritize recovering lands that are being polluted, especially with chemical products; secondly, the lands that provide environmental services for the community; and thirdly, the lands designated for productive development.
- To conduct a census of illegal occupants within the territory.
- Land recoveries must have legal, social, and community support.
- The community must develop a land management plan for collective use, especially for productive development, prioritizing individuals without land for production.
- The lands should have a possession system under a unique registry managed by ADIBORUCA or any other body designated by the community.
- To define a single legal and communal criterion for what is considered 'good faith'.
- For non-indigenous individuals within the territory who are not linked to land tenure, the Boruca community will need to establish a new social pact for coexistence.
- Recovery of land under community planning.
- Compliance with the Indigenous Territories Recovery Plan (RTI, for its acronym in Spanish) of the Rural Development Institute (INDER, for its acronym in Spanish) in Boruca.
- Management and use plans for recovered farms.

Topic 4. Protected Wilderness Areas and IT

Observations or Identified Challenges

- Delimitation, clearing, and boundary marking of the territory.
 - That the recovered land be used for collective purposes and for indigenous people without land.
 - To establish a community rule for the use and allocation of recovered land.
 - To prioritize and expedite the procedures with the relevant bodies.
 - Development of a land plan (land use and management) through the use of discussions with the entire population.
- To reactivate the Natural Resources Monitoring Committees (COVIRENAS, for its acronym in Spanish) or establish a strong environmental commission to take control when issues arise, accompanied by regulations approved by a community assembly, where sanctions are imposed within the territory in coordination with the Boruca Common Law Court.
 - Organized neighborhoods and communities of the territory.
 - Territorial mapping, knowing sacred sites of other communities.
 - To return results to communities.
 - To ensure that sanctions are enforced with the support of the Boruca Common Law Court. Example: There is no support from entities on environmental issues (Ministry of Environment and Energy, MINAE, for its acronym in Spanish).
 - Use of tools: technology, science, trap cameras, tools, monitoring, internet, cell phones, as well as security elements.
 - The members of the neighborhood organizations, communities, and environmental committees must have the skills to perform their duties with dedication (and the courage not to back down).
 - Having a teacher with a vocation for teaching and promoting programs. Promote scholarships, workshops, talks in schools and colleges, and involve peers willing to teach who have not been considered.

Topic 5. Monitoring and Participatory Evaluation

Observations or Identified Challenges

- Development and implementation of a program to strengthen information for indigenous peoples on REDD+, PES, and environmental projects. The information must be accurate, specific, and transparent.
- To develop a community monitoring and evaluation protocol that strengthens the working unity of organizations.
- To equip the territory with tools for effective monitoring and evaluation.
- To appoint a community commission for the participatory monitoring and evaluation of programs and the proper use of resources.

Topic 6. Indigenous Knowledge and Strengthening of Brunca Identity

Observations or Identified Challenges

- A knowledge transfer program from elders to youth, covering at least two fundamental elements:
 - A colonization process introduced an education model to the territory that prohibited parents from teaching their children and adults to speak bruncajc. A whole generation, between the ages of 20 and 60, grew up under this restriction, resulting in the loss of much knowledge that they are now unable to pass on.
 - Strengthen and ensure the access of Indigenous people to the ecosystems that are part of the PES areas, which contributes to the transmission of knowledge through practice, via a mechanism or system that allows elders to pass on their knowledge to the youth and the generation that lost information.
- Strengthening the clear and direct relationship between the territory and the population, their spiritual ties, and the use of their ecosystems as essential elements of being Brunca, was highlighted in the consultations, especially by the elders.
- To develop an urgent strategy to reverse the adverse effects of state policies that prohibited, among other things, the native language and customs, which resulted in the loss of much knowledge now being reclaimed by the youth. This refers to a generation between the ages of 20 and 60 that was left in limbo due to those policies.

Strategic areas identified in the EFTP

In the workshops for the development of the EFTP (and as a result of participants' contributions), the following strategic areas were identified:

- 1) Territorial Security.** That the ownership and tenure of land and resources are properly delimited, marked, and sanitized, in the hands of and for the use and enjoyment of the Brunca population of Boruca.
- 2) Territorial Governance.** It addresses the importance of community and geographic organizational structures, administrative and sectoral, both de facto and de jure, to pave the way for territorial governance from the territory's perspective.
- 3) Conservation of Resources.** It highlights the importance of revitalized ecosystems, the opportunity to enjoy ecosystem services, and what the territory should promote from its worldview.
- 4) Indigenous Economy.** It falls within the concept of indigenous development, in balance, where natural and cultural resources are used, conserved, and protected, while simultaneously generating economic resources for individual, family, and community well-being through various initiatives.
- 5) Strengthening Brunca Identity.** The EFTP includes Brunca identity, as it significantly contributes to the cultural survival of the Brunca people of Boruca, keeping alive the historical and cultural memory, the native language, customs and traditions, and the original names of places.
- 6) Brunca knowledge.** In the existence of the Brunca population as a people, the intergenerational protection and transmission of knowledge and intellectual property is vital, through community norms and registration in the National Registry.
- 7) Relationship between Boruca's Territory and Ancestral Areas.** The territory has a delimitation contained in the executive decree of its creation. However, it did not include the relationship that, since time immemorial, Boruca has had with marine-coastal areas, such as the beaches Bahía Ballena, Piñuelas, and Uvita, among others, and the Térraba River, which flows to the beaches. All these areas are used as part of their cultural and spiritual practices.
- 8) Monitoring and Evaluation.** To ensure compliance with the EFTP, the execution of its components will be monitored, using community regulations and methodologies, and measuring results with biocultural indicators for monitoring.
- 9) Women and Youth.** The participation of women must be full and effective in community and territorial decision-making and in development initiatives from their conception, through proposal development, and execution. For youth, specific consideration is required, with their participation, decision-making, initiatives, and execution being directly managed by them. Both women and youth should consider coordination with other actors in the territory when necessary.
- 10) Administration and Operation.** For the execution of the EFTP, which covers environmental, forestry, and territorial aspects, understanding the latter as the development of the territory beyond just what is related to REDD+ and PSA, it is proposed to have an area of administration and functioning, as a specific department of ADIBORUCA, responsible for the EFTP.

