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Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program (ACIP)

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Acronyms

ACILLORO	Asociación de Cabildos Indígena de Lloró
ACIN	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas de Norte del Cauca
ACIP	Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program
ACIRTA	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Resguardo de Tarena
ACITADO	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas de Tadó.
ACONC	Association of Community Councils of northern Cauca
ADACHO	Asociación de Desplazados de Chocó
ADEL	Agencia para el Desarrollo Económico Local
AFRODES	Asociación de Afrocolombianos Desplazados
AFROSANMAG	Asociación de Afrodescendientes de Santa Marta
AJUAP	Asociación Juvenil Unidos por Amor al Pueblo
AJUDEC	Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos Por El Desarrollo De Condoto
AMCIC	Asociación de Medios de Comunicación Indígena de Colombia
ANDI	Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia
ANSPE	Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema
APA	Asociación de Periodistas Afros
APS	Annual Program Statement
ASOCODITA	Mesa Juventud Afronortecaucana
ASOCASAN	Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Alto San Juan
ASOCOC	Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios de Cartagena
ASODEBA	Asociación de Desplazados de Bagadó
ASODETA	Asociación Desplazado de Tadó
ASOM	Asociación de Mujeres ASOMUBA
	Asociación de Mujeres de Bagadó
ASOMUPA	Asociación de Mujeres de Palo de Agua
ASOMUQUIB	Asociación de Mujeres del Municipio de Quibdó
ASOREWA	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas Emberá, Waunaan, Katío, Chamí y Tule del Departamento del Chocó
ASOPRODUSE	Asociación de Productoras de Dulces
ASPRODEMA	Asociación de Productores de Medio Atrato
ASPROFINCA	Asociación de Productores de Finca Tradicional
BPO&IT	Business Process Outsourcing and Information Technology
CAMAIBO	Cabildo Mayor Indígena de Bojayá
CBO	Community-based organization
CNOA	Conferencia Nacional de Organizaciones Afrocolombianas
CIMA	Cabildo Indígenas del Medio Atrato
CIT	Confederación Indígena Tayrona
COCOILLO	Consejos Comunitarios de Comunidades Negras de Lloró
COCOMACOIRO	Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Condoto y Río Iró
COCOMACIA	Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Asociación Campesina Integral del Atrato
COCOMAN	Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Nóvita
CONSPRELLO	Fundación Construyendo Presente para Lloró
COOPWACE	Cooperativa Multiactiva Indígena Wayúu
CORALINA	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Archipelago de San Andres, Providencia y Santa Catalina.

CORPOICA	Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria
CRIC	Consejo Regional Indígena de Cauca
CRICH	Consejo Regional Indígena del Chocó
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTC	Consejo Territorial de Cabildos
DANE	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística
DNP	Departamento Nacional de Planeación
EOCA	Ethnic Organizational Capacity Assessment
ESAP	Escuela Superior de Administración Pública
FEDEOREWA	Federación de Asociaciones de Cabildos Indígenas del Chocó
FINAGRO	Fondo para el financiamiento del sector agropecuario
FONADE	Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consultation (<i>consulta previa</i>)
FUNDASET	Fundación para el Desarrollo Agrícola, Social y Tecnológico
FUNDECO	Fundación para el Desarrollo de los Colombianos
FUNSBOW	Fundación para el Desarrollo Sostenible Bowden
GOC	Government of Colombia
HH	Households
ICBF	Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar
INCODER	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural
IPA	Investment Promotion Agency
LRU	Land Restitution Unit
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MOL	Ministry of Labor
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OBAPO	Organización de Barrios Populares
OCAD	Órganos Colegiados de Administración y Decisión
OGT	Organización Gonawindua Tayrona
OIK	Organización Indígena Kankuama
ONIC	Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia
PCI	Programa contra Cultivos Ilícitos
PCN	Proceso de Comunidades Negras
PMA	Plan de Manejo Ambiental (Environmental Management Plan)
PPA	Programa Presidencial para Asuntos Afrodescendientes
PPI	Programa Presidencial para Asuntos Indígenas
RECAO	Red de Comunicadores, Comunitarios, Culturales y Ambientales del Occidente)
REDMUNORCA	Red de Mujeres del Norte del Cauca
REMA	Asociación de mujeres afro del Caribe
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje
SGP	Sistema General de Participaciones
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
UNIPA	Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá
UOAFROC	Unidad de organizaciones afrocaucanas
UATUA	Unidad de Planificación de Tierras Rurales, Adecuación de Tierras y Usos Agropecuarios
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

“We succeeded in consolidating our proposals, based on the urgent need to create an ethnic delegation that will include the ethnic perspective in the peace accords.”

Richard Moreno
National Afro-Colombian Council for Peace (CONPA)

Section I: Background

Through Cooperative Agreement No. AID-514-A-11-00004, dated August 30, 2011, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded ACIDI/VOCA the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program (ACIP) for a five-year period through August 29, 2016. This agreement was modified on July 17, 2012 to update the standard provisions section; later on July 27, 2012 to incrementally fund the award; on October 26, 2012 to update the program description; on August 16, 2013 to modify the target of the program’s formal employment indicator; on January 14, 2014 to incrementally fund the award and incorporate a standard provision on trafficking in persons; and on December 12, 2014 to fully fund the award.

