

COMMUNITY CONSERVED AREAS IN GUATEMALA

1. Forest Reserve Todos Santos Cuchumatán

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Forest Reserve Todos Santos Cuchumatán
Country (include State and Province)	Todos Santos Cuchumatán, Huehuetenango Department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	7,255.4 Ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	23 communities inside and surrounded: El Pueblo, La Ventosa, Chiabal, Tuizoch, Chalhuitz, Tuicoy, Buena Vista, Los Ramírez, Los Chales, Chichim, Chemal I, Chemal II, El Rancho, Batzloom, Tzunul, Tres Cruces, Chicoy, Villa Alicia, Tuipat, Las Lajas, Tzipoclaj, Tuitujnom and Tuitujmuc/Los Mendoza . There are a total of more than 15,000 inhabitants
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya Mam indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes, there are communities inside the protected area and others in the adjacent areas
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Conap files
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	Yes, recognised as a Forest Reserve by Conap on June 28th 2004, through the resolution 153/2004
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	There are conflicts between communities for the use of fire wood and wood, because some communities do not have enough area to supply their needs. The reserve is located in a municipal area, but the communities have traditional spaces to use and manage natural resources. This distribution sometimes create conflicts between communities over limits and prevents young communities to obtain space to satisfy their needs. The awareness on the rational use of natural resources vary between communities, that meaning there are very jealous communities concerning resources use, so they have created very specific norms for the use and the control of natural resources.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is	Natural Monument

consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	
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Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	The reserve is located in the Cuchumatanes Mountain Chain, which is the highest mountain in Central America, its highest point is at 3,850 meters over sea level. It has the follow ecosystems: subalpine prairie (with highest biodiversity and endemism, more than 243 species), <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> forest, <i>Pinus hartwegii</i> forest, <i>Juniperus standleyi</i> forest and a little portion of broad leaf tree forest composed by <i>Quercus</i> spp. , <i>Ocotea</i> spp. y <i>Prunus</i> spp. with an important animal diversity.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	It has more than 400 flora species, 59 of these are endemic, the most representative are <i>Abies guatemalensis</i> , <i>Juniperus standleyii</i> , <i>Lonicera guatemalensis</i> (endemic tree), <i>Garrya corvorum</i> (endemic tree). Animal endemic species, present in the red list of endangered species published by Conap include pink chipeco (<i>Ergaticus versicolor</i>), golden ebebrown chipeco (<i>Basileuterus belli</i>) and different species of humminbirds (<i>Amazilia beryllina</i> , <i>Lampornis viridipallens</i> , <i>L. amethystinus</i> and <i>Lamprolaima rhami</i>). Among reptiles, important species are <i>Dendrotriton cuchumatanus</i> , <i>Bolitoglossa rostrata</i> , <i>B. hartwegi</i> , <i>Pseudoerycea rex</i> and <i>Bufo bocourti</i> . The reserve has an important function in the water recharge, which benefit communities in the Guatemalan low lands and in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	The Maya Mam ethnic group is the third indigenous language spoken for the number of speakers This group has 500,000 members in the country. Languages spoken, Maya Mam and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Without information
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Because of the municipal land tenure, the mayor and its council are the official responsible to allow the use and management of the natural resources. Nevertheless communities have a <i>de facto</i> control over the resources. Thus each community appoint an auxiliary mayor, which is the authority agent in the community. Also the communities have traditionally local rangers to protect the forest. At the same time, since the establishment of the protected area, most communities have created natural resources commissions, with the main goal to watch for the rational use, manage and control of the natural resources in the protected area. All this community authorities have direct communication with the city hall and are responsible for the use and control of the local natural resources.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Indigenous assemblies are pre-hispanic, the rest of organisation forms have been modified during the last years
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Municipal land tenure
Type of land use in the CCA	Traditional agriculture (potato and maize), sheep,