In the sectoral, community, and territorial workshops, the situation of the territory was analyzed. The participating population was organized into groups to address the issues related to the environment and development of Boruca that had been previously identified. This was done through a set of similar questions for each topic.

- What are the main problems?
- What are the main actions to resolve them?
- What economic and non-economic resources are needed to implement the main actions?
- Who could be responsible for implementing the main actions?

Properly systematized, the results of the sectoral and community workshops were made available to the population of Boruca during the territorial workshop for follow-up on the consultation. This was for the analysis, improvement, and approval of the EFTP Boruca. The work was carried out in groups similar to those that operated in the sectoral and community workshops. Specific groups for women and youth were also formed to ensure their full and effective participation in the development, approval, and implementation of the plan.

Among its components, the EFTP includes, by topic:

1) Territorial Security. Land Recovery (ecosystems, production, reforestation, and housing); land occupation census in Boruca and a unique occupation register; training, community regulations, and safeguards.

2) Territorial Governance. Creation of thematic and geographic committees and commissions; training, community regulations, and safeguards.

3) Conservation of Resources. Assessment of ecosystems, protection and revitalization of ecosystems, revitalization of conservation systems, production, food sovereignty, and indigenous medicine; reforestation and maintenance of degraded areas and watersheds; establishment of indigenous care areas; community regulations; PES Program of Boruca (PES BRUNCA); study on environmental pollution and mitigation measures; indigenous cosmovision and its relation to resources; environmental and biodiversity monitoring; safeguards.

4) Indigenous Economy. Promotion and marketing of products and services; community indigenous tourism ventures; economic initiatives by women and youth; identification of local, regional, and national markets; identification of funding sources for economic projects; and designation of origin for various products. It also includes the Indigenous Community Development Plan of Boruca.

5) Strengthening Brunca Identity. Historical and cultural memory of Boruca; toponymy of the territory; recovery and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and similar sites; community regulations; maternal language, strengthening of identity; Brunca intercultural education; customs and traditions and their cosmogonic relationship with Mother Earth; Brunca principles and values; and safeguards.

6) Brunca knowledge. Protection of knowledge and intellectual property; Research on Brunca knowledge; community regulations for the protection of knowledge rights; community monitoring committee on social media; transmission of traditional knowledge between generations and safeguards.

7) Relationship between Boruca's Territory and Ancestral Areas. Protection of Boruca's ancestral areas and their uses; oversight committee for ancestral areas; community regulations and safeguards.

8) Monitoring and Evaluation. Biocultural indicators for monitoring the EFTP; indigenous methodologies; Monitoring and Evaluation Commission; regulations and safeguards.

9) Women and Youth.

- 1. Women:** cultivation in chagüites; spaces for the transmission of knowledge and native language; motivating youth, adolescents, and children to take an interest in knowledge and the language; recognition as Guardians of Resources; capacity building; networking and alliances; seeds, supplies, materials, and tools for forestry and agriculture; identification of wise women and childcare centers.
- 2. Youth:** Recycling of solid waste, environmental and cultural awareness, recreational spaces, drug addiction and crime prevention, principles, values, skills, capacities, recreational infrastructure, youth groups, mutual support among youth and community, use of technology, internet and social media, adequate infrastructure for youth, adolescence, and children with special needs.

10) Administration and Operation. A department for the implementation of the EFTP with staff and equipment, a specific territorial plan, funding for the specific territorial plan, an audit commission of the projects, a monitoring and evaluation commission of the specific projects. The distribution of percentages is a preliminary version based on the contributions from the working groups. These percentages will be reviewed by the commissions and subsequently by the territorial assembly to assess changes or ratify the budgets. This approach is taken because the actual economic amount to be granted to the indigenous territory of Boruca is unknown, so approximate amounts are provided as a basis for the implementation of the EFTP.

The data of delegates (49 people) from the process is attached (22 men and 27 women).

Ojo de Agua Sector Delegates

1. José Pablo Ruiz Rodríguez
2. Lorena Morales Figueroa
3. Dionisia Morales Morales
4. Yancy González Morales
5. Karina González Morales
6. Gamaliel Torres Figueroa
7. Adriana Nájera Sequeira
8. Dilma Morales Morales
9. Claricia Morales Morales
10. Henry Morales Barrantes

Elderly

1. Dorila Lázaro Rojas
2. Emanuel Morales
3. Edgar Maroto Rojas
4. Tomás Rojas Rojas
5. Alejandro Noguera Noguera
6. Lilliam Morales Céspedes
7. Frank Morales Céspedes
8. Santos Mora Lázaro
9. Silvia González Lázaro
10. Tito Morales Morales

Women and youth

1. Casilda Rojas Lázaro
2. Paola Morales Maroto
3. María Fernández González
4. Magaly Lázaro Quesada
5. Mireya Morales Lázaro
6. Eduardo Rojas Lázaro
7. Simone Rojas Maroto
8. Rouse González Maroto
9. Ángela Morales
10. María Fernández Rojas

Environmentalists

1. Gilbert González Maroto
2. Aurelio Mora Lázaro
3. Daniel Fernández Morales
4. Gilberto Leiva Morales
5. Ligia González Maroto
6. Carmen Morales Morales
7. Alfonso González Rojas
8. Deisy Rojas Maroto
9. Nicasio Maroto Morales
10. Sergio González Rojas

Boruca and nearby Communities

1. Cecilia Morales Morales
2. Doris Rojas Morales
3. José Modesto Lázaro
4. Anastasio Leiva Morales
5. José Ángel González Rojas
6. Karina Vargas González
7. José Gustavo Lázaro Leiva
8. Xiomara Maroto Sánchez
9. Margarita Lázaro Morales



BENEFITS DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Projects and Actions by Topic of the EFTP Boruca

TOPIC: TERRITORIAL SECURITY 10%

Project:
Reclamation and recovery of lands for production, ecosystems, reforestation, and housing.

Results:
100% of the land in Boruca recovered within a 10-year period.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Recovery of approximately 10% (3% of ecosystems, 3% for production areas, 3% for reforestation, and 1% for housing) of Boruca land each year, over a period of 10 years.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- INDER
- Ministry of Finance
- Property Registry
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Creation of an Indigenous Land Ownership Registry to allow for the organization and security of land possession rights in the territory.

