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PROYECTO
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Pagos basados en Resultados



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ENVIRONMENTAL, FOREST AND TERRITORIAL PLAN

OF CABÉCAR OF TALAMANCA
INDIGENOUS TERRITORY

2026

CREDITS

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GLOSSARY

ADI: Indigenous Integral Development Association.

CSC: Community Support Commission.

CEN-CINAI: Education and Nutrition Centres and Children’s Integral Care Centres.

CLEI: Local Council of Indigenous Education.

China Kichá: Name that was assigned to a community of the Cabécar territory, which means: Orange Tree root.

COOPEDITSO: Cabécar Cooperative.

Cosmovision: set of beliefs, knowledge and values that are part of the social life of indigenous groups and their relationship with the environment.

DINADECO: National Directorate of Community Development.

Ditsöwö: A word in the Cabécar language that means: the indigenous seed or indigenous clan.

ENREDD+: National REDD+ Strategy.

INEC: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses.

JAWA: Cabécar doctor.

Käbata Könana: Name of an indigenous Cabécar organization made up of women that means: caretakers of the mountain.

Kätsatkö: Name of a women’s organization that means: Women Land Defenders.

KPA: Useklas spokesperson

EFTP: Environmental, Forest, and Territorial Plan.

PILA: La Amistad International Park.

PES: Payment for Environmental Services.

REDD+: reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The “+” emphasizes conservation components.

REDD+RBP: REDD+ Results-Based Payments Project 2014–2015.

Sibö Jú: Name that was assigned to a community in the Cabécar territory that means: House of God.

Sibö: name in the Cabecar language which means: God.

S-klewá: Cabécar Indigenous People.

Skëguëwa: A word in the Cabécar language that refers to: Elders.

Siwä pakök: A word in the Cabécar language that means: cultural conversation or community dialogue.

Useklas: Maximum political and spiritual leader of the Bribris and Cabécares.

Usure: Traditional conical house representing the universe and its dimensions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document compiles the development process and the actions prioritized by the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory within the framework of the use of resources from the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+, for its acronym in Spanish). For this continuation of the consultation, nine communities participated, each with its main stakeholders (youth, women, the elderly, organized groups) and the population of the community. These communities are:

1. Los Ángeles
2. El Progreso
3. San Miguel
4. China Kicha
5. San Vicente
6. Gavilán Canta
7. Sibö Jú
8. Oro Chico
9. Monte Sion
10. San José Cabécar and Alto Cohen (no workshop will be held in these communities for cul-tural reasons, since it is a sacred area for the Cabécar people).

The information obtained in these community dialogues is necessary for the elaboration of the Cabécar EFTP and, thus, to have a real diagnosis of the communities, mapping the needs of youth, women, the elderly, organized groups and the population in general, in order to prioritize which ones should be incorporated into this plan, always considering the respect for Mother Nature culture and the Cosmovision.

To collect the information obtained in the workshops, work was carried out with groups that respond to the safeguards: women, youth and the elderly. Similarly, contributions from a fourth group are incorporated in order to engage all sectors and that they themselves prioritize and validate the proposals, in accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Unit for Indigenous Consultation (UTCI, for its acronym in Spanish), the territorial safeguards and the outstanding consultation agreements of the process carried out with ENREDD+. This document of the EFTP of the Indigenous Territory of Cabécar of Talamanca, includes activities and budget for each special theme, as well as the monitoring and accountability entities, as discussed in the communities and their stakeholders.

**PART I.
INTRODUCTION
AND OBJECTIVES**





1. INTRODUCTION

This document was developed, within the framework of the REDD+ Results-Based Payments Project 2014–2015 (REDD+RBP), to describe the process developed by the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory for the development of the Environmental Forest and Territorial Plan (EFTP). Below, the pathway traveled by the indigenous territory (IT) is presented, with an implemented methodology that sought to generate an important community dialogue (conversation) that would provide inputs for the creation of a territory plan, which will enable access to resources from the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+, for its acronym in Spanish), through the Forest Emission Reduction Contracts (FERC).

Taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples, the principles of consultation in Costa Rica and Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO), in relation to free, prior and informed

Consent (FPIC) for any project that is intended to be developed in the indigenous community, this EFTP is relevant as it has been developed from the vision of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous community, without imposition from other areas. It is under this premise that the Indigenous Integral Development Association of Cabécar of Talamanca (ADITICA) proposed to develop the EFTP and prioritize in the short and medium term the comprehensive attention to the needs and proposals of the Cabecar community, considering essential elements of cultural identity, the cosmogonic vision, the concept of territory, natural resources, the principles of equity, solidarity and reciprocity, generating well-being in the people and good living with the environment. In addition, respecting the agreements made in the territorialization phase of the consultation, based on five special themes.

This plan was built from dialogue, conversations with *Skeguewa elders*, youth and women with the purpose of engaging the community, and that each person has an opinion and reflects the participation of all stakeholders.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 EFTP general objectives within the ENREDD+ framework in Costa Rica

Implement the resources from ENREDD+ in Costa Rica, using the EFTP as a planning instrument, executing the actions prioritized by the IT in accordance with the five special themes and in compliance with the safeguards that are the result of the ENREDD+ National Consultation process, in a participatory and inclusive process that promotes the improvement of the quality of life of indigenous communities.

2.2 Specific objectives

- Promote spaces of inclusive participation for leaders, groups, women, youth and elders in the design, implementation and monitoring of priority projects identified by the territory.
- Generate a participatory call to assembly, which covers the entire territory in agreement with the administration and defined organization.
- Ensure that prioritized projects within the IT include the participation of women, youth, and the elderly.
- Create mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of the resources received, incorporating the participation of groups in the territory.
- Implement projects that contribute to improvements in the development of the socio-economic, cultural and environmental sectors of the territory.

2.3 General objective for the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory

Build and implement the EFTP for the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory within the framework of ENREDD+, respecting the consultation agreements, territorial safeguards and the recommendations of the Technical Unit for Indigenous Consultation (UTCI, for its acronym in Spanish).

2.4 Specific EFTP objectives for the Cabécar of Talamanca

- Coordinate the organization, preparation, and implementation of community dialogue (community meetings and workshops, EFTP validation workshops), in the communities, in conjunction with REDD+RBP Project specialists and the National REDD+ Secretariat.
- Systematize and validate the inputs of the community dialogue (workshops, consultation events, validation of results events) for the development of EFTP in co-execution of the ENREDD+ budget.
- Build a plan to use REDD+ resources, in accordance with the needs prioritized by the communities of the territory.
- Prepare a final EFTP document in co-execution of the ENREDD+ budgets.





PART II EFTP BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT



3. BACKGROUND AND SPATIAL-CULTURAL JUSTIFICATION

Since 2009, the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory has carried out, together with government entities, a process of free, prior and informed consultation on REDD+. This was based on traditional forms of dialogue that promote participation. In more than eight years of development, the territory has taken charge, through the Indigenous Integral Development Association of Cabécar of Talamanca (ADITICA, for its acronym in Spanish), the task of bringing to each community the information and discussion of the continuation of ENREDD+ and, specifically, aligned with the five special themes designated by the territories as priorities.

