# Appendix 1: Journals

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| Journal Theme | # of Publications |
| *Latin American Area Studies* |  |
| Latin American Perspectives | 32 |
| Latin American Research Review | 27 |
| Bulletin of Latin American Research | 24 |
| Journal of Latin American Studies | 31 |
| Latin American Politics and Society | 17 |
| Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies | 38 |
| Total | 169 |
| *Political Science/Comparative Politics* |  |
| American Journal of Political Science | 1 |
| American Political Science Review | 1 |
| Annual Review of Political Science | 1 |
| Comparative Political Studies | 2 |
| Comparative Politics | 4 |
| Studies in International Comparative Development | 2 |
| World Politics | 2 |
| Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics | 1 |
| Territory, Politics, Governance | 2 |
| World Development | 1 |
| Perspectives on Politics | 1 |
| Total | 18 |
| *Rural/Agrarian Studies* |  |
| Journal of Peasant Studies | 9 |
| Journal of Agrarian Change | 4 |
| TOTAL | 200 |

# Appendix 2: Codebook

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| Concepts | Definitions and Examples of Processes | # of References |
| *AUTONOMY* | Own rule of law. Derives from self-determination. | 257 |
| *1.* *Practice* | Concrete actions to empower or organize own authorities and governments or to make autonomous decisions. Includes contentious political strategies that mix formal and informal means to access or contest power, such as challenging predominant forms of political organization or formal actions to develop, interpret, or implement rights to self-government. De-jure and de-facto practices produce meanings, determine strategy, and delimit political boundaries (Bretón, et al.) | 85 |
| *i)* *Administration of justice and security* | Application of customary norms and traditions to adjudicate conflict. | 10 |
| *ii)* *Creation of subnational indigenous governments* | Reforms, including decentralization and territorial rights, that open opportunities to function as Indigenous governments at the local level. | 15 |
| *iii)* *Economic projects* | Organization of cooperatives, collective activities, companies, or other economic activities independent of private markets or businesses. | 11 |
| *iv)* *Institutional adaptation* | Development of new institutions or implementation of existing institutions to develop own government processes. | 27 |
| *v)* *Negotiation and Intermediation* | Discussion, deliberation, or consultation with dominant authorities to reach agreements on Indigenous rights. Brokering relationships between indigenous and non-indigenous authorities. May lead to divisions that undermine autonomy. | 22 |
| *2.* *Project* | Specific plans, procedures, and/or strategies to claim Indigenous rights, frame sociopolitical or economic interests, define an ideology, and/or announce political intentions. Has political, economic, and cultural dimensions. | 113 |
| *i)* *Framing* | "Signifying work or meaning construction engaged in by movement adherents (e.g., leaders, activists, and rank-and-file participants) and other actors (e.g., adversaries, institutional elites, media, social control agents, counter-movements) relevant to the interests of movements and the challenges they mount in pursuit of those interests.” (Snow et al.) | 20 |
| *ii)* *Identity formation* | Evidence of growing ethnic self-identification, development of a sense of belonging to a cultural group, identification of ethnic group values, interests, attributes, involvement in cultural events, positive/negative views of own group. | 36 |
| *iii)* *Mobilization* | Concerted, deliberate actions organized by indigenous activists, organizations, or communities to rally, concentrate, or find resources to make claims. Includes protests, takeovers, contentious assemblies, marches, etc. | 30 |
| *iv)* *Networks* | Establishing, redefining, and enhancing relationships with outside groups to advance or establish autonomy. | 27 |
| *3.* *Vision* | Symbols or discourses underpinning the cultural and economic survival of marginalized or colonized groups. Develop strong moral discourse against neoliberalism, capitalism, or colonial states. It is in tension with the sovereignty claims of the state and the political visions of dominant political elites.  | 59 |
| *i)* *Alternative epistemologies* | “Local”, traditional, Indigenous knowledge. The Sumak Kawsay, or “the good life,” features prominently. | 14 |
