

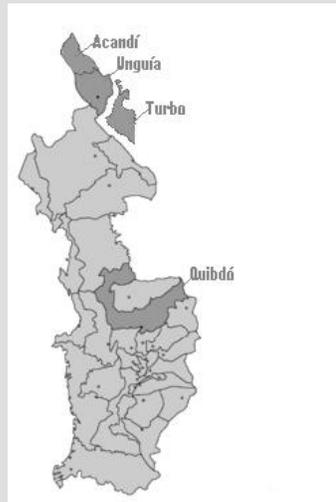
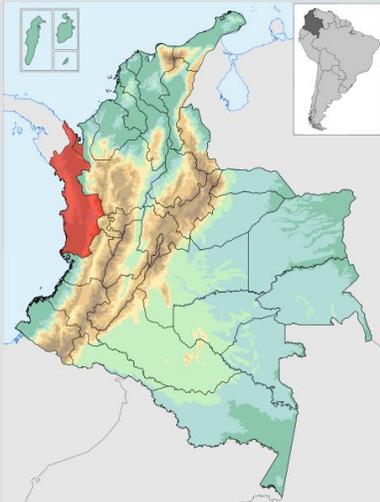


USAID AGREEMENT AID-514-A-11-00003

Project – “Resolution of Land and Natural Resources Conflicts in Colombia”

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

1 April – 30 June 2012



Submitted by

MERCY CORPS COLOMBIA (Primary Applicant)
in partnership with
FUNDACIÓN DARIÉN & COCOMACIA (Sub-grantees)

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| ADR | Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| ASOREWA | Association of Indigenous Emberá, Waunaan, Katio, Chamí & Tule Communities |
| CCL | Local Community Council |
| CMM | Conflict Management & Mitigation Office, USAID |
| COCOMABOCAS | Community Council of Bocas de Atrato & Leoncito |
| COCOMACIA | Community Council of the Integrated Farmers Association of the Atrato |
| COCOMASUR | Community Council of Tolo River, Southern Coastal Zone of Acandí |
| COCOMAUNGUIA | Community Council of the Lower Atrato of Unguía |
| FEDEOREWA | Federation of Indigenous Communities |
| INCODER | Colombian Institute for Rural Development |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross / Red Crescent |
| ICORA | Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform |
| INGEOMINAS | Colombian Institute for Geology and Mines |
| MC | Mercy Corps |
| OIA | Indigenous Organization of Antioquia |
| OREWA | Association of Indigenous Communities of Chocó |

Executive Summary & Implementation

During this reporting quarter, Mercy Corps and its local partners initiated trainings in the Local Community Council of Tagachi, in the Municipality of Quibdó. The aim of the strategy is to train women on land conflict, tenure, and ethnic community land and territorial rights. An important outcome of this process was that training participants received information about how women can access land registry and land use rights. During the trainings participants identified the major conflicts that arise in their communities regarding land tenure and use of natural resources. Afro-Colombian Community Council members proposed inviting men and building their support and awareness regarding all family member rights, particularly women and land. Mercy Corps and local partners are working with the Councils to develop guidelines on this subject. The draft guidelines will be formally presented at the Council assembly in late July 2012 for approval and inclusion in each Local Community Council's internal norms.

The project team also held meetings with the Local Community Council of Tutunendó, Zone 1 this quarter. The meeting was organized because some community members are undertaking mining activities in the Tutunendó River area that has contaminated water sources. Members of the Council argue that all mining operations have been done on land that belongs to them. To address the situation, the technical team from the Quibdo Mediation Center has admitted and is analyzing the case by investigating the property ownership. Concurrently, the COCOMACIA mining protocols were disseminated and preliminary agreements were reached between community members.

This quarter, COCOMACIA held nine community meetings to elect new board members for the Regional Council who will lead the organization for the next four years. The representatives for the Gender Commission were also elected, as well as the Disciplinary Committee and the Commissioners of the Land Office. At these election meetings the Mediation Technical Team to advantage of the opportunity to share land and natural resource conflict mediation reports, work plans and results to date from conflict cases with Local Councils assembly members. The project team was also able to share and facilitate the establishment of procedures for land demarcation and family and community land use certification related to infrastructure and services planned by local institutions, including: i) housing programs, ii) health centers; and iii) schools.

Additionally, the Project Team held a meeting with the Mayor of Vigia del Fuerte to 1) facilitate the provision of land use certificates for the Community Council of San Alejandro to permit the construction of 40 dwellings, and 2) and analyze the next steps for demarcation and regularization of COCOMACIA collective land currently being used by the local airport in order to manage growth and environmental impacts from deforestation. The Mayor and COCOMACIA representatives have decided to work together with the Mediation Team to carry-out the surveying, demarcation, formalization and definition of airport land use barriers with COCOMACIA oversight.