Results:
A single ownership registry.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Formation and training of a census commission.
- Census of the territory and landholders to be recovered.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC, for its acronym in Spanish)
- INDER
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Training plan for indigenous people in the territory on territorial security

Results:
300 Brunca inhabitants (men, women, youth) trained on territorial security.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Training for organized groups on land recovery processes.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- INEC
- INDER
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Land use planning and allocation.

Results:
A community regulation on the allocation and use of land.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Elaborate a community standard based on the experience of common agreements between territorial authorities and third-party occupants of the land.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Development of territorial security safeguards.

Results:
A set of territorial security safeguards.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Development of safeguards as defense mechanisms for the defense of territorial security, based on a long-term plan.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions



TOPIC 2: TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE 5%

Project:

Creation of thematic and geographical committees and commissions for territorial governance.

Results:

Creation of thematic and geographical committees and commissions, focusing on at least: planning, environment and biodiversity, indigenous community tourism, monitoring, and evaluation.

Priority: High.

Project:

Training plan on indigenous forms of organization.

Results:

300 Brunca villagers (men, women, youth) trained on indigenous forms of organization.

Priority: High.

Project:

Establishment and Regulation of Indigenous Structures to Ensure Effective Territorial Governance.

Results:

Normativa para creación y funcionamiento de comités y comisiones temáticas y geográficas, al menos sobre: planificación, ambiente y biodiversidad, turismo comunitario indígena; monitoreo y evaluación.

Priority: High.

Project:

Development of safeguards for territorial governance.

Results:

A set of safeguards for territorial governance.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Constitution of thematic and geographical committees or commissions, with pre-determined profiles for their functions and members.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Training for organized and interested groups on indigenous and other forms of community organization.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Development of regulations for the creation and operation of community organizations.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Participatory development of safeguards to prevent negative impacts on territorial governance.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Development of an Indigenous Community Development Plan for Boruca.

Results:

Indigenous Community Development Plan for Boruca.

At least 30 seeds recovered.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Indigenous Community Development Plan for Boruca.
- Sectoral and community workshops with organized groups in the territory.
- Consultation of the Indigenous Community Development Plan for Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 3: CONSERVATION OF THE RESOURCES 10%

Proyecto:

Evaluación de los ecosistemas de Boruca.

Results:

An assessment report of the ecosystems of the Boruca territory.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Participatory assessment of the situation of the ecosystems of the Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Revitalization of the ecosystems of the Boruca Indigenous Territory.

Results:

A Proposal for the Protection and Revitalization of Ecosystems.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Development of a proposal for the revitalization of Brunca systems of conservation, production, food sovereignty and indigenous medicine.
- Activities for the protection and revitalization of the ecosystems of the Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Development of a strategy for the revitalization of Brunca systems of conservation, production, food sovereignty, and indigenous medicine.

Results:

A project for the revitalization of Brunca systems of conservation, production, food sovereignty and indigenous medicine.

Priority: High.

Project:

Reforestation and maintenance of degraded areas and water sources in the territories.

Results:

Three nurseries with a total of 250,000 plants of natural species providing the seedlings to be reforested.

Reforestation of eight water sources in Boruca, with 231,000 trees of native species.

Maintenance for one year of reforested seedlings.

Priority: High.

Project:

Management for the establishment of indigenous care areas.

Results:

Three indigenous care areas.

Priority: High.

Actions

- To implement nurseries for natural medicinal plants.
- Creation of collective and family *chagüites*.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- MAG
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Installation and maintenance of three nurseries.
- Reforestation of headwaters and streams with native species: Quebrada Honda, Cacao, Shamba, Yan, Zapote, Rutba and Quebrada Docra, and Laguna Ojo de Agua.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- FONAFIFO
- MAG
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS, for its acronym in Spanish)

Actions

- Identification of care areas in the indigenous territory.
- Creation of indigenous care areas in zones determined by the Boruca Indigenous Territory.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- SINAC
- FONAFIFO
- MAG
- MTSS
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Development of community regulations on indigenous care areas.

Results:

A regulation for the creation and operation of indigenous care areas.

Priority: High.

Project:

Territorial creation of a Payment for Environmental Services Program of Boruca (PES BRUNCA) including various traditional ecosystems and ensuring that it respects and integrates the external vision of PES with the internal vision of forest management.

Results:

A PES BRUNCA Program including the different ecosystems.

A formula and mechanism for the fair and equitable distribution of economic and non-economic benefits.

Priority: High.

Project:

Creation of community regulations on participation in the PES BRUNCA.

Results:

A community regulation on the PES BRUNCA Program.

A community regulation for the fair and equitable distribution of economic and non-economic benefits.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Develop a community protocol for the establishment, access, use and management of Boruca indigenous care areas.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- SINAC
- MAG
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Design a Payment for Environmental Services Program of Boruca (PES Boruca).
- Develop a mechanism for fair and equitable distribution of economic and non-economic benefits.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- SINAC
- FONAFIFO
- MAG
- MTSS
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Elaboration of regulations for the operation of the Payment for Environmental Services Program of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- SINAC
- FONAFIFO
- MAG
- MTSS
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Study on environmental contamination and mitigation measures in the territory of Boruca.

Results:
 A study on environmental contamination and mitigation measures in the territory of Boruca.

Priority: High.

Project:
Holding talks and training workshops on the indigenous cosmovision and its relationship with resources.

Resultados:
 Ten training sessions for women and men, youth and adolescents.

Priority: High.

Project:
Community organization for environmental and biodiversity monitoring.

Results:
 An Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Committee.

Priority: High.

Project:
Development of community regulations for the Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Committee.

Results:
 A community standard for the operation of the Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Committee.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Preparation of a study on environmental contamination in Boruca: sewage and solid waste.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- MAG
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Training sessions for young people on the Brunca cosmovision and its relationship with the resources.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- ITCI
- MINAE
- MAG
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Creation, development and operation of an Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Committee of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- Ministry of Public Safety
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Elaboration of regulations for the Environmental and Biodiversity Monitoring Committee of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Ministry of Public Safety.
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Definition of safeguards for resource conservation.

Results:
 A set of safeguards for resource conservation.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Participatory development of safeguards to prevent negative impacts on Boruca's resources.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 4: BRUNCA ECONOMY. 10%

Project:
Brunca promotion of productivity and food through the revitalization of chagüites and food sovereignty.