	natural regeneration and pine forest
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are consuetudinary norms, its application vary in each community. A management plan was also developed and its under review by the local authorities. The zoning in the master plan was defined by the community authorities and agents of each community (auxiliary majors, rangers, natural resources community commissions and community development councils). Also, each community has its specific norms to use, manage and control natural resources.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Illegal cut of trees, non sustainable use of natural resources, population increase and urban disorder expansion, over grazing, erosion, water pollution. Poverty and extreme poverty, which generates migration specially to the US, this is breaking many traditional schemes. The advance of protestant fundamentalist sects which suppress traditional spirituality and the continuity of the community support norm.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	The reserve is located in the highest mountainous chain in Central American (more than 3,000 meters over the sea level). The traditional organisation of the Mayan Mam group has protected the forest since ancient times with several sacred places.

2. Chime! Biological Corridor

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Chime! Biological Corridor
Country (include State and Province)	Municipality of San Miguel Uspantán, Quiché, department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	5,300 Ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	There are 5 communities: Laj Chime!, La Gloria, Las Canoas, San Pablo and San Pedro La Esperanza
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya-K'iches and Maya-Q'eqchi indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, politically marginalised after the repression of the civil war, also based on language, ethnic origin since the population is composed only by 799 people
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes, Chime! is located in maps, but it does not exist any more as a result of war. People from Chime! live now in Laj Chime!, Uspantán village or other places.
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Conap, Movimondo, and Rigoberta Menchú Foundation Files
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	Yes, recognised as a Biological Corridor, through the Conap resolution 19-2007 established on January 23rd 2007 (Chime!); Conap resolution 63-2007 established on February 28th 2007 (La Gloria). San Pedro La Esperanza is receiving forest incentives to protect the Forest by the Forest Service (INAB as its Spanish acronym), but has not initiated a process to be recognized by Conap as Community Protected Area.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Overuse of soil, deforestation, unsustainable use of timber (used to make baskets) and other non timber forest products, the threat of new human settlements.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Protected Landscape

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Cloud mountain forest, pine-oak association, broad leaf forest and a general pattern of tropical forests.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Rich tropical forests with a wide variety of broad leaf species, with a high diversity of non timber forest species, such as ferns, orchids and <i>Tillandsia</i> . Among animals, as <i>Pharomacrus mocinno</i> , <i>Nasua nasua</i> , <i>Panthera onca</i> , <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> var. <i>alba</i> . This Forest is also important for water recharge which benefits

	many communities in the low lands.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Laj Chimel, San Pedro La Esperanzas and San Pablo communities belongs to the Maya K'iché ethnic group. La Gloria and Las Canoas are Maya Q'eqchies communities. Languages spoken Maya K'iché, Maya Q'eqchi and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	The land is shared by each community member in a spacial condition known as "condueño". The internal war which suffered the country was specially strong in this zone, and the reconciliation process still goes on. For that reason the communities want to rescue traditional values lost due to death of traditional leaders. Currently, they are conducting some activities to ensure and maintain the watersheds protection through the forest protection; to maintain and ensure conservation of animals and plant species; to promote local biodiversity and research; to create a civil awareness about the biodiversity protection; and to preserve cultural values linked to the use of natural resources.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	They have created specific associations as ASODICH for Chimel, ASODILG for La Gloria and also San Pedro. La Esperanza and Las Canoas have their own association. Nevertheless, there is a lack in the participation of the woman, and in the capacities to resolve conflicts and local governance.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	The traditional way of management is very low because of the death of local leaders and elderly people in the civil war, nevertheless the conformation of associations, which have less than 3 years, is looking forward to rescue this ancient value.
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Private land tenure as <i>condueños</i> (everybody is own of a portion of the private land)
Type of land use in the CCA	Protection of the tropical and cloud forest, cattle farming, low scale agriculture and coffee plantations.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Oral norms seriously threatened by local undervaluation and by eradication during the civil war.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Lack of capacities inside the organization, are problems inside the associations in which some member accuse others to be part of paramilitary groups or guerilla groups, mistrust in the local authorities, death of elderly leaders. Human invasions to forests, illegal forest exploitation, unsustainable use of non timber forest species, overgrazing, intensive agriculture and mining.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules	Some of the process in the area are some of the

and practices

most successful examples of how an inter-institutional organisation can help to develop sustainable alternatives for small indigenous farmers with severe damage from civil war.