Mediation sessions were carried out with the Local Community Councils of Casimiro, Calle Quibdó, Barranco, Sanceno and Loma de Belen. The Council of Casimiro filed a constitutional action against COCOMACIA, arguing that when the COCOMACIA's collective title was approved; INCORA awarded them a few hectares of its property. Thus they are requesting that INCODER help return the hectares of land as the land was acquired by COCOMACIA. The participants in the meeting explored mediated solutions to settle the land dispute with the Community Councils, which had not been possible to date as both parties were unwilling to sit down at the table together. A second meeting will be scheduled with INCODER once the judge completes the legal review of the case as the conflict was caused by State error.

The Quibdo Mediation Center Technical Team conducted demarcation field work with the Local Community Councils of Las Mercedes, Boca de Nematá and Las Brisas, and took GPS waypoints where there are conflicts over property boundaries. The Team created topographic maps of the Quebrada Chiquinquirá delineating the property boundaries between Quebrada Boca de Nematá and Las Mercedes. Additionally topographic maps were developed of the Quebrada Santa Barbara where there are conflicts over boundaries between the Las Mercedes and Las Brisas Community Councils. Lastly, the Team worked with Council members to elaborate topographic maps of 45 lots that belong to Afro-Colombian women living in the Local Community Council of Tagachi. This mapping process was conducted to help women acquire land use certifications and property titles in July 2012.

Regarding the reception of conflict cases, Mercy Corps and partners continued promoting the Mediation Center services and peaceful resolution of land and natural resources conflicts on the COCOMACIA COCOMACIA Stereo Community radio station. Currently, the Quibdo Mediation Center has received 44 cases, of which 43 had been received by May and one case was received in June 2012.

The COCOMACIA Coordinator for the Project participated in an advisory and planning session in Bogotá during which he addressed situation of the communities of Jiguamiandó, Cacarica and Curvaradó and the land restitution process. The General Workers Union (CGT) and the U.S. Ambassador were present and heard his testimony. The Team the opportunity to talk with the Colombian Vice President, Angelino Garzon in order to highlight the critical situation in the Lower Atrato and the need for stronger institutional support from INCODER. The team also met with the Vice Minister of Interior to highlight the importance that the Director of Ethnic Groups plays a more active role on land issues. Mercy Corps and partner teams participated in the National Consultation held in Quibdó, to address natural resources management and relevance to the Black Communities Development Plans.

1. Indicators

Table 1: Achievements April to June 2012

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Indicator type | LoP Sub-Goal | LoP Goal | Total 2011 | Q4FY'11 | Q1FY'12 | Q2FY'12 | Q3FY'12 | Q3(AWP Target) | Q3(AWP Goal %) | Total 2012 | Cumm. 2011-2012 | % Cumm./Lo P Adj |
|-----------|--|----------------|--------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Number of previously existing land and natural resources conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for mitigation of land conflicts. | CMM | N/A | 120 | 31 | 31 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 30 | 40% | 54 | 85 | 70,8% |
| 2 | # of people participating in USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more of the conflict parties. (Direct beneficiaries of resolved conflict cases) | CMM | N/A | 150 | 43 | 43 | 26 | 37 | 4 | 0 | 0% | 67 | 110 | 73,3% |
| 3 | # of people participating in USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more of the conflict parties. (Participation in training, local exchanges) | CMM | N/A | 510 | 14 | 14 | 188 | 600 | 570 | 0 | 0% | 1358 | 1.372 | 269,0% |
| 4 | # of regional exchanges concerning conflicts over land and natural resources between technical teams, staff members, and leaders of Colombia and Guatemala. | MC | N/A | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1 | 33,3% |
| 5 | Number of households that have obtained property rights as a result of USG assistance. | CMM | Hogares | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0,0% |
| | | | Mujeres | N/A | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| 6 | # of peace building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engages conflict-affected citizens affected in peace and reconciliation processes | CMM | N/A | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 4 | 100,0% |
| 7 | # of land and natural resource guides with a gender focus distributed to Afro-Colombian Community Councils | MC | N/A | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0,0% |
| 8 | # of users in the RedTierras disaggregated | MC | N/A | 300 | 25 | 25 | 58 | 37 | 19 | 40 | 48% | 114 | 139 | 46,3% |
| 9 | # of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance | MC | N/A | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0,0% |

2. Activities & Outcomes

Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities to manage conflicts peacefully within and between communities in the Darien and Quibdó region in Colombia.