Results:
 100 families revitalize their *chagüites*, recovering, conserving, and utilizing heirloom seeds.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Installation and production of family and community *chagüites*.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MINAE
- MAG
- National Seeds Office (ONS, for its acronym in Spanish)
- National Learning Institute (INA, for its acronym in Spanish)
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Promotion of indigenous community tourism ventures.

Results:
 Creation and strengthening of five community development ventures in the territory.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Identification and selection of ventures.
- Strengthening and promotion of community development projects.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- Costa Rican Tourism Board (ICT, for its acronym in Spanish)
- INA
- Development Bank
- Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCJ, for its acronym in Spanish)
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Promotion of the marketing of Brunca products and services.

Results:
 A marketing strategy for Brunca products and services.

Priority: High.

Project:
Identification of local, regional, and national markets for Boruca products and services.

Results:
 A study of local, regional and national markets for Boruca's products and services.

Priority: High.

Project:
Identification of funding sources for Boruca's economic projects.

Results:
 A study of sources of financing for Boruca's economic projects.

Priority: High.

Project:
Promotion of the creation of designations of origin for different products.

Results:
 Creation of two designations of origin for Boruca products.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Design a direct marketing strategy for the products of community organizations.
- Training on production techniques and quality control of Brunca products.

Parties responsible for the execution

- Community groups and Communities
- INA
- Development Bank
- Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce (MEIC, for its acronym in Spanish)
- Ministry of Science, Innovation, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT, for its acronym in Spanish)
- MCJ
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Conducting a market study for Boruca's products and services.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- INA
- Development Bank
- MEIC
- MICITT
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Study of sources of financing for Boruca's economic projects.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- INA
- Development Bank
- MEIC
- MICITT
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Creación y registro de la denominación de origen de productos de Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups and communities
- INA
- MEIC
- MICITT
- MCJ
- National Registry
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 5. STRENGTHENING BRUNCA IDENTITY. 10%

Project:
Rescue of Boruca's historical and cultural memory.

Results:
 A historical and cultural memory of Boruca.

Priority: High.

Project:
Recovery of the toponymy of the Boruca territory.

Results:
 Rescue of the toponymy of the territory.
 Labeling of 100 places in the territory.

Priority: High.

Project:
Recovery and protection of sacred, spiritual, archeological and culturally important sites.

Results:
 • **Parties responsible for the execution**
 An inventory of sacred, spiritual, archaeological and similar sites.

A strategy for the access, use, and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and culturally important sites.

Ten training sessions on the access, use, and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and culturally important sites for adult women and men, youth, adolescents, and children.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Elaboration and publication of the historical and cultural memory of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MCJ
- National Museum of Costa Rica
- National Archives
- Public universities.
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Inventory of areas of cultural importance.
- Recovery of the toponymy of the areas of cultural importance and their labeling.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups
- Communities
- MCJ
- National Museum of Costa Rica
- National Archives
- Public universities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- To create an inventory of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and culturally significant sites in Boruca.
- To develop a strategy for the access, use, and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and culturally important sites.
- Training for women and men: adults, youth, adolescents, and children on access, use, and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and culturally significant sites.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups and communities
- MCJ
- National Museum of Costa Rica
- Public universities
- SINAC
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Creation of community regulations on the access, use, and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological, and similar sites.

Results:

A community regulation on access, use and protection of sacred, spiritual, archaeological and similar sites.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Participatory establishment of a community standard on the Brunca identity of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- MCJ
- National Museum of Costa Rica
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Brúnkajc language transmisión.

Results:

150 inhabitants of Boruca (women, men, adults, young people and adolescents) speak the *brúnkajc* language.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Teaching the brúnkajc language to the Brunca population of Boruca: women and men, adults, youth, adolescents and children.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Community groups and Communities
- Elderly
- Educators who speak the language
- MCJ
- Public universities.
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Promote the strengthening of the Brunca identity.

Results:

Ten days of training on the Brunca identity, adult women and men, youth and adolescents.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Holding of talks, festivals and others, with the participation of different community actors, including teachers of culture and mother tongue.
- Construction of spaces for cultural exchange by means of ancestral forms of their own.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Creation of community regulations on the Brunca identity of Boruca.

Results:

Una normativa comunitaria sobre la identidad brunca de Boruca.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Participatory development of a community standard for access, use and protection of sacred, spiritual, archeological and culturally important sites in Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Community groups and Communities
- Groups of women
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Promoting intercultural education, from a Brunca perspective.

Results:

Elaboration of an intercultural education proposal, from a Brunca vision.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Work sessions with indigenous educators, community leaders.
- Territorial proposal for intercultural education from the Brunca perspective of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- CLEI
- Educators
- MEP
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration committees

Project:

Strengthening of Brunca customs and traditions and their cosmogonic relationship with mother earth.

Results:

Five cultural groups contribute to the life of customs and traditions, including, among others, the dance of Cagrú, the dance of the Mura, the extraction of the dye from the murex.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Strengthening workday with indigenous organizations on Boruca customs and traditions and their cosmogonic relationship with nature.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women and groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration committees

Project:

Revitalization of the principles and values of the Brunca people.

Results:

Ten days of training on the principles and values of the Brunca people, to adult women and men, youth and adolescents.

Priority: Medium.

Actions

- Work sessions to strengthen the principles and values of women and men: adults, young people, adolescents and children of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration committees

Project:

Definition of safeguards on the Brunca identity.

Results:

A series of safeguards on Brunca's identity.

Priority: Medium.

Actions

- Participatory development of safeguards to prevent negative impacts on Boruca's Brunca identity.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women and youth
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration committees

TOPIC 6. STRENGTHENING BRUNCA IDENTITY. 10%

Project:
Protection of knowledge and intellectual property.

Results:
Ten days of training on mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.
Three cases of knowledge protection and intellectual property: registration in the National Registry

Priority: High.

Project:
Research on Brunca knowledge: publishable and non-publishable.

Results:
A research on Brunca knowledge:
1) Publishable
2) Non-publishable

Priority: Medium.

Project:
Creation of a community regulation for the protection of indigenous knowledge rights.

Results:
A community regulation on the protection of the rights to indigenous knowledge.

Priority: Medium.