3. *Fincas Chimiagua y Cahuinal*

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Fincas Chimiagua y Cahuinal
Country (include State and Province)	Aldea Chivaquito, Cubulco municipality, Baja Verapaz Department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	A total of 13,000 Ha of forest, with 753 ha protected through a PINFOR project
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Chivaquito, Pachijul, Pichal, Chitomax, Xinacatí 2, Chirramos, Patuy, Xeúl, Pajales, Ojo de Agua, Cimientos Calá, Patzulup, Chicruz and Guaynep. Approximately 600 families
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya- Achí indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007a
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	Yes, they are legally recognised as a community association, Cubulco Indigenous Community Association and are founding and active members of Ut'z Che Community Forestry Guatemalan Association. A legal document recognises its status since 2004.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, due to livestock invasion
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature conservation
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Three main zones: dry subtropical forest, temperate subtropical forest and cold subtropical forest.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Dry prickly shrub, conifer forests, oak forest, cloud mountain forest. A rich diversity of mammals, reptile and birds. Forests important for water recharge and soil conservation.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maya-Achi indigenous group. Languages spoken, Achí and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Cubulco indigenous community was founded to administrate and rule natural resources, as well as for community development. Since 2005, 753 ha of forest are protected through a PINFOR project and since 2000, 200 ha of forest

	land have been reforested.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	The organisation is directed through “Cabulco Indigenous Community Association”, which has a legal recognition from 1948. The general assembly is the highest authority, and it is headed by a directive board and several committees.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 1948 through local statutes
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	They have the relevant land tenure legal documents. Most of the forest area is communal and individual plots are used for agriculture.
Type of land use in the CCA	Forestry production, protection and recuperation areas, agriculture and cattle farming zones
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Written forest management plans
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Forest fires, land use changes from forest land to agriculture or cattle farming land.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information

4. Finca El Chilar

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Finca El Chilar. El Chilar Farm.
Country (include State and Province)	Palín municipality, Escuintla Department, Guatemala.
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	3775 Ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Indigenous community of Palín
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya-Poqoman indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007a
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	They are founding and active members of a community forestry association (Ut'z Che' Community Forestry Guatemalan Association). A legal document recognises 2,340 ha of registered land since 2000 and 1,400 Ha are in process of being recognised.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	The community owns and makes use of resources, but have conflicts over rights with INDE and USAC
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Tropical forest with latifoliated species characteristic from the Pacific Ocean region.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Broad leaf trees. High diversity of mammals, reptile, birds. Water springs and three rivers.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Pocoman indigenous community is 43 kilometers away from the national capital. It conserves its language and maintains several other projects related to community health, pharmacy, and medical clinic. 70% of the municipal population is indigenous and so is the percentage of the community members. Languages spoken, Pocoman and Spanish
Broad historical context of the CCA	Owners of the communal land legally recognised

	since 1898 by the Propriety and real state registry. Community members have an association since 1948 , where 1,356 family chiefs are registered. They began forest conservation on 2000 protecting 2,070 Ha through PINFOR forestry incentive and support.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Palín Indigenous community Association (Asociación Comunidad Indígena de Palín) has a legal body, the leading authority is the General Assembly with a directive board and several zone commissions, community development committee, the community forestry committee.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 1962
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	60% communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forestry, agriculture land for coffee, citric and other crops.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Written and oral rules
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Invasions, hunters, private interest and political party related interests within association
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	This is a community land, managed by the Pokomam ethnic group, they have traditional rules to manage this place and still they maintain a lot of their spirituality and respect on the use of natural resources.