R 1.1 Community leaders in Darien and Quibdó are implementing ADR techniques and principles of Person to Person approach to solve the conflicts faced by communities.

Activity 1.1 Train 550 community leaders in Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms with a person-to-person focus in order to solve land conflicts and promote good governance and reconciliation

On May 24, 2012 COCOMACIA conducted a training session with members of the Winandó Local Community Council and Community Councils from Zones 1 and 2 facilitated by their Land Rights team.



May 2012, COCOMACIA trainings with Afro-Colombian Community Councils on collective territory governance and land rights.

The following topics were covered during the training: a) Definition Community Council governance structures for decision-making and territorial management; b) Collective territories and land tenure and titling COCOMACIA; c) Internal understanding of territory; d) Household and family land use; and e) Community Councils and the importance of learning about their historical significance regarding COCOMACIA and land use planning as a strategy for protecting collective lands and ownership. The training involved 68 community leaders including 22 women and 46 men.

The Project Team also carried out trainings on the use of geographical information as a tool to solve territorial disputes with Afro-Colombian communities and leaders of the Middle Atrato. The use of geographic information was also promoted to strengthen territorial demarcation processes through the construction of maps that identify the different social, cultural, economic, environmental and historical variables in their territory that are relevant to land use planning. The leaders learned

about the key functions and uses of the GPS units and mapping and on the use of geographical information as a tool for peaceful resolution of territorial conflicts.



Training sessions on the use of GPS Afro-Colombian Communities – Middle Atrato, May 2012.

R. 1.2 Quibdó and Darien Women have more equitable access to land.

Activity 1.2 Train 110 Afro-Colombian, women and indigenous community members on the use and interpretation of GPS, satellite image interpretation and other land measurement tools as a way of preventing and managing land and natural resources conflicts.

A total of 18 leaders from the Community Councils in Zone 2 as well as the technical team were trained on GPS use, including nine women and nine men at the Quibdo Mediation Center. At the same time, 69 leaders of the Local Community Councils (CCL) from Zone 2 were also trained on the use of GPS and geo-referencing and mapping tools, including 36 women and 33 men.

Activity 1.3 Women participate in land conflict mediation activities, which result in greater access to land and tenure security.

The Mercy Corps' and partner teams have been accompanying leaders from the CCLs, especially 29 women of CCL from Tagachi regarding processes for family land use certification.

Activity 1.4: Working with INCODER and other government agencies to build awareness among field workers to ensure inclusion of women as title owners and other instruments of land ownership.

The technical team from the COCOMACIA Mediation Center met with ACIDI / VOCA, the Quibdó City Hall and INCODER, in order to address the property border overlap of the urban area of Quibdó into the collective territory. This was caused because in 2007 the City Council of Quibdó approved the expansion of the urban area without consulting the Community Councils who hold the collective title to the land in question. Given this situation, the Mayor is interested in working together with the Project Team and Council members to survey, demarcate, and fence the city jurisdiction and rightful property lines.

The Project Team also held coordination meetings with representatives ACIDI / VOCA, ASOREWA, ICRC, FEDEOREWA and INCODER, in which participants reviewed the titling process of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous lands under Resolution 04566 of December 29, 1997. Specifically, the meeting was to demarcate 27,509 hectares of lands with unclear boundaries that the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities had previously agreed to keep as a natural preserve and manage together. It was agreed that, with technical support from Mercy Corps and partners, the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities would survey and demarcate the real property boundaries. If the new property boundaries will then be updated on the Council collective territory and Indigenous reserve maps and new markers placed on the lands.

In 1998, negotiations were carried out between Afro-Colombian communities of COCOMACIA and indigenous communities from the Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA) and the Association of Indigenous Communities of Choco (OREWA) with support from INCODER to clarify boundaries between ethnic communities. The result of this process was an inter-ethnic agreement under Resolution No 0060, 2005, that included communities along the Atrato River, including: *North Zone Paracundo - Paracuncundo River, Andabu Playones - Arquía River, Pichocora - Chicué in the Bojaya river, Egorokeda - Opogadó River, Jengado - Jejenadó in the Buchadó river, South zone Guarandó - Carrizal, Munguidó in the Munguidó river, Paina in the Paina river, the crossing El Salado in the Bete river, Alto Rio Buey - Río Buey, Playa de Oro, La Baduata and La Paloma, on the Atrato River.*

As a result of the meetings, the following commitments and follow-up actions decided: 1) together with INCODER, Mercy Corps and partners will provide mediation and technical support for the demarcation process together with INCODER and the ethnic communities, 2) INCODER and Miguel Vasquez in charge of the Office of Ethnic Affairs will make closing the case priority, 3) ACIDI / VOCA will provide financial resources to support re-activation of the inter-ethnic working group between ethnic organizations to generate collaboration.