While USAID in Colombia has been working with ethnic minorities for over a decade through its various sectoral programs, this is the first time that a stand-alone program has been developed for the sole purpose of improving the lives of Afro-Colombian and indigenous persons. Ethnic minority populations are among the most marginalized groups in the country and suffer from exploitation, inequality, poverty, discrimination, exclusion, displacement, violence, feelings of invisibility, and breakdown in social structures and identity.

The purpose of the \$61.4 million ACIP program is to increase the socio-economic and political inclusion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations in three geographic regions—Pacific, Caribbean and Central. Among the more specific problems that these communities face, and ACIP is supporting to address, are ineffective State resource investment in and public policy implementation for ethnic minorities, weak civil society organizations, limited access to employment and income-generation opportunities, and lack of awareness about diversity, ethnic rights, and cultural heritage in Colombia.

This document presents the quarterly progress of ACIP (or the Program) covering the third quarter of fiscal year 2016 (the third quarter of Program Year Five and the 19th consecutive quarter of Program implementation), encompassing activities carried out from April 1 to June 30, 2016.

Section II: Summary

The most noteworthy developments and accomplishments resulting from ACIP technical assistance and support during the reporting period include the following:

RESULT 1: STATE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENED:

- ❖ 90 indigenous leaders from Chocó and Cauca strengthened capacities in financial management and advanced their applications for autonomy over public General System of Participation (*Sistema General de Participaciones*—SGP) resources.
- ❖ 132 public officials from the Pacific region improved capacities in General Adjusted Methodology (*Metodología general ajustada*—MGA) project formulation, public contracting manuals, and gained tools for monitoring development plans.

- ❖ Departmental government of Chocó completed the development plan Free Prior and Informed Consultation (*consulta previa-FPIC*) process with ethnic communities.
- ❖ 25 women public officials increased knowledge of ethnic women's rights and public policy advocacy.

RESULT 1-A: RIGHTS TO LAND FOR ETHNIC COMMUNITIES INCREASED

- ❖ Historic land restitution victory achieved for displaced Embera-Dobida indigenous communities in Chocó.
- ❖ Nine ethnic organizations enhanced capacities to reconstruct historical memory as legal support and proof during land restitution cases, as well as to support the Center for Historical Memory's Human Rights Violation Observatory and Information System.

RESULT 2: ETHNIC COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

- ❖ Three CONPA members represented ethnic communities at the GOC-FARC negotiation table in Havana, Cuba.
- ❖ 186 Wayuu families have access to potable water as a result of innovative well system.
- ❖ 50 Wayuu leaders improved project formulation capacities and leveraged US \$475,000 for Wayuu communities in Maicao, Hatonuevo, and Barrancas.
- ❖ 300 Afro-Colombian youth in northern Cauca increased their chances at accessing university education through improved college entrance exam scores.

RESULT 3: ETHNIC MINORITY ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED

Urban economic opportunities

- ❖ First-ever Congress on Diversity in Public Employment in Colombia raised awareness among 100 GOC public officials.
- ❖ Invest in Chocó raised awareness of investment opportunities in Chocó at press conference in Medellin.
- ❖ Wiwa, Arhuaco, and Kogui artisans formally launched the indigenous brand Manigua in Bogotá with strategic partners.

Rural economic opportunities

- ❖ 450 member-families of ASPROFINCA increased income by 50 percent since beginning of ACIP rural development projects.
- ❖ 3,225 armed conflict victim families in the Pacific region strengthened income generation.
- ❖ 30 smallscale cocoa producers learned organic cocoa best practices and benefits in national cocoa event.

RESULT 4: POSITIVE MESSAGING OF ETHNIC MINORITY ISSUES INCREASED

- ❖ 5,000 positive messaging publications reached this quarter.
- ❖ First Ted Talks dedicated to Inclusive Ideas in Cartagena garnered 17,515 reproductions on the El Tiempo multimedia platform.
- ❖ Online educational platform Kidon was awarded a silver medal in the media category of the Effie Awards Colombia 2016.

- ❖ Semana magazine published two 16-page feature articles *El Poder de las razas*, drawing national attention to ethnic diversity.

Section III: Progress by Result

RESULT 1: STATE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENED

Development and implementation of pro-minority policies strengthened; State planning and resource investment for ethnic minorities improved; Ethnic-sensitive information systems improved.

NATIONAL: ACIP’s institutional strengthening component finalized technical assistance to 43 local development plans, ensuring that the plans reflect the development needs of ethnic communities in the way of differentiated services and programs. Furthermore, these development plans take into account ACIP-supported pro-minority policies.