5. Finca Pacalaj

Site Name (in Local language and in English)	Finca Pacalaj
Country (include State and Province)	Aldea Pacalaj, Salamá municipality, Baja Verapaz Department, Guatemala.
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	2,400 Ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	NO
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Pacalaj, Llano Largo, El Carmen, La Paz I and La Paz II.
Is the community considering itself as part of an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	In part, since 20% of the population are Maya Achi indigenous people, the rest are <i>mestizo</i> people.
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007a
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?)	As a community association, Neighbour Association of Pacalaj, Llano Largo, El Carmen, La Paz I y II, established on 2004. Also founding and active members of Ut'z Che' Community Forestry Guatemalan Association.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, due to rights over inheritance
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature conservation
By definition, a CCA fulfills a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Protected landscape.

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Dry sub-tropical forest, temperate sub-tropical forest and cold sub-tropical forest.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Plant species from dry prikly shurbs, different species of conifers, <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Liquidambar</i> . Latifoliated species from cloud mountain forest. Diversity of mammals, reptile and birds (including quetzal). Forests important to water and soil conservation.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Presence of Achí indigenous group. Main language spoken, Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Land was obtained in 1898 as a compensation to support of Central America unification by Justo Rufino Barrios. They have individual plots within the communal farm (a total of 2,400 Ha). Since 2000 they have reforestation plots (160 Ha). Since

	2005, there are two projects with PINFOR financial support: 528 Ha for forest protection and 541 Ha for forest production.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	The Organization is led by Pacalaj Llano Largo, El Carmen, La Paz I y II, Neighbours Association, which has a legal body. The maximum authority is the general assembly. There is a directive board and forestry, water and development comities.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 2000
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Private propriety with legal recognition. The forest is communal and individual land is for agriculture.
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest exploitation, protection and regeneration, agriculture, cattle farming.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Written forest management plan
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Personal rights over land and illegal resource use.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information

6. Reserva de las Cebollas

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Reserva de las Cebollas, The Onions reserve.
Country (include State and Province)	Quezaltepeque municipality, Chiquimula department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	A total of 1,008 Ha, with 24 Ha of community reserve.
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Las Cebollas community
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, there is a 50 % Maya Cho'rti and a 50 % of <i>ladinos</i> or <i>mestizo</i> people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007d
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	It is not officially recognised by the government, nevertheless, the reserve is in the same zone of El Trifinio National Park, a big reserve shared between Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Therefore, government has showed some interest in including this community initiative to the biggest protected area.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	In the colony years, Spanish empire granted land to indigenous people, which in turn granted the land titles to the municipality, losing their legal rights over the land. Local people are now claiming their rights over lands as community-owned, while the municipality says those lands are government-owned. There are also some local disputes about land owning between Quezaltepeque municipality and the indigenous community of San Francisco. It is an old conflict without any government attempt of solution. San Francisco and Las Cebollas have signed an agreement about a shared ecotouristic pathway to avoid conflicts.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood, water, soil an biodiversity conservation
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Pine forest, pine-oak forest and latifoliated rain forests
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Watersheds, animals and a rich vegetation which includes different species of pines, oaks, <i>Liquidambar</i> and a wild onion, from which the community takes its name.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Part of the community is Maya Cho'rti, while the rest are <i>ladinos</i> or mestizos. Languages spoken, Maya Cho'rti and Spanish
Broad historical context of the CCA	The first people permanently settled in the area came 200 years ago, looking for animals to hunt. At that time, the land was property of <i>con-duñños</i> (co-owners) from Concepción Las Minas, Esquipulas and Quezaltepeque municipalities in Chiquimula department. On early 1900s, the land was given to the community and in 1979 the land possession is recognised by the local indigenous community. In 1988, the community decided to join together to protect half of their forest, although this was not respected by neighbouring communities. In 1995, a natural resources management project called Jupilingo-Las Cebollas was promoted, with initial technical and economic support from Process of Environmental Self-Administration for the Cho'rti' Region (PROAM) and Cho'rti' Campesino Regional Association (ASORECH). In 1999 the cooperative Volcancito Las Cebollas was created and a 24 Ha communal forest area set apart for protection of water capture for 7 communities and endemic and migratory species. In 2004, some work started on water capture zones protection, soil fertility enhancement, getting benefits from national forest incentives programmes and carrying out some ecotouristic activities.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Conservation activities and reserve administration is carried out by Volcancito las Cebollas cooperative. Decision taking process is done through a General Assembly, with some executive organisms: administrative council, credit committee, women committee and education committee
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since the creation of the cooperative in 1999
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest protection, agriculture areas and human settlements zones
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are no management plans. In 1958 there was a community consensus to stop timber-forest products and it has been respected until now.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Forest fires, illegal hunters, agrochemicals and poverty that put pressure on natural resources in general.

Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information
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7. Comunidad de Quesada

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Comunidad de Quesada. Quesada Community
Country (include State and Province)	Quesada municipality, Jutiapa department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	A total of 3,600 Ha including 2,101.5 Ha of protected land, 90 Ha of sustainable forest production, 90 Ha for natural vegetation regeneration and 4.84 Ha for reforestation
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Quesada Community
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, there is a 50 % of Maya Cho'rti and a 50 % <i>ladinos</i> or <i>mestizo</i> people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007d
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	It is not recognised by the government
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Not registered
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Evergreen tropical forest
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	A rich vegetation including several species of <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Salix</i> sp. palo jiote (<i>Bursera</i> sp.), coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), cacao (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>), ceiba (<i>Ceiba</i> spp.), jocote (<i>Spondia</i> sp.), red cedar (<i>Cedrella odorata</i>) and conacaste (<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>). Also a rich fauna, including white tail deer, several species of snakes, garrobos (<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>) and iguanas.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Partially Maya people speaking Maya and Spanish. The rest are <i>ladinos</i> or <i>mestizos</i> .
Broad historical context of the CCA	The protected area exists since the creation of the

	<p>municipality, when the authorities granted the forests to the community to be used as a common forest area with some regulations to protect it. In 2002, the forest was included in the Forestal Incentives Programme for reforestation and conservation of natural forests, (PINFOR) with support from the National Forests Institute (INAB) through the Municipal and Communal Forestry Strengthening Project (BOSCOM).</p>
<p>Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)</p>	<p>There is a general assembly with a directive board as a maximum authority. In every assembly there are 17 board members (president, vicepresident, secretary and 14 vocals) and there can be up to 1,000 people assisting. If the assembly is discussing any relevant forest issue, the minimum quorum must be 80 people.</p>
<p>Length of time the governance model has been in place</p>	<p>Since 1944, when the communal assembly got its administrative independence</p>
<p>Land and resource ownership in the CCA</p>	<p>Communal</p>
<p>Type of land use in the CCA</p>	<p>Forest protection, agriculture land and human settlements zones</p>
<p>Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA</p>	<p>In 1944 an internal legislation was designed used for natural resources management. Such legislation indicates that protection activities must be carried out by every community member. In 2006, the internal legislation was revised to specify the conservation actions to carry out.</p>
<p>Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)</p>	<p>Available</p>
<p>Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)</p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p>Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system</p>	<p>Cattle farmers, who promote forest fires. Illegal tree extraction, mining, low diversity-agriculture, agrochemicals.</p>
<p>Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices</p>	<p>Without information</p>