Lastly under this activity 1.2, a meeting was held between the Project Technical Team and Metro Corredores Ocho and the Local Community Council of la Equis. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify the status of land ownership and use along the Cantugadó River. In the documents submitted by the parties in the dispute over the land, it was found that parties have mining permits for land for which they have no formal ownership or title. Mercy Corps remitted the case to INCODER and the Colombian Institute for Geology and Mines (INGEOMINAS) to certify whether the mining permit is legitimate or must be revoked.

R. 1.3 The attitudes of women and men toward gender, masculinity and women's rights in relation to the conflict have changed positively in the Darien and Quibdó region.

Activity 1.5: Undertake workshops and campaigns to change attitudes on gender and masculinity issues, based on the results of focus groups that reveal the prejudices and barriers to women's participation.

This quarter, meetings were held to elaborate proposals for women's equality regarding land access. A total of 107 leaders from the Local Community Councils of COCOMACIA participated including 83 women and 23 men discussing land tenure and women's land use rights.

Objective 2: Create sustainability and ensure local ownership of the mediation over land and natural resources conflicts.

R. 2.1 Two additional centers of conflict mediation are operating in the municipalities of Turbo and Quibdó.

Activity 2.1: The establishment of two new Mediation Centers for peaceful dispute resolution linked to the municipal governments of Quibdó and Turbo.

The Team and partners continue to promote the Project and the mediation services and methodologies in the two new municipalities of Turbo and Quibdo. By April 2012, 38 cases were received and five cases were received in May 2012. The mediation team is now reviewing the cases and preparing for next steps.

R. 2.2 The existing mediation centers Acandí and Ungía have been strengthened in terms of community acceptance, and technical and financial self-sustainability in order to improve and solve land and natural resources conflicts.

Activity 2.2: Technical and assessment support for existing mediation centers Acandí and Ungía, according to identified needs and sustainability plans.

This quarter Mercy Corps led activities to develop a work plan to transfer responsibilities for mediation center services in Acandi and Unguia from the Fundacion Darien to the Community Councils of COCOMAUNGUIA and COCOMASUR. In July, the handover process will begin led by women and other leaders who have been trained by the Project, the center mediators and Mercy Corps. The process includes signing agreements for technical support with the municipal governments to resolve land conflicts in the future.

R. 2.3 Best practices are identified, assessed and documented for future use in other areas of Colombia in order to solve land and natural resources conflicts.

RedTierras (www.redtierras.org) is a virtual interactive platform where communities, CSO's and government officials may share best practices regarding access, distribution and management of land in Latin America. Thanks to the tools offered by the platform such as blogs, photos and videos the users share experiences and knowledge in a centralized and organized way on specific work groups, expediting the access to this information to other concerned members.

Another means by which we highlight best practices is the creation and publishing on the web site of nine videos posted by the administrator of the network and five computer graphics that summarize and simplify issues and experiences relevant to the project such as conflict resolution methodologies, the general guidelines description of the Mercy Corps EMA project in Guatemala and the right of communities to previous consultation, among others (see: <http://www.redtierras.org/page/presentaciones>).

R. 2.4 Methodologies to solve natural resource conflicts are defined and applied successfully in the mediation centers.

Activity 2.3: Development of the conflict management guide, incorporating best practices in Guatemala and experiences in Colombia.

The Project Team worked with COCOMACIA to define and adapt the methodological approach for land and natural resources conflicts and incorporated them into their Council internal procedures. The following chart outlines the three primary phases:



R. 2.5 The two local partners, Darien Foundation and COCOMACIA , have the capacity to support beneficiaries of resolved land conflicts with economic development based on sustainable use of natural resources.

Activity 2.4: Training and technical assistance to identify, classify and solve conflicts over natural resources using ADR methods.

On May 14, 2012, meetings held between the Project Technical Team and representatives of the CCLs of Las Mercedes and Neguá River- During the meetings each member shared about the natural resources conflicts that are arising over mineral resources from the Santa Barbara River. The Project will accompany and provide technical and transportation support for field geo-referencing work
June 1st to 4th.



Field visits in Loma de Belén to review boundaries, May 2012

On May 9th, field visits and meetings were held in the community of Puldú, between representatives of the CCLs of Puldú and Loma Belen, to address boundary disputes due to lack of demarcation. After an extensive discussion, a mutual agreement was reached to demarcate the boundaries from the river through their respective territories.