Actions

- Training sessions on mechanisms for the protection of knowledge and intellectual property and their legal defense directed to organized community groups.
- Formulation and presentation of the processes for the protection of knowledge and intellectual property.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- MCJ
- National Registry
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Elaboration of a research on Brunca knowledge.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- MCJ
- National Registry
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Working sessions for the development of community regulations for the protection of indigenous knowledge rights.
- Approval of community standard for protection of indigenous knowledge rights.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:

Stimulation for the creation of a community monitoring commission in social networks on the use of elements of the Brunca cosmovision.

Results:
A community commission to monitor social networks on the use of elements of the Brunca cosmovision.

Priority: Medium.

Project:

Transmission of traditional knowledge from the elderly to adults, youth, adolescents and children.

Results:
Ten days of transmission of traditional knowledge from elders to adults, youth, adolescents and children.

Priority: Medium.

Project:

Safeguards on Brunca knowledge.

Results:
A portfolio of safeguards on Brunca knowledge.

Priority: Medium.

Actions

- Integration and training of the Monitoring Commission: internet, social networks, use of Boruca cultural elements.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Construction of a building for the use of the elderly for coexistence and transmission of traditional knowledge.
- Training and education workshops on traditional knowledge, aimed at women and men, adults, youth, adolescents and children.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Participatory elaboration of safeguards to prevent negative impacts on Boruca's Brunca knowledge.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 7. BRUNCA TERRITORY RELATIONSHIP WITH ANCESTRAL AREAS 5%

Project:

Protection of Boruca's ancestral areas and their uses.

Results:

Ten training sessions on mechanisms for the protection of ancestral areas and their uses. Identification of five Boruca ancestral areas and their uses, for their protection.

Priority: High.

Project:

Creation of a commission to monitor Boruca's ancestral areas.

Results:

A commission to monitor the ancestral areas of Boruca.

Priority: Medium.

Projecto:

Elaboración de normativa comunitaria sobre las áreas ancestrales de Boruca.

Results:

A community standard for Boruca's ancestral areas.

Priority: Medium.

Project:

Preparation of safeguards on ancestral areas of Boruca.

Results:

A set of safeguards on ancestral areas of Boruca.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Training sessions for Brunca people with potential for the protection of ancestral areas and their uses.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Integration, training and operation of Boruca's ancestral areas surveillance committee.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

Work sessions with organized groups for the participatory establishment of a community standard for Boruca's ancestral areas.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

Work sessions with organized groups for the participatory establishment of a community standard for Boruca's ancestral areas.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- ITCI
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION. 5%

Project:

Development of biocultural indicators for monitoring the EFTP.

Results:

A guide of biocultural indicators for monitoring the EFTP.

Priority: High.

Project:

Establishment of own methodologies for monitoring and evaluation.

Results:

A specific methodology for monitoring and evaluating the EFTP and development in Boruca.

Priority: High.

Project:

Creation of a monitoring and evaluation commission.

Results:

A monitoring and evaluation commission.

Priority: High.

Project:

Create community rules for the operation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Commission.

Results:

A community standard for the operation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Commission.

Priority: High.

Project:

Prepare safeguards for monitoring and evaluation.

Results:

A set of safeguards on monitoring and evaluation.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Development of a guide of biocultural indicators for the EFTP.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women y Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Design of a methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the EFTP and territorial development of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women y Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Formation and training of an EFTP monitoring and evaluation committee.
- Construction of an archive center for the secure storage of information generated by the monitoring and evaluation committee.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women y Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Participatory elaboration of the community standard for the operation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Commission.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women y Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Development of safeguards for the monitoring and evaluation of the EFTP and territorial development of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women y Groups of young people
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

TOPIC 9: WOMEN AND YOUTH. 20%

Project:
Strengthen *chagüites* with a Brunca women's perspective.

Results:
Women cultivating in *chagüites*: medicinal plants, cacao, coffee, staple grains, and other food products.

Priority: High.

Project:
Transmission of knowledge, in family and community spaces, with its own forms and cultural elements such as language.

Results:
Family and community spaces available for the transmission of knowledge and mother tongue.

Priority: High.

Project:
Highlighting the role of women as resource guardians.

Results:
Group of women with recognition as guardians of the resources.

Priority: High.

Project:
Measures to facilitate access to seeds, agricultural and forestry inputs, and tools.

Results:
Women with strengthened capacities.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Training and strengthening of indigenous women's organizations.
- Implementation of *chagüites* through women.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- FONAFIFO
- Joint Institute of Social Assistance (IMAS, for its acronym in Spanish)
- MTSS
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Family and community gatherings.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of women
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Creation of the group of Brunca Women Producers and Guardians of Resources "*Crabe'ij te'j ramrojc ra*".

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Group of women
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly

Actions

Facilitate seeds, inputs, materials, and tools for women.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Group of women
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Identification of women with traditional knowledge and the Brunca principles and values.

Results:
A group of women with traditional knowledge, identified.

Priority: High.

Project:
Creation of childcare centers.

Results:
Childcare centers are available for families.

Priority: High.

Project:
Solid waste recycling.
Environmental and cultural awareness (cultural rescue).

Results:
A solid waste recycling project.
Environmentally and culturally conscious inhabitants.

Priority: High.

Project:
Motivating youth, adolescents and children about the Brunca language.

Results:
Young people, adolescents and children, motivated to learn knowledge and their mother tongue.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Family, organization, and community exchanges to generate linkages and alliances.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Group of women
- Community groups and communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Implementar programas o construcción de casas de cuidado de niños y niñas.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Group of women
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Implementation of a solid waste recycling program and multiple activities.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Group of women
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration committees

Actions

Encuentros, convivios, talleres con adolescentes y niñez.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Elderly
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Project:
Creation of recreational spaces for youth, adolescents and children.

Results:
 Recreational spaces for youth, adolescents and children.

Priority: High.

Project:
Training with principles and values, good habits and the development of skills and capabilities

Results:
 Youth with principles and values, developing their skills and capabilities.

Priority: High.

Project:
Availability of safe places to give talks or workshops to youth, adolescents, and children.

Results:
 Training and education facilities.

Priority: High.

Project:
Formation of youth groups that encourage the participation of their members in sports and recreational activities.