| *ii)* *Pluri-culturalism* | Utilizing a range of cultural attributes (including values, institutions, norms, and customs) to shape politics is a phenomenon commonly observed. This practice is particularly noticeable in domains such as jurisprudence, conflict resolution, education, and establishing sources of authority. | 10 |
| *iii)* *Self-determination* | The right to freely determine their political status and pursue economic, social, and cultural development. | 18 |
| *iv)* *Territory* | Socially constructed space. Control of people, resources, and activities. | 17 |
| *IMPACT* | The influence of de facto or de-jure Indigenous autonomy on institutions, policies, and social relations | 152 |
| *1.* *Ethnic Polarization and conflict* | Divergence in political identities. Tensions created by the incorporation of indigenous peoples, divisions between peasants and Indigenous groups, and conflicts surrounding rights to collective vs. private lands. | 19 |
| *2.* *Goods provisions* | Developing social programs, delivering benefits, or shaping the quality or the type of service (education, health, housing, old age, etc.) | 18 |
| *3.* *Ideas or discourse* | The influence or adaptation of Indigenous epistemologies, discourse, or language in regular political discourse or language. | 18 |
| *4.* *Incorporation* | The inclusion of previously marginalized sectors of society into the polity. | 75 |
| *i)* *Cooptation* | Government efforts to coopt social movement organizations | 18 |
| *ii)* *Limitation of autonomy rights* | Government efforts to curtail indigenous autonomy. | 27 |
| *iii)* *Neoliberal multiculturalism* | Multicultural/ethnic rights are granted under the neoliberal model in efforts to streamline the state or weaken class identities. Its impacts include emphasizing individual leaderships who are more interested in gaining electoral advantages, integrating Indigenous lands into market economies, and demobilizing class-based identity. | 30 |
| *5.* *International relations and diplomacy* | New forms of engaging with foreign partners. New forms of engaging and dealing with border issues, especially where national borders split the same Indigenous people. | 9 |
| *6.* *Models of political representation* | Speak, advocate, symbolize, and act on behalf of others. They may be elected politicians and other public authorities, but also non-state actors as increasingly NGOs, Multilateral institutions, and others represent or stand for groups or individuals within a nation-state. | 13 |
| *i)*  *Electoral politics* | Using elections and political parties to advance indigenous rights. | 6 |
| *ii)* *FPIC* | Free, prior, and informed consent. Participation instrument related to International Labor Organization Convention no. 169 on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. | 7 |
| *POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS* | Government practices that limit or diminish Indigenous autonomy. | 36 |
| *1.* *Extractive economies* | Development plans that prioritize land- or resource-intensive economies | 24 |
| *2.* *Overlap* | When Indigenous autonomy is confronted with overlapping territorial authorities (municipal, departmental, state, national parks, or natural reserves, etc.), unclear territorial authority | 7 |
| *3.* *Violence* | Political or social violence; targeting of social leaders. | 5 |
| *POLITICAL OPPORTUNITIES* | Instances when the political system is susceptible to challenges, creating openings for others to drive social change | 45 |
| *1.* *Constituent assemblies* | constitutional congresses or conventions—bodies assembled to draft or significantly revise the country's constitutions. If indigenous delegates are included, they may press for indigenous rights. | 6 |
| *2.* *Corporatist interest aggregation* | Corporate forms of interest aggregation and representation. It is usually a top-down organization of the most important interest groups, such as labor, capital, peasants, and now, indigenous people. | 6 |
| *3.* *Peripheral politics* | Political dynamics at the margins of the state. Indigenous authorities may have more room to negotiate or maintain autonomy. Not to be confused with decentralization, a formal reform granting some administrative, fiscal, and political rights to subnational governments. | 8 |
| *4.* *Regime and/or State consolidation* | Nation- and state-building efforts by national government or political elites | 18 |
| *5.* *Security* | National states or dominant political elites accept Indigenous authorities and/or rights to the territory as a strategy to increase state presence or address public order issues. | 7 |