May 19-20 meetings were with Community Council members of San Jose de Purre, with participation of community members of San Jose de Purre, Real del Tanando and Motoldó. This meeting was held to address a dispute caused by 30 families who came from San Juan and have settled on lands of the above-mentioned Councils and want to create a new Community Council as they have occupied the land for more than five years. The three Councils are not in agreement, as they had allowed the 30 families to settle and use the land temporarily on good faith, but not for ceding ownership of the parcel. After a long discussions facilitated by the Project mediators, the 30 families agreed that it was not possible to create a new Community Council without authorization from the three Community Councils who are the current owners of the land in question.

During the meeting the Project Team also discussed selection of the new Board for the Community Council of San Jose de Purre and the return process of community members who were displaced after the violent killing of a community member by an illegal armed group. Other mediation training and field activities this quarter included surveying and demarcation of boundaries between the Loma de Belen and Puldú Community Councils in. Meetings were held in the Loma de Belén community where minutes from the previous meeting were reviewed. Then the team made a field visit to initiate demarcation activities, but the activities were not completed as there was lack of clarity from community members on the final boundaries. As a solution, each community representatives agreed to review their respective current maps and talk with Police Inspectors who were present during the initial demarcation process.

In Zone 1 and San Francisco de Icho Local Community Council, the Team held a meeting to share Project results and outcomes with the community members as well as receive feedback.



Meeting with the Francisco de Icho Local Community Council in May 2012

Important outcomes of this quarters field visits, land mediation, demarcation and capacity-building has been the peaceful resolution of disputes and disagreements that without the Project support would have devolved into conflict. Also, both Afro-Colombian Councils such as COCOMACIA and Indigenous communities have strengthened their collaboration and mutual understanding about common issues related to ethno-territorial rights, sustainable land use and internal governance processes. Community members are content with the Project outcomes and have proposed that the Project and methodologies be replicated in other areas to extend the impact and increase peaceful resolution of land and natural resources conflicts.

Activities 2.5 and 2.6: Strengthen the capacity of the Darién Foundation to develop management plans for land and natural resources based on communities, which take into account sustainable income generation and livelihood.

COCOMACIA plans to initiate this process next quarter in July 2012.

Objective 3: Increase the participation of Afro-Colombian and indigenous women in the development of policies that address the root causes of land and natural resources conflicts.

R. 3.1 Create a multi-sectoral network (Red Tierras) that includes the participation of women, Afro-Colombian and indigenous people that advocate for policies on land conflicts and natural resources in Colombia.

www.redtierras.org is an interactive virtual platform where the users who feed the web contents are relevant actors for the land dialogues such as communities running processes of land regularization, mediation and resolution of land and natural resources conflicts as well as CSOs and government officers that deal with this issue. Currently there are a total of 210 registered members, of whom 84 are women and 126 are men, belonging to civil society organizations, project communities in Colombia, Guatemala and Bolivia, and government institutional representatives.



Activity 3.1: Organize events to develop proposals for policy changes that mitigate land and natural resources conflicts.

R. 3.2 Links are established between networks in Colombia and Guatemala to address the land and natural resources conflict among ethnic groups taking into account gender equity.

Activity 3.2: Regional exchanges and forums to share strategies to improve land and natural resources policies.

During the Exchange to be held in Guatemala from 15 to 22 July, organizations and communities participating in the Project will receive trainings on the use of the RedTierras virtual platform as a powerful tool. The RedTierras is designed using Human-Centered Design methodologies that focus on creating a network of community leaders and stakeholders and training them to facilitate active participation on the platform for exchanging experiences, technical documents and policy advocacy regarding land and natural resource conflict mediation and land use planning.

R. 3.3 The best practices of land and natural resources conflict resolution that promote the participation of marginalized groups are shared.

Activity 3.3: Seminars and other events to introduce and share best practices in solving land and natural resources conflicts.

The methodological guides for conflict resolution developed by Guatemala and Colombia were published on the Red Tierras platform, together with graphics that condensed the content of the documents in easy to read and understandable schemes in order to ensure information access to all types of users. The graphics "**Territorial and natural resources conflicts resolution in Colombia**" and "**Basic Guide to mediate conflicts in Guatemala**" have been consistently highlighted in the home of the platform as well as in the social media of the network to promote knowledge and application of these tools.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

This quarter, M&E activities led by the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit team in coordination with the COP, Mercy Corps and partner teams included:

- 1) Meetings with the USAID Colombia Mission AOR and M&E representatives to finalize adjustments to the Project PMP and Indicator Reference Sheets.
- 2) Data quality and information management capacity-building support with partner 'Fundacion Darien and COCOMACIA M&E team focal points to update databases and Project documentation for reporting on indicator progress.