In 2019, the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory concluded the territorialization phase. In this stage, discussions were held in the communities to obtain the ideas and proposals of the people who live there and who, in addition, propose initiatives that benefit the entire community, and not just a sector or individual. In that same year, the territory submitted its report, entitled: *Finalization stage of the process for indigenous territories for the validation of the five special themes within the REDD+ National Strategy framework for the Indigenous Territory of Cabécar of Talamanca*. There the results were recapitulated for each special theme and the ways in which the process was carried out. This document and what was consolidated in previous years, served as the basis for ADITICA, together with the communities and leaderships, in order to define the EFTP as a key element of compliance with the agreements of the consultation, the territorial safeguards, where the entire cultural conception is reflected and linked to a planning tool that allows decisions to be made on REDD+ resources collectively.

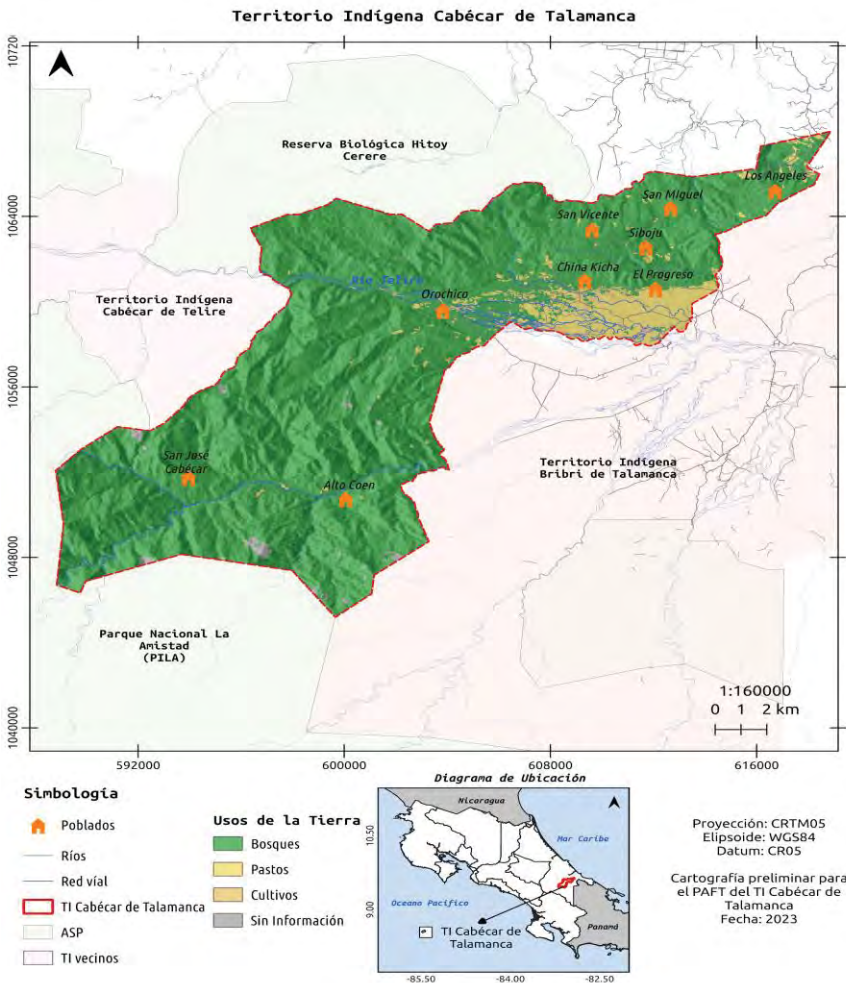
In 2021, discussions with the National REDD+ Secretariat began to resume. It was then that the REDD+ Results-Based Payments Project 2014-2015 began to work hand in hand with the Government and the IT to complete the EFTP. The contract with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as the implementing agency, was signed in October 2022, giving rise to the first disbursements to build the EFTP through workshops, working meetings, follow-up with delegates and other aspects indicated in the first report, which was the IT roadmap.

3.1 Cabécar of Talamanca: a territory of forests, foundations of the Cabécar identity

The Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory is part of one of the eight indigenous territories belonging to the Cabecar people of Costa Rica. It has an area of 23,329 hectares located in the province of Limón, specifically in the districts of Bratsi and Telire in the canton of Talamanca and three communities in the district of Valle de la Estrella, in the canton of Limón.

It is bordered to the west by the Cabécar de Telire Indigenous Territory and to the southeast by the Bribri de Talamanca Indigenous Territory, to the south by La Amistad International Park (PILA), to the northwest by the Hitoy Cerere Biological Reserve and to the north by the Valle de la Estrella. It should be noted that of the 25,577 ha, 13,611 ha (59.30% of the territory) are covered with natural vegetation and this territory is legally administered by ADITICA.

Figure 1: Map of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.



Source: REDD+ Results-Based Payment Project, 2023.

According to the 2011 census of the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC, , for its acronym in Spanish), approximately 1,500 people live in the territory, with a ratio of 111.3 men for every 100 women. 58% of the community comprised the majority of the population and are between 15 and 65 years of age. It is estimated that 64% of the indigenous people in the territory speak Cabécar. As for literacy, the percentage is 87% with an average schooling of 5.7 years.

When analyzing the Human Development Index of the canton where the IT is located, the data developed by the School of Statistics of the University of Costa Rica (2021) show a low level and it ranks second to last of the 82 cantons of the country, with a life expectancy of 77.8 years at birth.



Administratively, the territory is governed by ADITICA. This association is responsible for the political, economic and social spheres of the communities and its members are elected by the indigenous inhabitants of the territory.

ADITICA is geographically located in the province of Limón, in the Talamanca canton, Bratsi district. It is governed by Indigenous Law 6172 of 1977, which gave status to indigenous property, by ILO Convention 169 and by Law 7,316 of 1992. It was founded on May 25, 1985, with legal entity identification #3-002-071502 and has approximately 600 members. The Cabécar of Talamanca IT was established by decree No. 5904-G on April 10, 1976 and delimited by Executive Decree No. 6,036-G, of June 12, 1976. Subsequently, the so-called Talamanca Indigenous Reserve was divided into two distinct territories, with the official names of: Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Reserve and Bribri de Talamanca Indigenous Reserve. It was finally delimited by decree in 1985.

Its internal political organization is comprised by 11 communities, which include: Monte Sion, El Progreso, China Kichá, Gavilán Canta, Sibujú, San Miguel, San Vicente, Oro Chico, San José Cabécar, Los Ángeles and Alto Cohen.

3.2 Sociocultural elements

In Costa Rica there is an indigenous group called Cabécar that has eight indigenous territories, six of them are located in the Caribbean part of the country, on the other side of the Talamanca mountain range. The Cabécar territories are the ones with the greatest number of speakers of their language; in addition, they have strong cultural roots, which translates into forest guardianship, in the ways of life and production.

The Cabécar territorial space is characterized by three spaces of use, firstly the sacred places; secondly, the places where *Sibö* planted the *Ditsöwö* in clans two by two and, finally, the areas of multiple uses, where it is cultivated for consumption of families.