8. Finca El Soch

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Finca El Soch. El Soch Farm.
Country (include State and Province)	Chicamán municipality, Quiché department, Guatemala.
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	45 Ha of protected forest
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	No
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	El Soch, including 140 families
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya k'iche'is, Uspantekos and Poqomchi'is indigenous people, with presence of <i>ladinos</i> or <i>mestizo</i> people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, economically and politically marginalised
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007b
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	No
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	They have some problems with El Amay community, belonging to Chicamán municipality. They have deforested 45 ha without any legal permit over the land.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Evergreen tropical forests, pine and oak forests.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Forests rich in magnolia (<i>Talauma</i> spp), anonillo (<i>Karwinskia calderonii</i>), mountain nut tree (<i>Alfaroa costaricensis</i>), ciprecillo (<i>Juniperus comitana</i>), cedrillo (<i>Guarea</i> spp.), corozo (<i>Orbignya cohune</i>), white ramón (<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>), blood tree (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>), guarumo (<i>Cecropia</i> spp.), San Juan (<i>Vochysia</i> spp.), ciprés común (<i>Cupressus lusitánica</i>), <i>Pinus</i> spp., peaks pine (<i>Pinus rudis (hardwewii)</i>), sad pine (<i>Pinus pseudoostrobus</i>), aliso (<i>Alnus</i> spp.), <i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Salvia sanctorum</i> , duraznillo (<i>Calatola laevigata</i>), capulín (<i>Ilex</i>

	<i>discolor</i>), cerezo (<i>Illex guianensis</i>) and nance (<i>Byrsonima</i> spp.) Also a rich fauna, including big cats such as jaguar. The forest is important for water and soil conservation.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maya Kiicheís, Uspantekos and Poqomchiís indigenous group. Languages spoken, Maya and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	<p>The original owner of the farm from early 1930s was Carlos García Fetzer. Son of a German man, changed his lastname to be recognised as hispanic descendant and avoid the reclusion on the U.S.A. on the second world war years. Since local Kiicheí and Uspanteko people were independent and didn't work for him, he "imported" Poqomchiís from Alta Verapaz. When he died on 1965, inherited 700 Ha of the southern Soch valley to his workers, who in turn organised an autonomous community. Local people remember that Carlos García used to work only on already cleared areas, protecting forest lands. He passed the land to the indigenous people with the condition of taking care of the land as he used to do.</p> <p>In recent years the community has received support for conservation from Fontierra and Forest National Institute (Inab), through its integration to the forest conservation and reforestation incentives project (Pinfor). They have also created an Farmers Association La Esperanza-El Soch.</p>
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Decisions are taken by a directive board, through a general assembly in which participate the legal representative and Association members. The directive board is formed by a president, vicepresident, treasurer, secretaries and 120 partners. There is also a women directive board with their own projects.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 2000
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Communal and private
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest protection, forest products extraction, agriculture, human settlements.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are some oral rules regarding natural resources use and management
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Forest fires, political interests on natural resources, roads development, land invasion from El Amay people and mining.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information

9. Finca El Pacajal

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Finca El Pacajal. El Pacajal Farm.
Country (include State and Province)	Salamá municipality, Baja Verapaz department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	A total of 1,889.41 Ha, including 319.36 Ha to human activities, 500 Ha for reforestation, 528.70 of protected forest and 541.22 of forest with productive potential.
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Without information
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	El Pacajal, including 250 co-owners
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya people, with presence of Xinca, Garifuna and <i>ladinos</i> or mestizos.
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, economically and politically marginalised
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007c
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	No
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	There are some conflicts, between the communities and Salamá village, regarding irregular agriculture and household use of water.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Dry forest, temperate forest and mountain cloud forest.
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Animal species such as quetzal (<i>Pharomacrus mocinno</i>), tepezcuintles (<i>Agouti paca</i>), armados (<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>), ardillas (<i>Sciurus spp</i>), zorrillos (<i>Mephitis spp</i>), bejuquillo (<i>Oxibelis spp</i>), cascabel (<i>Crotalus durissus</i>), coral (<i>Micrurus spp</i>), zumbadora (<i>Clelia spp</i>), coche de monte (<i>Tayasu spp</i>), venados (<i>Odocoileus virginiana</i>), cabrito (<i>Mazama americana</i>). Plant species such as <i>Pinus</i>