- 3) Coordinate with ECONOMETRIA and Monitor administrators and Help Desk representatives to update Project information in the Monitor System.
- 4) The Mercy Corps' M&E Coordinator participated in the TraiNet training held at the US Embassy on June 28nd
- 5) Carry-out preparations for July field monitoring visit to COCOMACIA to provide following-up M&E training and information management support to their team.

Formalization of Women's Property Rights to



There are land use planning problems in the region of el Darién in de department of Chocó in the rural areas due to the absence of land tenure security for Afro-Colombian, Indigenous and smallholder communities. This is caused by several phenomena, such as:

- The local culture of buying and selling land and possessions without a formal title or receipt.
- Land titles are awarded but are not often registered.
- Forced displacement from armed conflict has caused many farmers to abandon their land and/or forced them to sell.

These among other situations caused by violence and the indiscriminate expansion of large cattle ranchers foster the informality and irregularity in acquisition and land tenure processes.

In the case of Collective Territories, the problems to manage the territory are the lack of knowledge and the lack of resources for titling and land use certification processes.

This has caused the Project to focus efforts on the “center of the conflict” beyond the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The Project, with key stakeholders, develops processes, strategies and campaigns aimed at land use planning and to ensure land tenure security for Afro-Colombians, Indigenous and stallholders, with an inclusive approach focused on women leaders and heads of household who tend to suffer from vulnerability, poverty and violence.

It is clear that in the Darien, as in other regions in Colombia, land ownership has been disproportionately dominated by men due to cultural dynamics, relegating women to second class citizens with little opportunity to participate in land and land use decision-making.

However, despite these circumstances, women leaders have resisted and have been strengthened through the adverse conditions and have survived poverty and violence. Many of them have occupied vacant of land to grow basic subsistence crops for food security for the children and families.

Following, is an overview of how women have taken on new leading roles regarding land tenure, land use and natural resources management facilitated by the Project and partners. These outcomes have helped to create more equitable land access, titling and access to rural development programs for technical assistance, small loans and technical support for the sustainable use of their land and mediation of conflict.

SITUATION AND BENEFICIARIES

Regional INCODER representatives, Mercy Corps and partners analyzed community member applications for land titles in rural zones of Unguia between 2007 and 2011. According to INCODER's lists 497 titles were given to 281 women and 216 men overall.

TOTAL TITLES MEN AND WOMEN

Table 1

| | TOTAL | Women | Men | % W/M |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2007 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 40% |
| 2008 | 61 | 14 | 47 | 23% |
| 2009 | 137 | 69 | 68 | 50% |
| 2010 | 60 | 42 | 18 | 70% |
| 2011 | 229 | 152 | 77 | 66% |
| TOTAL | 497 | 281 | 216 | 57% |
| | | 57% | 43% | |

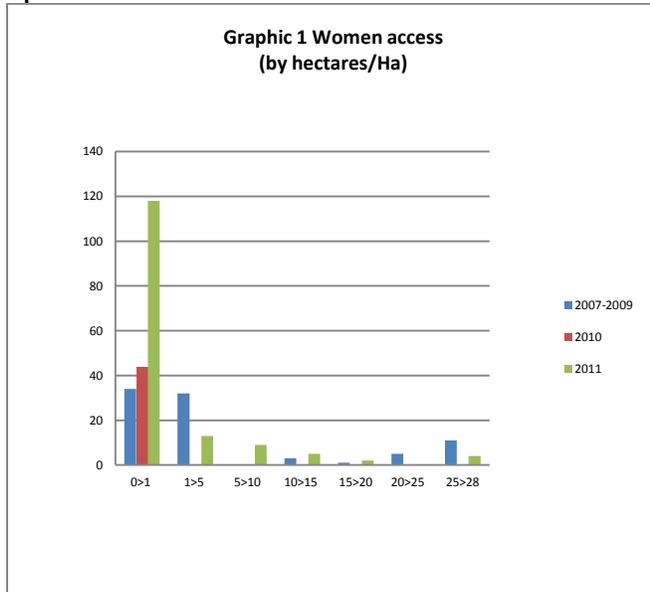
Table 1 demonstrates that between 2007 and 2011 there has been a significant increase in land titles being given to women, showing an increase in inclusive land titling. However, in terms of total hectares while 57% of beneficiaries of women, they only receive 38% of the land in hectares.