The system, from the cosmogonic point of view, is based on a complete integrality of the elements of creation and nature, that is, it covers cultural, spiritual, physical, social, economic and political aspects. The highest authority and knowledge begins with the *useklas*, then the KPA, who are the spokesmen of the *useklas*, then the *Jawa* and then the ceremonial leaders, finally there are the clans (*s-klewá*). In the political field, the political and spiritual authorities for the Cabecares are the *useklas*, which constitute the central pillar of culture, since they have the greatest knowledge and their authority is unquestionable. The authority of the *usekla* is based on the highest knowledge and spirituality, they are the wisest of the Bribri and Cabecar cultures and have direct assignment from *Sibö* to perform spiritual specialties, such as *Sögló*, *Sibö Pogö*.

In the indigenous community, each family has its own clan created by *Sibö* and must be respected according to its importance. That is to say, each clan will exercise its function according to what has been established, therefore no one can be an *Awá*, singer, chief or master of a funeral ceremony or of any other type if the clan does not allow it. In some cases, honors and privileges must be granted to certain clans of great significance, for example, the *usekla* whose descendants were not born from maize, like the other indigenous people, but was rather born in representation of the figure of a jaguar.

It is important to mention that clans are inherited from the maternal side and this gives an important role to women within Cabecar societies. Currently, culture is an element to which communities cling, but it is also exposed to globalization and changes that have generated a resignification of practices as a form of indigenous resistance.

3.3 Economic and productive elements

The economy of the territory and the productive part, is mainly for self-consumption. However, the form of production of the Cabécar indigenous population has been characterized by categories of use, collection and protection, based on food self-sufficiency, labor 1 and economic solidarity for social welfare.

¹ The Mano Vuelta or paying it forward is a form of community organization, generally used for sharing and is based on collective work. For example: family 1 helps another in planting corn, and in payment for this, the family group that receives such help can later collaborate in working the land for the family 1.

Its main crops are plantains, bananas and cocoa, which generate economic income for households. In addition, products are grown for self-consumption and basic grains such as corn, rice, beans, green beans, tubers such as cassava, taro, malanga, ginger are marketed or exchanged on a smaller scale; vegetables such as coriander, cucumber, squash, tomato and medicinal and fruit plants, among others.

Other trades carried out in the area are the planting of abaca², vegetable cultivation in greenhouses, handicrafts, tilapia care in ponds and pastry sales, among others.

Work with the public sector, are mainly centered in education (teachers and professors, administrative staff), health sector (primary care technical assistants, nursing) and security (law enforcement and private security). In the informal or private area there are many with development jobs.

3.4 Governance: characterization of ADITICA’s organizational structure

The point of reference for a territory and the implementation of activities by ADITICA is the General Assembly. It brings together the entire Cabecar population of Talamanca affiliated to the association, over 12 years of age and registered in the member roster. It is comprised by the following:

Board of Directors: elected in a general assembly for a period of two years with the possibility of a 2-year extension. It is made up of seven members plus an overseer. It is the local government that administers and ensures the development of the territory. It has a legal entity identification and is duly registered with the National Directorate of Community Development (DINADECO, for its acronym in Spanish).

Legal Advisor: advises the board on judicial and extrajudicial issues, guides and trains the population when they require some advice.

Administrator: manages and oversees the operations of ADITICA, as well as coordinating the operations and logistics of the other tasks in the organization.

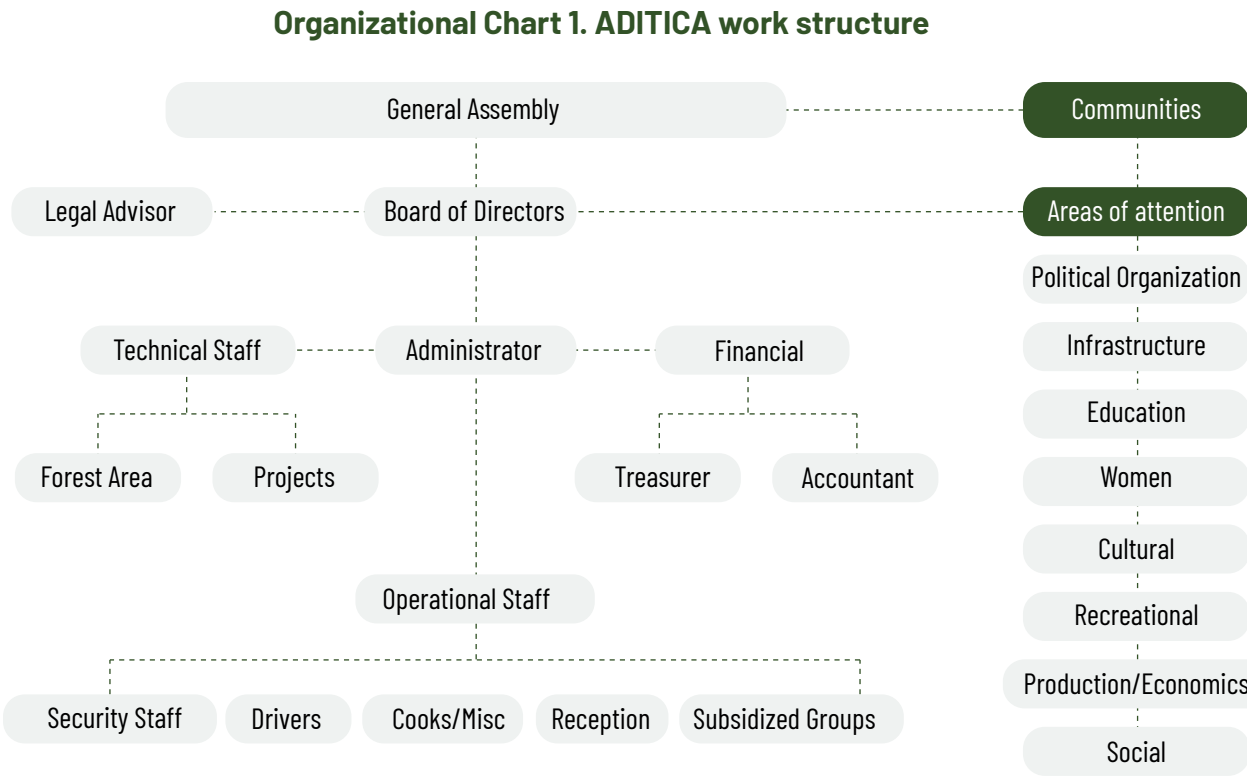
Financial: responsible for the treasury in coordination with the accountant and administrative staff, keeps the physical and digital accounting records of all the operations agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

Technical staff: responsible of monitoring the projects that are approved and executed by the Board of Directors in the territory, and also include the forest area responsible for monitoring and protecting the natural resources of the territory, as well as its boundaries.

² Abacaa is the leaf fiber, from which a type of rope is made from and sold.

Operational personnel: performs necessary tasks required by the Board of Directors in order to meet the needs of the population.

Communities and area of attention: is comprised by 11 communities. To meet their needs, the Board of Directors works by area of attention and a member follows up on the efforts required by each community.



Source: ADITICA. 2023





4. WORK METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFTP

The work methodology was developed according to the previously constructed roadmap, focused on the participation of communities and different social actors (women, youth and the elderly), considering important aspects, such as the five special issues that have been worked on with the communities in previous years. To this end, the results of the territorialization of each community were provided. A system of dialogue (*Siwá Pakók*) was worked on, to respect the cosmogonic vision of the Cabecar culture.