	<i>oocarpa</i> , <i>Pinus maximinoi</i> , <i>Pinus tucunumani</i> , diversas especies del género <i>Quercus</i> , aguacatillo (<i>Phoebe spp</i>), zapotillo (<i>Pouteria spp</i>), several orchideas species, ferns, bromelias, etc.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maya , Xinca and Garifuna people. Languages spoken, Maya, Xinca, Garifuna and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	The farm was donated on 1906 to more than 100 co-owners. On 1998, they started a local organisation to integrate the community to Pinfor programme of Inab. For that reason a 5-community legal organisation was created with the name of “Pacajal's communities neighbours association”. Reforestation work on 6 Ha started on 1999. On 2002, started a forest management plan organisation and on 2006, 529 Ha were integrated to Pinfor.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	There used to be a committee without a legal representative. After the creation of the association, this is the organ in charge of decissions regarding natural resources. The association is conformed by 32 members representatives of 5 communities..
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 1998
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Private and communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forestry activities, agriculture, forest protection, human settlements.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are some rules with indications about hunting activities prohibition, garbagge disposal, nature protection, children environmental education. The rules are applicable to local people and tourists.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Cattle farming, plant diseases, non-regulated forest products extraction, illegal timber extraction and forest fires.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information

10. Salto de Chilascó

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Salto de Chilascó. Chilascó's Waterfall.
Country (include State and Province)	Salamá municipality, Alta Verapaz department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	The community comprises a total of 5,040 Ha.
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	San Rafael Chilascó, with 8,500 people
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Partially, with an important presence of <i>mestizo</i> people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, economically and politically marginalised
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007c
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	Yes, it belongs to the Biosphere Reserve Sierra de las Minas, but the particular area is recognised by the government as a community governed touristic place.
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, with “Lands Asociation” and some other community people who do not agree with all the activities undertaken in the region.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood, cultural.
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Natural monument

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Cloud mountain forest
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	The rich cloud forest serves as an important site for water recharge and houses a great diversity of mammals, reptile, birds and plants, such as tree ferns, orchids, bromelieae, jaguar and quetzal.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	It is a very mixed population where the only spoken language is Spanish
Broad historical context of the CCA	The history of the community starts in 1810, when some <i>mestizo</i> people from several places came to fight the “Lucios” or indigenous peoples as part of the liberal revolution promoted by president Justo Rufino Barrios (1871-1885). Between 1884 and

	<p>1890 a peace accord was signed with local Indians but this militiamen stayed in the region with their families. As a reward to their participation in the war, the farm was granted to them. In 1906 the community was officially founded receiving the name of Chilascó which means Dark Mountains.</p> <p>From 1935, local people started to clear forests using fire, promoted by a government programme in the times of president Jorge Ubico. Every man had to burn 4 Ha, if not he would pay a fine or go to jail. According to some elders, there were times when the sky could not be seen due to the smoke. In 1990, this kind of promoted forest fires stopped when Nature Defensors Foundation started to take care of Sierra de Las Minas Region.</p> <p>On 1995, a community committee was created to manage the community land and the waterfall which is inside their territory. The main conservation-related activities achieved are all related to eco-tourism. In 2003, they received support from the International Tourism Organisation</p>
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	On 2003 the local tourism committee became Chilascó-Adesoch Sustainable Development Association, whose directive board is named through a General Assembly. The Association is formed by 60 members, including a president, legal representative, vicepresident, secretary, treasurers and vocals. Decisions are taken through community committees and then taken to the Association.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 2003
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest protection, agriculture, human settlements.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are regulations regarding ecotouristic activities, including issues such as garbage, species extraction and areas to visit.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Conflicts with insatisfied community members, deforestation, forest fires, illegal hunting
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Chilascó means Dark Mountains. Chilascó's Waterfall is the highest waterfall in Central America, with 130 meters high. There is another small waterfall "El Saltito" and a bigger one called "El Salto del Macho" which are usually included in the touristic walks.