TOTAL HECTARES

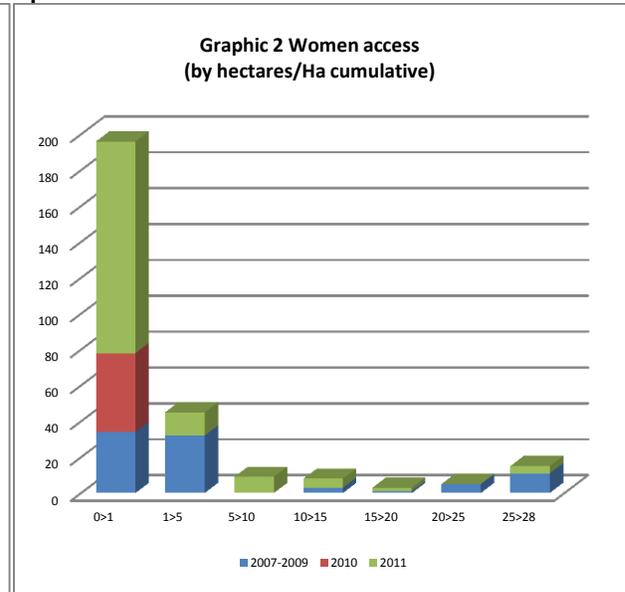
Table 2

| | Total ha | ha/W | ha/M |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2007 | 177.0068 | 68.9494 | 108.0574 |
| 2008 | 139.2902 | 27.9275 | 111.3627 |
| 2009 | 1018.971 | 347.5424 | 671.4284 |
| 2010 | 1.7093 | 1.2546 | 0.4547 |
| 2011 | 721.1939 | 333.601 | 387.5729 |
| TOTAL | 2058.1712 | 779.2749 | 1278.8761 |
| | | 38% | 62% |

Graph 1

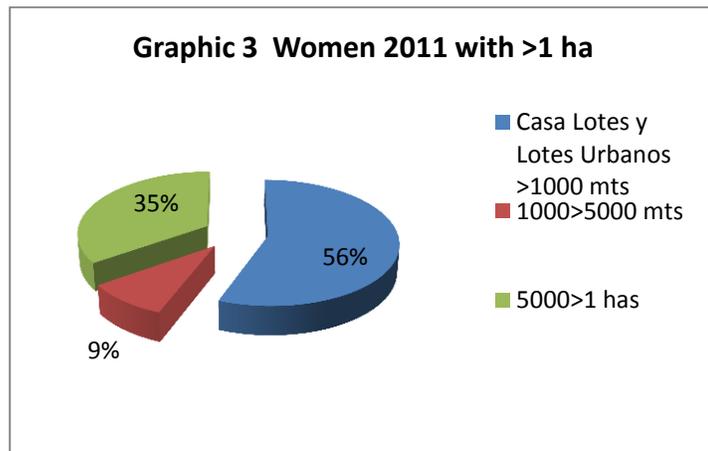


Graph 2



Through these graphs (Graph 1 and Graph 2) it can be seen how women's access to land has been progressively improved and significant during 2011. However, the titling has focused on an average of one hectare (ha). In 2011 of 118 farms of less than one hectare, 56 are home lots and 9 are urban lots of less than 1,000 meters.

| Women 2011 With less than 1 ha | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Home lots >1000 meters | 57 |
| Urban lots >1000 meters | 9 |
| 1000>5000 meters | 11 |
| 5000>1 ha | 41 |
| TOTAL | 118 |



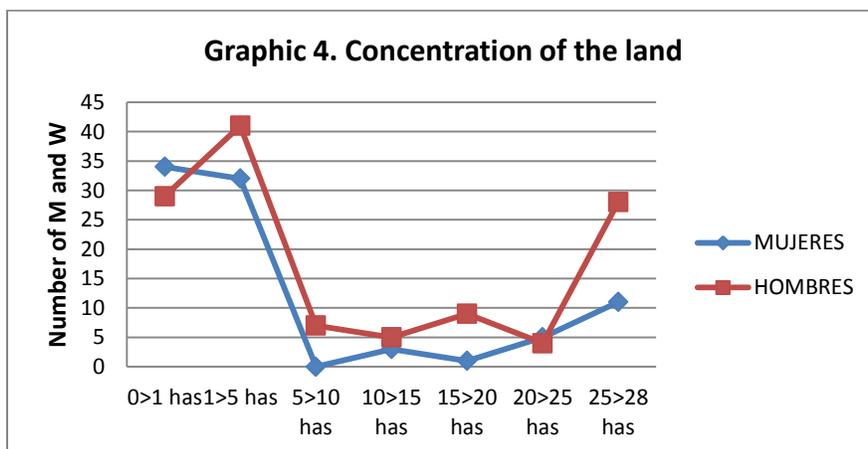
The graph 3 shows that 56% of women have land ownership for home lots, but not with enough land to enable them to grow sufficient food crops and ensure their household food security.