Another important aspect of the work methodology was to consider territorial safeguards, that is, the participation in the process of youth, groups, women and the elderly. The idea was that in the end this EFTP would allow:

- Clearly measure progress on goals (needs and solutions).
- Transparently track the use of resources used to execute the plan.
- Allow for a more equitable distribution of benefits and resources with culturally relevant mechanisms.

In the process of community dialogue, and in order to take into account compliance with territorial safeguards, work was carried out with groups of actors; each group elaborated a compendium of needs or proposals to present to others. Subsequently, a delegate was chosen from each group to follow the validation process and prioritize the proposals of their community, with the other groups. These delegates were selected by their communities to continue with the spaces for dialogue and the validation of the main needs that were identified.

The delegates also allowed them to work on the administration of resources, forming councils and protocols for the implementation of the EFTP. Each community elected a delegate to form the inspection council with five members and monitoring council with four members.

During the development of the EFTP, constant meetings were held with the Board of Directors, assessing the steps taken. This was evidenced by two working sessions held on January 6 and January 12, when the inputs collected in the community meetings were preliminarily reviewed. With the board, cases that cover the entire territory and sectoral cases, which benefit only a few communities, as well as proposals that directly impact a single community, were assessed.

For the Board of Directors, it was important to define a budget for the expenses of the operation of the association and that would cover the cost of legal cases and some projects in the forestry and cultural area. Therefore, for the validation meeting, a proposal for the distribution of the budget was submitted to the commissions representing the communities, with the aim of defining the item that the Board of Directors can use and to directly address the needs and proposals of the communities.

The Board of Directors considered 31% budget for these functions, with which they would have the scope to fulfill the functions of the association and strengthen the forestry department and the work they do, as well as attend to projects that arise with the work of organized groups and different committees that work in the community. The benefits are also granted to the two communities that did not participate in the development of EFTP, because although they did not participate in the process, they are part of the territory.

During the community dialogues, language interpretation was provided in the Cabécar language for Cabécar speakers. The main topics were addressed in each of the meetings, achieving great satisfaction from the speakers of the language (mainly elders).



Photograph 1. Farlin Téllez with a group of elders in the community dialogues, 2022.

5. FORMS OF CALL TO MEETING AND PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DIALOGUES

For community dialogues, within the framework of the REDD+ RBP Project 2024-2015 and ENREDD+, ADITICA initiated meetings with the work team. The mapping of the main territory actors was carried out and meetings were coordinated for a brief update on the five special themes and safeguards, among other relevant aspects, in order to develop a work plan that reflected the activities to be developed (before, during and after each consultation event) which involved organization and logistics.

It was necessary to analyze the way to make the call to meeting and, based on previous experiences, it was decided to prepare a letter of invitation addressed to the head of households and individuals over 12 years of age to participate in the community dialogue for the development of EFTP. Invitations were delivered individually (at home, in person, and signatures were collected as evidence). Posters were also placed in the communities.

The technical team, together with specialists from the REDD+RBP Project, built a roadmap for the development of the Cabécar of Talamanca EFTP. Following the plan, invitations were made and a member of the community was hired to visit each house and personally deliver the letter of invitation to the community dialogue. This invitation was agreed upon, considering that in previous years the inhabitants expressed that there was a lack of communication, little interest in posters and scarce access to radio communication.

According to the work plan, the logistical part was prepared for the community dialogues. The food, the furniture to be used, the transportation and how to transmit and collect the information that is needed by social actors, with the aim of developing the process efficiently. Subsequently, in order for the technical team to work more comfortably, an office space called “REDD+RBP Technical Team” was assigned and provided for the systematization of the minutes of each community.

In the community dialogues of each community, the participation of youth, women, the elderly and community groups were evidenced. In a democratic and autonomous manner, they selected a representative from each group to follow up on the development and validation of the EFTP of the Cabécar Territory. To this end, two validation meetings were held plus a final information session for both delegates and community support councils.

Once the validation meetings with these representatives were held, in the last meeting the people who would form the inspection and monitoring councils were selected. These councils will work for two years and then a new election will be held. As part of the inputs required to create a EFTP and that complies with the agreements of the consultation, a systematization was carried out that included a development guide, facilitated by the REDD+ Secretariat and the REDD+RBP Project. However, the dynamics for obtaining the information were adjusted according to the forms of dialogue and local consensus, since the use of a matrix does not always allow the understanding of the participating population.

For the collection of the necessary inputs, work was done in the communities with each group (actors), sheets were used as a matrix to guide the process of obtaining information, additionally support material was hand

out such as: paper, pencils, pens and memories of the previous process, large sheets of paper for each group to present their proposals. Each of these pieces of paper were systematized.

It should be mentioned that, from the beginning of the process, all the information originated in the territorialization process carried out in 2018-2019 was taken into consideration.

5.1 General data on participation

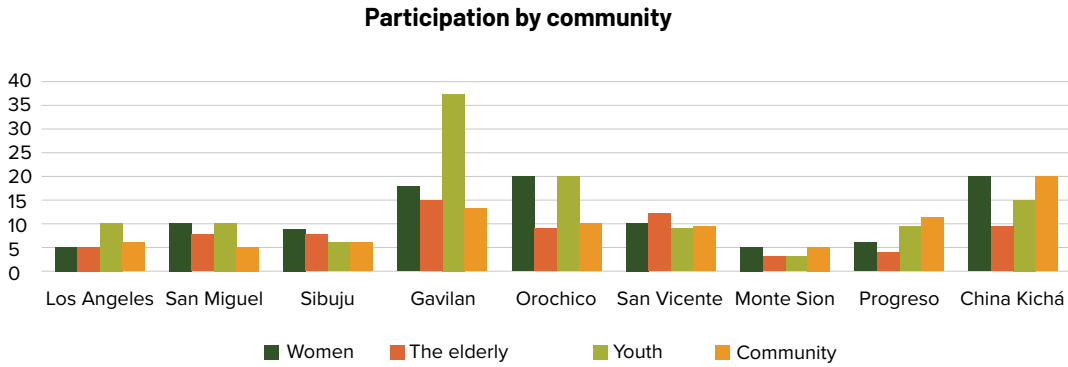
Community participation was 375 people. There was greater participation of youth and women in each of the communities, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of people participating per group in each community

SAFEGUARD	Number of people participating per group in each community								
	Los Ángeles	San Miguel	Sibujú	Gavilán Canta	Oro chico	San Vicente	Monte Sion	El Progreso	China Kichá
Women	5	10	9	18	20	10	5	6	20
Elders	8	8	15	9	12	3	4	9	
Youth	10	10	6	37	20	9	3	9	15
Community	6	5	6	13	10	9	5	11	20
SUBTOTAL	21	33	29	83	59	40	16	30	64
TOTAL									375

Source: ADITICA, 2023.

The graph below shows the participation in each community, according to the working groups recognized as actors per the safeguards. The participation of actors, according to the safeguards, was successfully fulfilled in this process. There was a high level of engagement of women, youth, the elderly and members of the community.



Source: ADITICA, 2023.