Results:
 Existence of youth groups participating in sports and recreational activities.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Construction of infrastructure and recreational spaces for youth, adolescents, and children.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Implement a training plan for the youth of Boruca.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Infrastructure, furniture and equipment for the training of youth, adolescents and children.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Creation, training and strengthening of a youth group.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Costa Rican Institute of Sports and Recreation (ICODER, for its acronym in Spanish)
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions
- Construction of infrastructure and recreational spaces for youth, adolescents and children.

Project:
Youth groups welcome and support the community.

Results:
 Prevention of drug addiction and delinquency in young people.

Priority: High.

Project:
Training for young people for the development of their abilities.

Appropriate use of technology, internet and social networks.

Results:
 Mutual support youth - community.
 Young people use technology, the Internet and social networks appropriately.

Priority: High.

Project:
Prevention of early motherhood.

Results:
 Young women trained in the prevention of early motherhood.

Priority: High.

Project:
Availability of spaces or areas accessible to people, children, adolescents and young people with special needs.

Results:
 Accessible spaces and infrastructure to serve people, children, adolescents and young people with special needs.

Priority: High.

Actions

- Implementation of a drug addiction and delinquency prevention program for young people.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Training and equipment for the use of technology, the Internet and social networks.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- MICITT
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Training sessions for young people on the prevention of early motherhood.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Costa Rican Social Security Administration (CCSS, for its acronym in Spanish)
- Monitoring, oversight, and administration commissions

Actions

- Adequate and safe infrastructure and accessible spaces for individuals, youth, adolescents, and children with special needs.

Parties responsible for the execution

- ADIBORUCA
- Groups of young people
- Community groups
- Communities
- Monitoring Commissions

TOPIC 10. ADMINISTRATION AND EXECUTION OF THE EFTP. 20%

Project:
Creation of an EFTP department with availability of properly equipped facilities.

Results:
 EFTP department office with staff, furniture, office equipment, office supplies, motor vehicles.

Priority: High.

- Actions**
- Formation of the EFTP department's work team.
 - Administration and execution of the EFTP.
 - Internal regulations for the administration and execution of the EFTP.
 - Acquisition of furniture, supplies, vehicles and motorcycles.

- Parties responsible for the execution**
- ADIBORUCA
 - Community groups
 - Communities
 - FONAFIFO
 - Commissions for monitoring, oversight, and administration

Project:
Management for the implementation of environmental and forestry planning.
Audit of the financial execution of the projects.

Results:
 Commission for the Financial Audit of environmental, forest and territorial projects.

Priority: High.

- Actions**
- Creation and strengthening of the Financial Oversight Commission for the projects being executed.
 - Rules of Procedure for the operation of the Financial Oversight Commission.

- Parties responsible for the execution**
- ADIBORUCA
 - Community groups
 - Communities
 - FONAFIFO
 - Audit Commission
 - Monitoring and Follow-up Commission

Project:
Monitoring and follow-up of the execution of the Projects.

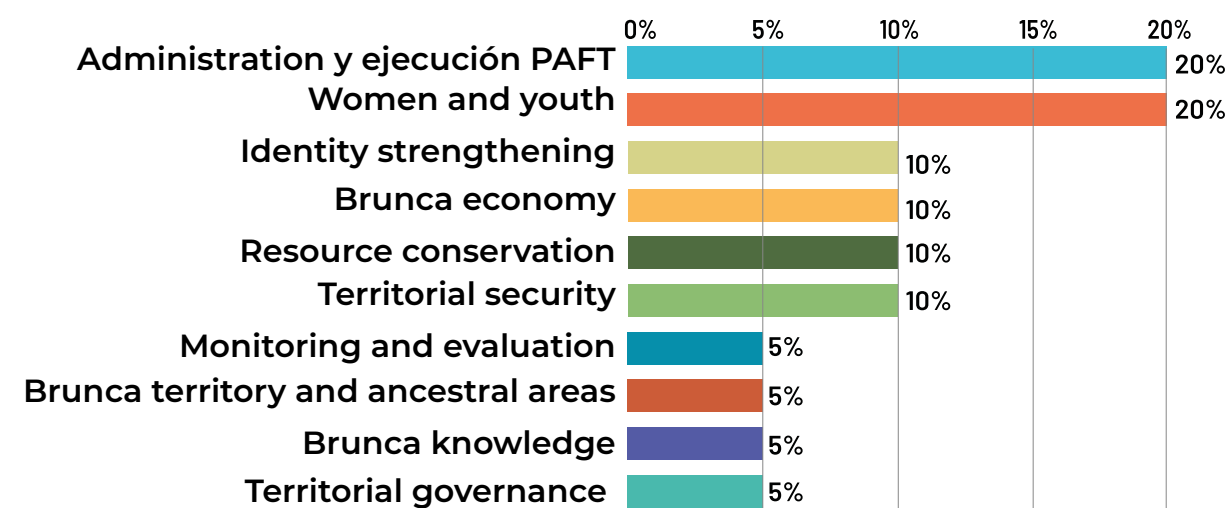
Results:
 Monitoring and follow-up of implementation of projects.

Priority: High.

- Actions**
- Creation and strengthening of the EFTP Project Monitoring and Follow-up Commission.
 - Regulations for the operation of the EFTP Project Monitoring and Follow-up Commission.

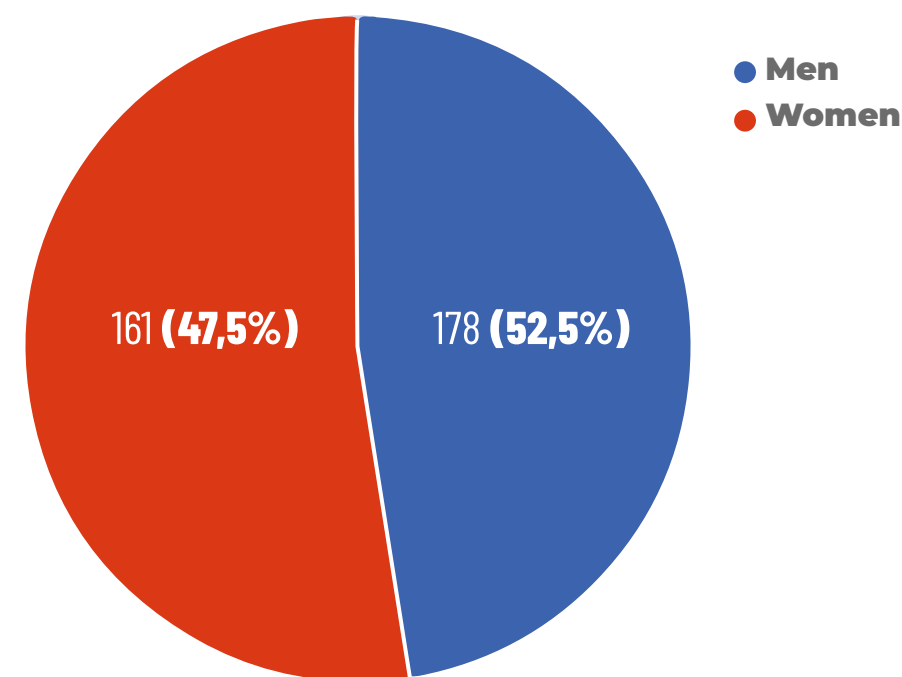
- Parties responsible for the execution**
- ADIBORUCA
 - Community groups
 - Communities
 - FONAFIFO
 - Audit Commission
 - Monitoring and Follow-up Commission.
 - Members of the Administrative Committee
 - Auditing and Monitoring Board