11. Nacimiento Rubelsanto

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Nacimiento Rubelsanto
Country (include State and Province)	Chisec municipality, Alta Verapaz department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	Not available
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Nacimiento Rubelsanto
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya K'iché indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, economically and politically marginalised
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007c
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	No
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, with neighbour communities that enter into the forest to illegally take <i>xate</i> (<i>Chamaedorea spp</i>), timber and animals
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Evergreen tropical forest
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	A great diversity of plant species, including cedro (<i>Cedrella spp.</i>), caoba (<i>Swietenia spp.</i>), zapote (<i>Manilkara zapota</i>) tamarindo (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and zapotón (<i>Pachira acuatica</i>). Animal species, such as saraguate (<i>Allouata palliata</i>), spider monkey (<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>), tigrillo (<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>), light parrot (<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>), racoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>), white tail deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>), toucan (<i>Ramphastos sulphuratus</i>), and oropéndulas (<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>). Among reptiles, yellow bearded snake (<i>Bothrophs asper</i>),

	masacuata (<i>Boa constrictor</i>) and bejuquillo (<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>). A great insect diversity. Forest important for water recharge and soil conservation.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maya K'iché indigenous group. Language spoken Maya K'iché and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Two years ago the community started to worry about forest conservation and how to achieve a permanent and sustainable timber production.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Decision taking process is done through a General Assembly, with 20 to 35 people representing 20 communities members of Aproba-sank (Meaning: Altogether, association for proactive livelihoods enhancement).
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Two years ago
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest protection, agriculture and human settlement
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are traditional regulations regarding tree cutting
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Illegal hunting and extraction of <i>xate</i> (<i>Chamaedorea spp</i>) and timber. There is also an intensive and inappropriate use of agricultural chemicals Contaminated water, lack of water treatment, air pollution and lack of a trash control system.
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	There is a local rule which says that people can cut dry trees for household use. If a community member does not obey this kind of rules, he/she has to pay a fine of Q300.00 for every unauthorized cutted tree. Although it is not mentioned in the documents regarding the CCA, municipality of Chisec is a region where petroleum has been actively extracted with concomitant environment and health damage.

12. Santa Lucía Lachuá

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Santa Lucía Lachuá
Country (include State and Province)	Cobán municipality, Alta Verapaz department, Guatemala
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	130 Ha of protected forest
GIS Coordinates (if available)	Not available
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Santa Lucía Lachuá
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Maya Q'echí indigenous people
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, economically and politically marginalised
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior, based on Roma 2007c
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	No, but the area is very close to Laguna Lachua National Park
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	There are conflicts with people from neighbour communities who enter to illegally extract timber and animals.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and nature protection
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	Managed Resource Protected Area

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Evergreen tropical forest
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	The region presents one of the highest biodiversity indexes in the country. There are abundant vines, epiphytes, bromeliae, palms, shrubs and herbs. Also abundant caoba (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.), cedro (<i>Cedrella</i> spp.), blood tree (<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>) and Ramón (<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>). Among animal species, one can find jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>), wild boar (<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>), tepezcuinte (<i>Agouti paca</i>), parrots (<i>Amazona</i> spp.), toucan (<i>Ramphastus sulphuratus</i>) and a great variety of fishes including the legendary "sábalos de Lachuá" with 1.5-2 meters long.

Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maya Q'eqchi' indigenous group. Language spoken, Maya Q'eqchi' and Spanish.
Broad historical context of the CCA	Protection of current area started on 1985. The local association in charge of conservation activities was founded on 2004. They have had crucial support from Lachuá Project from Inab and United Nations. Currently they are also working on 20 Ha plantation of (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>) and Izote pony (<i>Beucarnea spp</i>).
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Decisions are taken through a General Assembly and Development Community Committee
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 2003
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Communal
Type of land use in the CCA	Forest protection, agriculture and human settlements.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	There are internal oral rules for natural resources use.
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Not available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Massive use of agrochemicals, forest fires and illegal hunting
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Without information