6. TECHNICAL AND LOGISTICAL WORK TEAM

The team responsible of implementing the community dialogues and the development of the Cabécar of Talamanca EFTP Indigenous Territory was comprised by:

Franklin Ríos Hidalgo, ADITICA project technician

Ezequiel Uva Fernández, Secretary in charge of keeping the memories of the workshops and administering the resources with the Board of Directors of the Association (Treasurer).

Farlin Telles Ríos, responsible of the meeting minutes, attendance, logistics of community dialogues and cultural mediator, as well as providing information to the communities in the native language (Cabécar).

Members of the ADITICA's Board of Directors also participated, and accompanied each of the community dialogues and the explanation of each of the special topics. There was a support group responsible for the food service, preparations and cleaning, in each of the workshops.



Franklin Ríos, in El Progreso community workshop, 2022.



Responsibility Level Code	Participant Code
E: Execute	MC: Farlin Telles Ríos (Cultural mediator)
P: Participate	JD: Board of Directors
S: Supervise	T: Franklin Ríos Hidalgo (Technician)
	CP: REDD+RBP Project Coordinator

General objective

Build and implement the EFTP for the Cabécar of Talamanca Territory, within the ENREDD+ framework of respecting the consultation agreements, territorial safeguards and UTCI recommendations.

Specific objective

Coordinate the organization, preparation and implementation of community dialogue (community meetings and workshops, validation workshops) in the communities, in conjunction with REDD+RBP Project specialists and the National REDD+ Secretariat.

[illegible]

Execute and systematize workshops, consultation events, and result validation events.

[illegible]

Specific objective																			
Prepare a EFTP outcome document (including photographs, main themes addressed, agreements, challenges, and inputs to consider for future workshops).																			
Activity	Responsible	Monthly Implementation Schedule																	
		1				2					3				4				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Prepare final EFTP document for the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory. - Review the results and all the information obtained in the community workshops and territorial validation workshops to prepare and deliver the final EFTP document of the Cabécar Indigenous Territory of Talamanca. - Final report completed.	MC: E JD: S T: E CP: S																		

8. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CABÉCAR OF TALAMANCA EFTP

The activities carried out are described below.

ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY OUTCOME	MONTH	RESULTS ACHIEVED
Coordinate the work of this consultancy with REDD+RBP Project specialists, the National REDD+ Secretariat and plan activities to comply with the objectives.	Meetings with REDD+RBP Project specialists, Board of Directors, National REDD+ Secretariat	September 2022	Work agreements with the ADITICA board.
Organize and facilitate workshops logistics for the development of the shared benefits plan at the territorial level of the project.	Workshops communication and coordination Event Logistics.	September 2022	Update of the execution plan for the development of EFTP. The invitations were delivered from home to home.
Define criteria for the participation of older adults, youth, women and girls.	A working methodology was defined in the community dialogues	I week of October 2022	Work agreements at community events (community dia-logue), to attend to the whole population.
Organize and facilitate community consultation events (agenda set for the workshops).	Execute community events logistics. Conduct community workshops (9 workshops).	III & IV weeks October 2022 I week November 2022	Venues for all events, food and transportation contracted and available for community dialogue dates.
Systematize workshops (including photographs, minutes, main topics addressed, agreements, attendance lists, challenges and inputs to consider for future workshops).	Systematization of workshop results, prepare and submit I progress report..	November 2022	II outcome prepared and submitted (II report).

Coordinate the events to validate the outcomes of the community dialogues.	Coordinate event logistics for territorial validation.	IV week of January 2023 III week of February 2023	Definite dates for the meetings with the delegates by community for the validation of the EFTP.
Coordinate the work with the selected technical person and follow up on the preparation of the final report.	Provide spaces and team for information review and systematization.	January 2023	The elaborated nine memories of the community dialogues. Communal proposals and needs systematized.
Territorially validate the results of the consultation events with delegates of all the communities of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.	Organize the proposals and needs of the groups of actors per community for its validation. Perform event validation and data collection.	IV week of January III week of February	Three pro-posals priori-tized by community. Proposals and needs reviewed and ap-proved by community delegates. III outcome presented (III report).
Prepare a EFTP final document for the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.	Final report completed. EFTP for Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory developed.	I and II week of March	EFTP for Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory developed.





PART III. EFTP PROJECTS AND ADMINISTRATION



9. PLANNING TOOLS AND COLLECTIVE WORK: PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED IN THE CABÉCAR OF TALAMANCA WITH REDD+ RESOURCES

Below is a breakdown of the projects collectively prioritized by the territory. Each of the projects has a relationship with the special themes. Although these are the prioritized projects, there are others mentioned in the community that could not be included due to lack of budget, but are waiting for resources to be assessed.

Special theme: territorial sanitation

Goal: to promote leadership capacities in women and youth, through training, workshops, courses and specialization in technical skills that strengthen the activities that are most developed by local organizations and actors.

Projects:

- 1. **Training in different areas, for example, with the National Learning Institute (INA, for its acronym in Spanish), the National Institute of Women (INAMU, for its acronym in Spanish), in order to develop MSMEs in the community and generate economies in families.**
 - Community: China Kichá.
 - Impact: the community will benefit from the workshops and courses. Approximately 250 people.
 - Priority: high.
- 2. **Strengthening of community groups (sports, aqueducts, women, youth and commission) to promote projects that benefit the population).**
 - Community: China Kichá.
 - Impact: the community will benefit from the support received (women, youth and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
- 3. **Support for projects carried out by the ADITICA Board of Directors and attention to the needs or proposals of organized groups of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory. As well as the attention to the community of San José Cabécar.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: the entire population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.

Budget:

¢65.960.000,00

Responsible:

- Forest Department.
- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight y Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

Special Theme: Indigenous payments for environmental services (PES)

Goal: strengthen the capacities of action and registration of information carried out by the department of the forest area of ADITICA, control, protection and conservation of forests (flora and fauna).

Projects:

- 1. **Hiring of forest guardians for the care and protection of the natural resources of the territory.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.

Budget:

¢19.400.000,00

Responsible:

- Forest Department.
- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.



● **Special Theme: Relationship with protected wildlife areas (ASP) and IT**

Goal: develop capacities, strengths and awareness of cultural and environmental issues among children, youth, the elderly and organized groups, enhancing the existing knowledge in the community for the transmission of traditional knowledge to the population.

● **Projects:**

1. Design a communal environmental plan that includes nurseries, areas for reforestation, and solid waste management

- Community: Gavilán Canta.
- Impact: approximately 200 people including youth, women, and the elderly.
- Priority: high.

● **Budget:**

₡7.760.000,00

● **Responsible:**

- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

● **Special Theme: Participatory monitoring and evaluation**

Goal: promote community development projects that allow the organization and decision-making of the inhabitants of the communities of the Cabécar of Talamanca territory, to promote greater participation in the different activities, services and initiatives that are built on social, cultural, environmental issues, among others.

● **Projects:**

1. Development of a community hall in the community of San Miguel.

- Community: San Miguel.
- Impact: 100 people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
- Priority: high.

2. Refurbishment of the community hall of the community of San Vicente.

- Community: San Vicente.
- Impact: people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
- Priority: high.