Graphic 1. Distribution of EFTP percentages by strategic work area



Graphic 2. Participation by gender in the conducted workshops

Percentage of participation by gender



STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENT THE EFTP BORUCA

For the purposes of this plan, a strategy is understood as: a tool that guides and assists in decision-making and achieving better results in the execution of the EFTP Boruca.

Focus points for the implementation strategy:

1. Formation of ADIBORUCA-specific government institutions Working Groups for the execution of the EFTP Boruca.
2. Constitution of Agreements between ADIBORUCA and community organizations for the follow-up and compliance of the EFTP Boruca.
3. Management of development cooperation to fund some Projects of the EFTP Boruca.
4. Provision of sufficient and necessary conditions for the functioning of the Boruca Council of Elders and the transmission of knowledge (worldview, language, customs, and traditions) and its relationship with natural resources and biodiversity, to male and female groups of adults, youth, adolescents, and children.
5. Strengthening the capacities of women, youth, and Brunca community organizations in the successful implementation of the EFTP Boruca.
6. Availability of tools (regulations, methodologies, premises, furniture, office equipment, and technology, among others) for monitoring resources and implementing the EFTP, motor vehicles, etc.) for ADIBORUCA and the committees, specific groups and actions.

COMMISSIONS FOR THE MONITORING OF THE EFTP

Selection Process for Administration, Oversight, and Monitoring Commissions

In each workshop, delegates were appointed to participate in the territorial assembly. From these delegates, individuals were selected for the audit and monitoring committees. To provide a proposal for the operation of these committees, the following considerations are presented, which will need to be validated in the territorial assembly.

Administrative Entity

It is important to mention that, in the case of the administrative council, this role is assigned to ADIBORUCA, as it manages the territory and, by law, is responsible for receiving the resources.

Criteria for the formation of the administrative body:

- They are elected every two years through a general assembly.
- Maintain regular service of an Accountant.
- To have an up-to-date corporate legal identification number.
- Have administrative staff capable of tracking the resources.
- Hold working sessions with the other councils to have triangulated information.

Members of the Administrative Committee

Audit Commission	
Name	Position
Ismael González Rojas	President
Mario Lázaro Morales	Vicepresident
Carlos Rojas Lázaro	Secretary
Wilberth Lázaro Rojas	Treasurer
Griselda Morales Morales	Member of the Board
Verónica González Morales	Member of the Board
Yerly Leiva Morales	Member of the Board
Eduardo Rojas Lázaro	Comptroller

Audit and Monitoring Council

Criteria for membership on the Audit and Monitoring Board

- Each board shall have a term of two years and may be reelected for one consecutive term only.
- Members shall lose their membership for two unexcused absences or four excused absences.
- To be a member of the council, one must be an indigenous Brunca of Boruca and reside within the territory.
- Be older than 15 years old.
- Be a person who respects and identifies with the culture and cosmovision.
- They must not have first-degree consanguinity relationships with members of the same council.
- Be a person with good communication skills and the ability to work in a team.
- Be responsible and open to dialogue.
- Each council must meet at least once a month.
- For the replacement of a missing member or a member who for some reason cannot continue in the process, an assembly will be held for the corresponding appointment(s).
- Each commission shall have its own minute book to record the activities and agreements reached.



Functions of the established councils

Audit Council

- To review the proposals outlined in the EFTP.
- To review compliance with the progress established by the Project.
- To approve disbursements for prioritized projects in the EFTP.
- To approve or disapprove reports.
- To be in constant communication with the administrative entity.
- To hold at least one annual accountability meeting with the monitoring entity.
- Along with the monitoring entity, to oversee the accounting records that demonstrate transparency in the use of resources. The audit council will issue a note to the other councils to grant access to this information, which will be used to prepare progress reports.

Monitoring Council

- It is responsible for monitoring the processes in the various Projects.
- It verifies the compliance with the steps to be executed in the project. These steps will be checked according to the initial proposal generated.
- To evaluate the project's performance according to the previously developed execution plan with scheduled activities.
- To issue a compliance report on processes.
- To provide support in defining the disbursement percentages for projects based on their progress.
- To provide accountability, together with the audit entity, each month once the work has started. The report must include evidence of progress, according to the previously defined indicators, as well as minutes, invoices, photographs, and records.
- This entity also has a very important function, which is to follow up on the protocol for consultations or suggestions.

These groups are composed of the following individuals.

APPOINTED COMMISSIONS

Audit Commission	
Name	
	Pablo Ruiz Rodríguez
	Karina Vargas González
	Magaly Lázaro Quesada
	Frank Morales González
	Rodrigo Rojas Morales

Monitoring Commission

Audit Commission	
Name	
	Casilda Rojas Lázaro
	Gilbert González Maroto
	Doris Rojas Morales
	Gilberto Leiva Morales
	Lorena Morales Figueroa

MECHANISM FOR SUGGESTIONS OR QUESTIONS REGARDING THE EFTP

When an individual or organization has a complaint, suggestion, or conflict regarding the implementation of the EFTP, it can be formally submitted through a form that will be made available for this purpose. This mechanism aims to train and empower indigenous organizations and groups on the use of information and consultation mechanisms and to improve communication with the entities responsible for implementing the EFTP, within the framework of respect and integration of the responsibilities of institutions as entities with REDD+ funding.

