Dashboard Methodology: 6C

Commitment 6: Locally Managed Ecosystems

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| 6C | Local control of land and ecosystems  |

Section 1: Description of Indicator, Implementation and Scoring

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| Method to be Used | Calculation Based on Available Data |

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| Introduction | Indicator 6C is scored to reflect both the legal presence of community-based tenure regimes that are classified as “designated for” or “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and the extent of land where Indigenous Peoples and local communities have recognized rights under these legal frameworks.Using data collected by the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), the indicator is taken as a measure of local control over land and the ecosystems contained within.  |
| Sources of Methodology | Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) Land Tenure Database |
| Data Needed | For this indicator, access to three data points are necessary, all of which are captured by RRI’s Land Tenure Database:1. Existence of community-based tenure regimes classified as “designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities” and/or “owned by Indigenous peoples and local communities” according to the statutory typology employed by the Rights and Resources Initiative;
2. Total land area; and
3. Total land area legally recognized as owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities under national law
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| Definitions | Indigenous Peoples and local communities**:** “Indigenous Peoples” refers to all groups that self-identify as indigenous and rely on community-based tenure arrangements to use and manage land and natural resources. “Local communities” refers to communities that practice community-based tenure arrangements, and whose members may or may not self-identify as “indigenous.” For the purposes of analysis conducted for Dashboard, it should be noted that—due to the inclusion of data on both Indigenous Peoples and local communities who rely on community-based tenure arrangements—data collected is broader in scope than that collected for Indicator 5C.2. Community-Based Tenure Regime (CBTR)**:** A community-based tenure regime can be understood as a distinguishable set of national, state-issued laws and regulations governing “all situations under which the right to own or manage terrestrial natural resources is held at the community level.” Community-based tenure regimes may specifically pertain to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, or be applicable to both types of groups. |
| How to Implement | This indicator will be implemented in two steps, the first considering the existence of community-based tenure regimes in the country (corresponding to data point 1), the second considering the portion of total land that has is designated for or owned by Indigenous Peoples or local communities (data points 2 and 3). 1. Determine the CBTR of the country in question, using the scoring system described below, available in RRI reports.
2. Confirm the total land area legally recognized as owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities under national law, available in RRI data.
3. Confirm the total land area of the country in question, available in RRI data.
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| How to Score | Block 1: Community-Based Tenure Regime(s) | * Determine the correct Scenario for the country in question, as described below:
* Scenario 1**:** No community-based tenure regimes legally recognize sufficient rights to be classified as either “designated for” or “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
* Scenario 2**:** Only community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist.
* Scenario 3**:** Only community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist
* Scenario 4**:** Community-based tenure regimes classified as both “designated for” and “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities exist.
* Once the proper Scenario has been determined, enter the Scenario in the corresponding space.
* Assign a score accordingly:
* Where Scenarios 1, 2 or 4 are true:
* 25 points – awarded if Community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist
* 25 points – awarded if Community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist
* Where Scenario 3 is true:
* 50 points – awarded if ONLY community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist
* Enter appropriate score in Block 1 and calculate score (50 points possible).
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| Block 2:Local control of land and ecosystems as portion of total | * Using RRI data, identify the amount of land that is designated for AND owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the country in question.
* Using RRI data, identify the total amount of land in the country in question.
* Enter both scores in Block 2 and calculate score (50 points possible).
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| 6C Final Score | The 6C Final Score will be obtained by adding the scores for Block 1 and Block 2, for a total of 100 points possible.  |

Section 2: Assessment

Block 1: Community-Based Tenure Regime(s)

Methodology: Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)

To Score: Select the ONE SCENARIO that corresponds to the country in question, use the corresponding score as B1.

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| 1 | Scenario 1: No community-based tenure regimes legally recognize sufficient rights to be classified as either “designated for” or “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities. | 0 |
| Note: | This means that legally, no regime exists that allows for land to be either “designated for” or “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities.  |  |
| 2 | Scenario 2: Only community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist. | 25 |
| Note: | This means that legally, the *only existing regime* allows for land to be “*designated for*” Indigenous Peoples and local communities; ownership in this scenario is not legally possible.  |  |
| 3 | Scenario 3: Only community-based tenure regime(s) classified as “owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities” legally exist | 50 |
| Ref: | This means that legally, the *only existing regime* allows for land to be “*owned for*” Indigenous Peoples and local communities; designation in this scenario is not legally possible. This is considered the best possible scenario, as it guarantees the highest level of control over land. |  |
| 4 | Scenario 4: Both community-based tenure regimes that allow “designated for” and “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities exist. | 50 |
| Ref: | If community-based tenure regimes exist that allow for land to be BOTH “designated for” AND “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities, 50 points is also awarded – considered 25+25, in this case.  |  |
| Block 1 Score (0-50)  | B1 |

Block 2: Local control of land and ecosystems as portion of total

Methodology: Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)

To Score: Follow guidelines for calculation of B2.

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| 1 | Total amount of land “designated for” Indigenous Peoples and local communities | B2.a |
| Ref: |  |  |
| 2 | Total amount of land “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities.  | B2.b |
| Ref: |  |  |
| 3. | Total amount of land in the country | B2.d |
| Ref: |  |  |
| Sub-total (B2.c) of land designated for and owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, calculated as: $$B2.a + B2.b = B2.c$$ | B2.c |
| Block 2 (B2) Score (0-50) calculated as: $\left(B2.c ÷B2.d\right) × 50=B2$ | B2 |

Section 3: Results

Compute Total Score:

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| Block 1 Score (0-50) | B1 |
| Block 2 Score (0-50) | B2 |
| 6C Final Score (0-100):  | $$B1+B2$$ |

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| 6C Final Score | 0-100 |