3. Equipping the community hall in the community of Sibuju.

- Community: Sibuju.
- Impact: 120 people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
- Priority: high.

4. Repairs to the community hall of El Progreso (bathrooms, wiring) and furniture.

- Community: El Progreso.
- Impact: 80 people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
- Priority: high.

5. Development of a school in the community of El Progreso.

- Community: El Progreso.
- Impact: 20 students (Preschool and Elementary).
- Priority: high.

6. Development and equipping of a technology center for students of the Los Angeles community. Angels.

- Community: Los Ángeles.
- Impact: 25 youth from the community who study.
- Priority: high.

● **Budget:**

₡42.680.000,00

● **Responsible:**

- Forest Department.
- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

● **Special Theme: Forests and Indigenous Cosmovision**

Goal: promote the conservation and protection of forest areas, through the contribution to the work demanded by the administration of the territory, the reforestation of degraded areas, the strengthening of culture and direct support to the entities of inspection and monitoring of the management of REDD+ RBP resources.

● **Projects:**

- 1. **Hiring of personnel to perform administration, accounting and process tasks operations of the activity carried out by the Board of Directors.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.
- 2. **Building nurseries in strategic places to reforest degraded areas and increase forest cover in the territory, in addition to the creation of ecological modules and equipment for the treatment of solid waste in the communities.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.
- 3. **Strengthening the culture and cosmovision of the Cabécar of Talamanca territory.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.
- 4. **Work of the administrative, oversight and monitoring councils.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
 - Priority: high.

● **Budget:**

¢62.080.000,00

● **Responsible:**

- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

● **Special Theme: Participatory monitoring and evaluation**

Goal: create spaces for recreation, education and leisure that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the population, in physical, mental, emotional and cultural aspects that promote the empowerment capacities for the participation of these sectors in community development.

● **Proyectos:**

- 1. **Development of a football field in the community of Mount Zion.**
 - Community: Mount Zion.
 - Impact: 100 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
- 2. **Refurbish the football field of the community of Sibuju by improving the land, fencing and development of bleachers and dressing room.**
 - Community: Sibujú.
 - Impact: 120 people in the community, mainly youth and women.
 - Priority: high.
- 3. **Installation of a children’s playground in the communal area of Sibuju.**
 - Community: Sibujú.
 - Impact: 120 personas, mainly the youth and children of the community.
 - Priority: high.
- 4. **Refurbishing the soccer field of the community of San Miguel, through area expansion, drainage, development of bleachers and dressing rooms.**
 - Community: San Miguel.
 - Impact: 100 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
- 5. **Development of a recreation center for youth and children (outdoor gym and a small children’s park) in the community of San Miguel.**
 - Community: San Miguel.
 - Impact: 100 people in the community (youth, women), however, the greatest impact is on the youth and children of the community.
 - Priority: high.
- 6. **Improvement of the football field facilities and surroundings areas in the community of Los Angeles.**
 - Community: Los Angeles.
 - Impact: 50 people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.

7. Refurbish two recreational places, where sports and healthy coexistence can be practiced (build a field) that is illuminated, with bleachers and dressing rooms, in San Vicente.

- Community: San Vicente.
 - Impact: people in the community, approximately 200 (includes youth, women, and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
8. Level, expand, illuminate and fence the field in El Progreso.

- Community: El Progreso.
 - Impact: 80 people in the community (including youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
- Budget:

¢62.080.000,00
- Responsible:

- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
 - Oversight Council.
 - Monitoring Council.
 - Community support commissions.
- Special Theme: Forest and indigenous Cosmovision

Goal: Promote the conservation of forest areas focused on the recovery of watersheds and the use of water sources in a sustainable manner, for the benefit of access to and distribution of water resources to the communities of the indigenous territory.
- Projects:

1. Development of a mini-aqueduct in Monte Sion, which supplies water to 40 families.

- Community: Mount Zion.
 - Impact: 100 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.

2. Development of a mini-aqueduct in Oro Chico, benefitting the population living in the lower section and purchasing water hoses for families who live in the upper section that don't benefit directly from the project.

- Community: Oro Chico.
 - Impact: 200 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly that live in the community).
 - Priority: high.

3. Development of two mini-aqueducts in the Los Angeles community.

- Community: Los Angeles.
 - Impact: 50 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
4. Development of a communal aqueduct to supply drinking water to the community of China Kichá.

- Community: China Kichá.
 - Impact: the community in general, approximately 250 people.
 - Priority: high.
5. Material support to maintain the aqueduct network and development of an Aqueduct Office.

- Community: Gavilán Canta.
 - Impact: youth, women and the elderly, total population is approximately 400 people.
 - Priority: high.
- Budget:

¢31.040.000,00
- Responsible:

- Forest Department.
 - ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
 - Oversight Council.
 - Monitoring Council.
 - Community support commissions.



● **Special Theme: Territorial sanitation**

Goal: manage advice and training of professionals in legal matters, for the security of the processes carried out by the Board of Directors and the attention given to the population of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.

● **Projects:**

- 1. **Hiring professional legal services in support of procedures carried out by ADITICA board members with different State institutions.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.
 - Priority: high.
- 2. **Training and counseling the population in indigenous law and other required legal areas.**
 - Community: ADITICA.
 - Impact: population of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory.
 - Priority: high.

● **Budget:**

₡31.040.000,00

● **Responsible:**

- Forest Department.
- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

● **Special Theme: Territorial sanitation**

Goal: promote community development projects that facilitate access to the communities of the Cabécar of Talamanca Indigenous Territory, which have limitations for road and pedestrian mobility, improving road conditions to promote greater participation in the different activities, services and initiatives that contribute to social, cultural and environmental issues.

● **Projects:**

- 1. **Build a bridge over the Leonel River, at the entrance to the community of Mount Zion, which facilitates the entry and exit of the inhabitants of the community.**
 - Community: Mount Zion.
 - Impact: 100 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.
- 2. **Development of a bridge over the Jamey River in Gavilán Canta, next to the football field.**
 - Community: Gavilán Canta.
 - Impact: youth, women and the elderly. Approximately 400 personas.
 - Priority: high.
- 3. **Development of two suspension bridges over the Shkui and Cheri rivers for the safety of the population during rainy season, in the community of Oro Chico.**
 - Comunidad: Oro Chico.
 - Impacto: 200 personas de la comunidad (jóvenes, mujeres y adultos mayores que residen en esta comunidad).
 - Prioridad: alta.
- 4. **Installation of sewers in five creeks on the public street of the community of Chico Gold.**
 - Community: Oro Chico.
 - Impact: 200 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly of the community).
 - Priority: high.
- 5. **Purchase of a vehicle for semi-public transport for the inhabitants of the community of San Vicente who must travel to different activities and do not have means of transportation.**
 - Community: San Vicente.
 - Impact: 200 people in the community (youth, women and the elderly).
 - Priority: high.

● **Budget:**

₡65.960.000,00

● **Responsible:**

- Forest Department.
- ADITICA Board of Directors (Administrative Council).
- Oversight Council.
- Monitoring Council.
- Community support commissions.