If a comparison is done between women and men the concentration of land remains in the hands of men.

MEN VS WOMEN ANALYSIS Ha

| | Titles/W | Titles/M |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0>1 ha | 196 | 86 |
| 1>5 ha | 45 | 56 |
| 5>10 ha | 9 | 7 |
| 10>15 ha | 8 | 20 |
| 15>20 ha | 3 | 12 |
| 20>25 ha | 5 | 4 |
| 25>28 ha | 15 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 281 | 219 |

Titles/W: Titles assigned to women
Titles/M: Titles assigned to men



LAND TENURE SECURITY CAMPAIGN

Given the conditions mentioned above, Mercy Corps and partners, together with, the Great Council of Lower Atrato – COCOMAUNGUIA and the City Hall organized a campaign on gender and the role of women in land tenure security, land use planning linked to the municipal development plans

Objective of the Campaign:

Join efforts between Mercy Corps, Community Council of Bajo Atrato Unguia, the City Hall, Regional INCODER and other government institutions and NGOs that are willing to provide support for land tenure security for families in Unguia.

Specific Objectives of the Campaign

1. Support for legal registration of land to smallholders located in the municipality of Unguia outside the Collective Territories thereby promoting land tenure security property rights and rural development.

2. Build awareness among government institutions and field workers to ensure inclusion of women as land title holders and with land use certifications.
3. Through the land tenure security, the town hall will manage and promote productive projects and rural development to ensure food security and the improving of the quality life of the population.

Partnership Framework

The Project aimed at ensuring land tenure security and equal access by smallholders. It seeks to uphold property rights and gender equity. It should be noted that legal registration for ownership makes it easier for farmers to have access to programs and rural development projects promoted by the municipality, government development agencies and NGOs, which will improve their income and life quality, as well as the access to credits.

Legal registration y means the document or resolution or title is granted by INCODER and registered with the Office of Notary and Registry of Public Instruments in Quibdó. If, and only if, they have these two documents, the farmers will have the security of land tenure.

Experience in the Darien has shown that people receive titles and never register them because they believe that with the title they have all the legal documentation required for the property, or because they do not have the money to pay for registration.

This process is important in terms of social impact and advocacy for the Project, the City Hall of Unguia, Regional INCODER and the Council of Lower Atrato, COCOMAUNGUIA as they are creating partnerships that guarantee the land tenure security to small farmers highly vulnerable by poverty and violence.

The Stakeholders

Quibdó Regional INCODER

- The INCODER handles procedures and research for land mapping and granting titles to families who put in requests with the Regional INCODER office for titling in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. The information was cross-referenced with the Land Restitution Unit.
- Coordinate with other government institution offices including the Notary offices for land titling payments and interests.
- Provide office space and use of equipment for the campaign.

City Hall of Unguia

- The City Hall will design, with support from the Project and in coordination with COCOMAUNGUIA, the terms of reference that define the criteria for selecting beneficiaries for each of the phases of the campaign.
- The Mayor will be present to facilitate the payments in Quibdó ensuring access to land tenure security of the beneficiaries.
- The Mayor will support the logistics of the formal event of delivery of titles to women in the Municipality of Unguia.

Mayor Council of Lower Atrato

- The Council shall be the guarantor for the viability of the titles within the collective titles.

- The Council will participate in the elaboration of the Terms of Reference that will define filters to identify beneficiaries.
- The Council will actively participate in Project activities to notify and inform beneficiaries of the campaign (calls, meetings and related events).

Mercy Corps Tierras Project

- The Project and partners will design a database to monitor the status of beneficiaries based on the information given by the Regional INCODER.
- The terms of reference will be designed according to Project objectives and will determine the beneficiary selection criteria together with municipal government and COCOMAUNGUJA representatives.
- The Project will provide the necessary accompaniment for the selected beneficiaries to access to land tenure security.
- Payments for the titling will be coordinated by the Public Revenue and Public instruments offices for women who have 1 hectare of land or less.

Government of Chocó

- The Ministry of Agriculture and the Interior Secretary of the Government of Choco and department government will advocate for tax exemption for the 495 beneficiaries of the campaign.