Steps to submit a suggestion or inquiry regarding the execution of resources from the EFTP:

- **Indigenous person or organization.** Submit the complaint to the monitoring entity via email, physical letter, or in person.
- **Monitoring and follow-up instance.** It will receive the notice issued by any individual or group from the territory requiring information or wishing to submit a complaint. This body will have ten working days to respond. If not addressed, the individual or organization will escalate the case to the next body (audit instance).
- **Audit instance.** Upon receiving the complaint, the entity will have ten business days to respond (it will request detailed information from the monitoring and follow-up entity). If there is no response from this body, the interested party will escalate the case to the administrative entity.
- **Administrative entity (board of directors).** It will be responsible for requesting reports from the monitoring and auditing entities, as well as reviewing the EFTP to provide a satisfactory response within ten business days. If the response is not satisfactory, the individual may consult another instance, such as FONAFIFO. These external bodies will engage in dialogue with the administrative entity to seek a resolution to the complaint or conflict.

Form to receive inquiries or suggestions				
Date:				
Territory:				
Person proposing the action:				
Person receiving the action:				
Entity receiving	Monitoring	Auditing	Administrative	Other (specify)
Written ()				
Action presented:				
This action includes additional supporting documentation:			Yes ()	No ()
This action was escalated to the following instance				
Monitoring	Auditing	Administrative	FONAFIFO	Other (specify)
Did this action have a resolution?	Yes ()	No ()	Instance:	
Attach response		Notification date to the interested party:		
Name of the person who notified:				
Observations:				
Signature		Organization		

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MATRIX

TABLE OF RISK AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	Mark with an X if this risk is perceived in the process	Possible mitigation measures
<p>Possible Risk: Possible barriers to the recovery of strategic ecosystems for the EFTP elements.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Prompt activation of community spaces for the monitoring and conservation of territorial resources.
<p>Possible Risk: That the community faces limitations and setbacks in traditional knowledge for the use and management of the environment.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Execution of knowledge transfer projects to adult women and men, youth, and children.
<p>Possible Risk: Failing to achieve the necessary financial target for the sustainability and resilience of the territory.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Ongoing management for securing funding for the EFTP Projects.
<p>Possible riesgo: Limitations of the governance system in achieving control over the irrational exploitation of resources (forest, fauna, biodiversity).</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Prompt activation of community spaces for the surveillance and conservation of territorial resources.

	Mark with an X if this risk is perceived in the process	Possible mitigation measures
<p>Possible risk: Failing to achieve the goals of strengthening the capacities of women and youth.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Do not leave behind the projects aimed at strengthening the capacities of women and youth.
<p>Possible risk: Possible interference with the rights to autonomy or the FPIC.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	The indigenous community supports the working methodology with the communities.
<p>Possible risk: Internal divisions due to lack of agreements in the prioritization of projects.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Methodology implemented, which prioritizes projects based on the decisions of the people, where consensus allowed for an equitable distribution among communities through their delegates and organized groups.
<p>Possible risk: Failure to secure funding for the prioritized projects in the EFTP.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	The identification of additional proposals by community that allow for the evaluation of pending Projects which can be included in the priorities.
<p>Possible risk: REDD+ resources are not used in the actions stipulated in the EFTP.</p> <p>Impact: Medium.</p>	X	Keep the delegates selected by the community informed so they can support compliance with the prioritization of Projects and resources.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



El juego de los diablitos Kabru'rójc qui égul cúlira qui

Representa el encuentro de los indígenas con los españoles. Los diablitos (Kabru'rójc) nacen cada 30 de diciembre y luchan sin descanso contra el toro, que representa al español. Todo concluye el 2 de enero con la muerte del toro (zamáñ).

Este juego representa mucho de nuestra identidad y se ha practicado desde siempre. Antes se acostumbraba que los diablitos solo hablaran en lengua brunca.



Diablos mayores

Desde de esta tradición se originó el juego de la identidad donde los diablitos con máscara de toro, lloran por los años que se celebran.



Arreadores

Este personaje es el responsable de cuidar a los animales que forman la riqueza del pueblo. Antes se acostumbraba que los diablitos solo hablaran en lengua brunca.

Diablos rasos

Este es uno de los miembros de la tradición que siempre participan en todas las fiestas y se caracterizan por su máscara y su atuendo que los hace ser reconocidos por todos los miembros de la comunidad.





1. Entities responsible for REDD+ and REDD+ Results Based Payments are urged to respect and implement indigenous rights to participation, to FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) and consultation, thereby ensuring the success of the programs.
2. To implement the right to FPIC and consultation, in adherence to the spirit of applicable legislation (ILO Convention No. 169, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the General Consultation Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples in Costa Rica), contributing in this way to prevent other actors from making their own interpretations about what indigenous consultation is and how it should be applied.
3. To establish a REDD+ Boruca Program that embodies our cultural vision and the intricate relationship between humans, nature, and spirituality, where all ecosystems play a fundamental role.
4. Participatory development of an INDIGENOUS PES Program in Boruca, which includes modalities such as the figure of the Chagüite, the use and management of its resources, sacred areas, and others, according to the traditional regulations of the territory.
5. Inclusion of all the ecosystems in the territory in an INDIGENOUS PES Program in Boruca.
6. The promotion of strengthening the traditional Indigenous systems of production, food sovereignty, and conservation in Boruca.
7. The inclusion of indigenous youth as key actors in community processes, as a specific sector.
8. The inclusion of indigenous youth as key actors in community processes, as a specific sector.
9. The development and implementation of a program to inform indigenous peoples about REDD+, PES, and environmental projects, information that is accurate, concrete, and transparent about REDD+. This refers to increasing the socialization and provision of materials, information, and knowledge strengthening for people in the territory on topics related to REDD+ and climate financing in general.
10. That public institutions and other relevant actors share transparent and high-quality information with the territory about contracts ADI - FONAFIFO - Companies buying carbon credits and the implications of the contracts on the legal security of indigenous land of Boruca.
11. That the benefits are not solely for those who have forested areas, as communities, the territory, and the people are collective in their vision and identity system, and the entire population plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems and culture. In the case of Boruca, there has been an internal distribution of the PES, functioning as a collective and internal convention of the territory.