10. THE EFTP AS A TOOL FOR REDD+ RESOURCE GOVERNANCE: ADMINISTRATION, OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING BODIES

10.1 Selection of people to be part of the oversight and monitoring councils

In the second validation meeting (after the nine community meetings and one for prioritization of projects) the inspection and monitoring commissions were formed. The selection method was as follows: the representatives of each community (the elderly, women, youth and community members) designated who they best considered to carry out the interests and verification of the communal projects, to be part of the council, either for oversight or monitoring. These councils were formed as follows: five members in the Oversight Council and four in the monitoring council, in addition to the administrative body.

The main reasons for forming these committees were explained and the people were selected, defining criteria for the work.

10.2 Administrative Body

The role of the administrative council is carried out by ADITICA, as it is the one that administers the territory and where, by law, receives the resources.

10.2.1 Criteria for the formation of the administrative body

- Members are elected every two years by the General Assembly.
- Members must be Cabecar indigenous people from Talamanca, over 18 years of age, with more than of six months as members and more than three years of living in the territory.
- The administrative body must regularly maintain the service of an accountant.
- Have working experience in the territory.
- No history of misuse of funds.
- Current legal entity identification.
- Maintain administrative staff capable of following up on resources.
- Maintain work sessions with the other councils to have cross-referenced information.

10.3 Oversight and Monitoring Councils

10.3.1 Council Selection method

An internal vote is agreed with the selected members that are present in order to define who will form the Oversight Council and who will form the Monitoring Council. This selection process has been performed in a very cultural way, where through a dialogue the representation and the moment in which they begin their functions are defined.

Full Name	Community	Females	Males
Stephannie Alvarado Almengor	China Kichá	1	
Jaiquel Mora Díaz	Oro Chico		1
Bienvenida Briton Mayorga	Monte Sión	1	
Esteban Vargas Fernández	Los Ángeles		1
Felipe Hidalgo Zúñiga	San Vicente		1
Wendy Vargas Uva	San Miguel	1	
Odilio Reyes Fernández	Sibujú		1
Grindy Reyes Figueroa	Gavilán Canta	1	
Fidel Fernández Ríos	El Progreso		1
		Total females: 4	Total males: 5

10.3.2 Criteria to form part of the Oversight and Monitoring Councils

- Each council will run for two years, with the option of continuing for another year.
- A member will be replaced after two unjustified absences; justification is done via a written letter submitted to the rest of the board for internal evaluation.
- A council member must be a Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous person and member of ADITICA.
- The person must live within the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.
- The person must be over 15 years old.
- The person must be respectful and identify with the indigenous culture and cosmovision.
- Each person can belong to only one of the committees or councils (oversight or monitoring), since it cannot overlap its obligations and to avoid any conflict of personal interests.
- Whenever possible, committee members cannot be first degree relatives and on the same board, in order to avoid any possible misunderstandings and questions.
- The person must be able to communicate easily and able to work in a team.
- The person must be responsible and open to dialogue.
- The person must not have any conflicts in the community or with ADITICA.
- The person must have the approval of the community in order to join a council, and a meeting will be held for proper selection and with the purpose of documenting the selection.
- Each council must meet at least once a month.
- In order to replace a missing council member, or if unable to continue in the process, the community of origin will be asked to elect a new member by means of a communal assembly and will be documented by a written note by the parties.
- Each council will have its own meeting minute book to record the activities and discussions carried out.

10.3.3 Council Functions

Oversight Council

- Review the proposals contemplated in the EFTP.
- Review compliance with progress established by project.
- Approves disbursements for projects prioritized in the EFTP.
- Approves or disapproves reports.
- In constant communication with the administrative body.
- Holds at least one annual accountability meeting with the monitoring body.
- Inspects with the monitoring council, the accounting records that demonstrate transparency in the use of resources. The Oversight Council will issue a note to the other councils to have access to this information so that it can be used to prepare progress reports.

Monitoring Council

- Inspects the processes in the different projects.
- Verifies compliance with the steps to be executed in the project, according to the initial proposal generated.
- Assesses the project performance according to the execution plan previously prepared with the scheduled activities.
- Issues process compliance report.
- Supports in defining the percentages of disbursement of the projects, according to the level of progress.
- Accountable, together with the Oversight Council, every month when the work begins. The report must have evidence of progress, according to the previously defined indicators, records, invoices, photographs, minutes.
- Follows up on the protocol for consultations or suggestions.



11. PROMOTING TERRITORIAL DIALOGUE: A MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATION AND SUGGESTIONS

If an indigenous person or organization has a complaint or a conflict is generated about the implementation of the FERC, they can express it by completing the following steps. To do this, there will be a form that must be filled out by the interested person or organization.

The objectives of this instrument are to:

- Train and empower indigenous organizations and groups on the use of the information mechanism and consultation.
- That each social actor can take the query or complaint to ADITICA. If they don't know how to write Spanish, a translator can help.
- Allow an improvement in communication with those responsible for the implementation of the EFTP, within a framework of respect and integration of responsibilities of institutions as entities with REDD+ financing.

11.1. Steps to submit a suggestion or question about running EFTP resources

- **Indigenous person or organization:** by email, printed letter or in person, submit the complaint to the monitoring and follow-up group. For this, there will be a form that must be filled out with the corresponding information.
- **Monitoring and follow-up Body:** you will receive the note issued by any person or group of the territory that requires information or to give a complaint. You will have eight days to respond. If it is not addressed, the person or organization will refer the case to the next body (supervisory body).
- **Supervisory Body:** once the complaint has been received, it will have eight business days to respond (it will request detailed information at the monitoring and follow-up body). In the event of no response from this body, the case will be referred to the Administrative Body.
- **Administrative body (Board of Directors):** will request the reports from the monitoring and inspection entities as follows such as the EFTP review to give a satisfactory response in 15 working days. The administrative body may summon the delegates of each community to assess the situation presented and issue an answer. If they are not satisfied with the answer, the interested person can consult another body, such as FONAFIFO. These external bodies will engage in a dialogue with the Administrative Body to seek a solution to the complaint or conflict.

Consultation or Suggestion Receiving Form				N°: 00_	
Date:					
Territory:					
Person proposing the action:					
Person receiving the action:					
Receiving Body:	Monitoring	Oversight	Administrative	Other (specify)	
Verbal () In writing ()					
Submitted Action:					
Does action contain additional support documentation?			Yes ()	No ()	
Was action elevated to the next body					
Oversight	Administrative	FONAFIFO	Other (specify)	Otro (especificque)	
Action resolved?	Yes ()	No ()	Group:		
Attach reply			Notification date:		
Notifying person:					
Remarks:					
Signature			Organization		



PART IV. RISK AND OTHER PROPOSALS



12. RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures and Risk Table			
Possible risks	Identified risk in the territory	Possible mitigation measures	Impact Level (Low, Medium, High)
1. Interference with autonomy rights, or a possible lack of knowledge of FPIC.	X	The Board of Directors is supported by agreements and work methodology with the communities, as an autonomous government of the territory with more than 20 years of experience.	Low
2. No participation of women, youth, the elderly and groups of the territory.	X	An approach plan implemented by ADITICA, to include all actors.	Low
3. Language barriers	X	Incorporate a cultural mediator	Low
4. Systematization challenges of EFTP information by mediators and technicians.	X	An office was defined for the REDD+RBP Project tasks.	Low
5. Imposed forms of dialogue that do not adapt to the methodologies used by indigenous territories	X	Agreement of the board to develop a consultation process, with procedures specific to the Cabécar of Talamanca territory.	Low
6. Internal problems due to lack of agreement on project prioritization.	X	Methodology implemented by ADITICA where the prioritization of projects falls on the people and the consensus allowed an equitable distribution among communities through their delegates.	Low

7. Non-compliance with the implementation of the projects prioritized in the EFTP due to lack of planning in budget estimates.	X	Management commitment with other entities to complete the project.	High
		Contemplation of additional proposals by community that allow the assessment of pending projects that may be included in the priorities.	
8. REDD+ resources are not used in the actions set in the EFTP.	X	Agreement of the board to comply with the proposals prioritized in the EFTP.	High
		Keep delegates selected by community up to date in order to have their support in complying with the prioritization of projects and resources.	
9. Lack of continuity of the administrative, oversight and monitoring committees	X	Resources were assigned to cover travel expenses and daily allowances to strengthen the commitments assumed by each member.	Medium
10. Lack of interest in the topic and community meetings decreases the number of people who actually participate in community dialogues.	X	This was addressed by sending door-to-door letters of invitation and asking for their attendance to the meeting in order to answer any questions regarding the project.	Medium

Other risks on project prioritization identified in the territory			
Posibles riesgos	Marque el riesgo identificado en el territorio	Posibles medidas de mitigación	Nivel de impacto. (bajo, media, alto)
1. Hired labor to carry out projects will be people from the territory itself with basic development knowledge and experience.	X	Hired individuals must be fully insured with a risk policy and have basic safety equipment.	high
2. No design or development professionals will be used, but rather individuals with basic knowledge of the territory in order to lower costs and so that resources can have a greater reach when carrying out works.	X	The most experienced personnel will make an assessment of the development of (local) infrastructures	Medium
3. Need for an engineering professional for large-scale works.	X	The local municipality will be approached to provide engineers at its disposal for the design of some works.	Medium
4. Hiring personnel who do not meet the requirements to work as a forest guardian.	X	A desired profile will be established, and subsequently will be made available to the people of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory who wish to opt for the position, for their subsequent selection.	Medium
5. Not all proposals from the organized groups can be financed with the resources established for this purpose.	X	The main criterion so that some of these proposals can be financed lies on the impact they have on the indigenous population of the Cabécar of Talamanca territory.	Medium

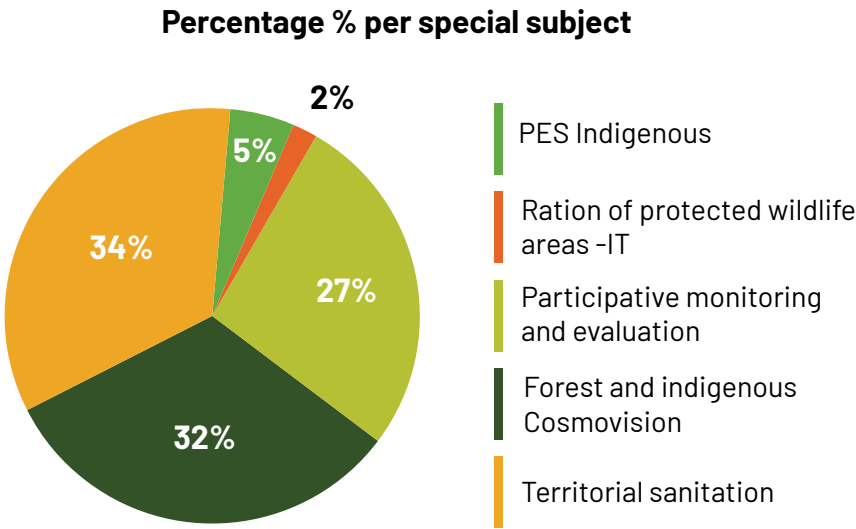
13. OTHER PROPOSALS FROM COMMUNITY DIALOGUES

The groups of stakeholders in each community mentioned a list of proposals and needs that require and demand attention. However, they were left pending, due to the fact that resources are quite limited; therefore, within the prioritization made by the delegates, three of larger impacts for the actor groups in their communities were established. The possibility of these proposals being taken into account will depend on the scope of the resources allocated to each community.

The resources were distributed equitably among the communities in the territory. To this end, consensus was reached among the delegates who worked on the process of prioritization and validation of the proposals.

Therefore, this document includes the proposals that were not prioritized within the top three. The community can gauge through its delegate any reassessment of a proposal that may be executed. At the moment, the distribution by special theme is as follows:

Graph 1. Percentage of projects by special theme for the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory



Source: ADITICA, 2023.

14. OVERVIEW

For the progress of the EFTP development process, additional commitments had to be made, since disbursements were performed at a slow pace and this delayed the implementation process. It is crucial to expedite budget allocation with the delivered products.

In the REDD+ budget that was set aside for the management of the board, also included resources to support projects of organized groups. Such projects, as a requirement, and due to background, must be based on impact, that is, that the project generates greater benefit to the majority of the population (to all the main actors), and will be considered the methodology that will prioritize the percentages to be allocated to organized groups.

As for development (infrastructures) that require earthworks (expansion or improvement, football fields, etc.), these works will be carried out in communal areas, so there will be no invasion of the forests or any affectation on the ecosystem itself (rivers, flora and fauna, among others). Many of the works will be carried out within the framework of the protection of nature or reinforcement of living barriers, protection of water sources, and others. In addition, these projects will benefit all actors as specified in the safeguards.

The development of the bridges, despite their high cost, is seen as of great importance in the territory because it improves access and security for the community. It also represents an enormous contribution to the environment, since in this way vehicles would be prevented from traveling directly in the river and contaminating it with fuel spills, and other types of pollutants.

The communities of San José Cabécar and a part of Alto Koen were not included in the community dialogues, they requested not be included in this process because they are considered to be sacred sites. Nonetheless, resources were assigned anyway to meet its needs, which will be executed by the Board of Directors.

15. COMMUNICATING THE EFTP: FORMS OF OUTREACH

To disseminate the EFTP, community dialogues were used as an efficient means to information outreach to the communities.

On a smaller scale, text messages and pamphlets will be used and, if necessary, the delivery of information house by house (infographics per community with prioritized projects).





V PART. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



16. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDACIONES

The community dialogue was of great importance since it generated the necessary inputs to build the EFTP of the Cabécar of Talamanca indigenous territory.

The communities were anxiously waiting for this process, based on the previous work that was done regarding this issue, which generated positive and negative expectations that kept the people waiting to see what would happen in this regard.

Important proposals and community needs have been identified that marked the main lines of investment for the territory.

The development of this plan with the contribution of the actors in each community will mark the way in which these resources should be invested and the main needs that must be addressed in the short, medium and long term.

The continuity of the technical team in the process is extremely necessary, so that, together with the commissions, they can follow the lines of work that have been carried out.

It is critical to have the engagement of more community leaders, so that the impact of the benefit to the communities can be expanded.

Similarly, constant dialogues must be held with these representatives, in order to maintain a constant evaluation of the Community proposals and the level of priority.





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