ACIP continued to guide indigenous communities in exercising their right to administer General System of Participation (*Sistema General de Participaciones*—SGP) funds—an outcome of pivotal legislation, Decree 1953, passed earlier this year. For ethnic territorial organizations with weak financial and administrative capacities, the direct management of SGP funds is an overwhelming responsibility. To address this, the Program provided 90 indigenous leaders with technical assistance to improve resource planning and financial management. The participants had the opportunity to work directly with National Department of Planning (DNP) representatives to address questions and roadblocks that they have been facing in this new process. Indigenous leaders, who are currently interested in certifying their collective territories for financial autonomy, also received technical assistance to ensure they meet the certification requisites.



The Governor of the Zenu Indigenous council of Maicao speaks at the first Public Audience for Indigenous Councils in Bogotá.

The Program continued its efforts to increase political inclusion of marginalized urban indigenous communities. In partnership with the Ministry of Interior and the Colombian Congress, ACIP organized the first Public Audience for Indigenous Councils in the Congressional Constitutional Hall on April 7. The unprecedented event bridged communication between more than 200 urban indigenous authorities and public officials, representing the Ministry of Interior, Ombudsman’s Office, and municipal governments of Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, and Ibagué. Traditional authorities, representing 50 indigenous peoples, openly addressed obstacles in public policy development and exercising their ethnic rights to health, education, and other crucial public services.

PACIFIC: Institutional strengthening projects this quarter continued to target weak municipal and departmental administrations in the Pacific region, resulting in 132 public officials trained in the General Adjusted Methodology (*Metodología general ajustada*—MGA) project formulation, public contracting manuals, and tools for monitoring development plans. Furthermore newly elected public officials from the administrations of Guapi, Bojayá, Lloró, Tadó, Condotó, Tumaco, Buenaventura, Guapi, and Lopez de Micay improved planning and administration capacities through trainings on fiscal management, simplifying administrative and internal control processes, and improving transparency and citizen services.

On May 26 and 27, the departmental government of Chocó closed the development plan Free Prior and Informed Consultation (*consulta previa-FPIC*) process with 300 Afro-Colombian and indigenous

community members and leaders. The FPIC process is a participatory event, which serves as space for the administration to present its commitments and plans for increasing well-being for ethnic communities throughout the department. It is also an opportunity for citizens to weigh in and make recommendations, regarding overlooked necessities and development priorities. This was the second FPIC for the Chocó development plan; with ACIP support in 2012, the previous government consulted its development plan with ethnic communities—a first for the department and the nation. As a vital exercise in transparency and political inclusion, empowered ethnic communities of Chocó have come to regard this space as an important opportunity to increase political participation and ensure the plans reflect their current and most pressing needs.

As the country gets closer to transitioning to a post-conflict era, ACIP is supporting the GOC in prioritizing the Pacific region as it prepares to confront the challenges of rebuilding areas severely affected by armed conflict violence. In partnership with the Presidential Program for Pacific Coast Development and the University of the Pacific, ACIP held a regional conference to bring together opinion leaders from diverse sectors to discuss oncoming challenges and strategies for fomenting sustainable peace to the region.

In Chocó, ACIP has been building the capacity of ethnic women elected officials through the Political Training School led by Chocó's Departmental Women's Network. On April 15, 25 elected officials including mayors, councilwomen and presidents of Community Action Boards and Local Administrative Boards from seven municipalities in Chocó participated in an ACIP-led workshop on political participation and advocacy for women's and ethnic rights. The participants developed strategies to address citizen insecurity, urban-rural mobility, economic growth, land-use planning, environmental problems, gender-based violence, discrimination, and structural patterns of racism with an ethnic and gender differentiated approach. In addition to training in relevant Colombian legislation, the workshop incorporated a review of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the participatory design of strategies to help these public officials align their governmental plans with the SDGs. This workshop was the final in a series that also built the political leadership and advocacy capacity of Afro-Colombian and indigenous women leaders in Cartagena and Cauca.



25 elected officials in Chocó built their capacity for political participation and to advocate for ethnic and women's rights.



Isidoro [REDACTED], present at the La Campana massacre in Cauca tells his story in an interview with ACIN.

To address a gaping disconnect between GOC cultural programs and younger Afro-Colombian generations, ACIP supported the Ministry of Culture to improve coordination with these groups. Although the ministry sets aside public funding for Afro-Colombian cultural projects every year, the same larger organizations generally win the proposals because they already have the project formulation know-how. As a strategy to empower Afro-Colombian youth leaders with greater access to these resources, ACIP provided technical assistance in project formulation to 47 youth leaders in Buenaventura. Project activities, which included revision of official organizational documents and support for all project formulation areas, resulted in nine projects formulated and presented to the Ministry for a call for proposals, closing in September.

RESULT 1-A: RIGHTS TO LAND FOR ETHNIC COMMUNITIES INCREASED

NATIONAL: In partnerships with the Center for Historic Memory, the Program strengthened the capacity of ethnic territorial organizations in the archiving, conservation, and reconstruction of historical memory and legal support—a crucial component of the reparation and restitution process as these archives constitute legal proof during their proceedings. Furthermore, these archives serve as important support for the center’s Human Rights Violation Observatory and Information System. The following ethnic organizations enhanced capacities in interviewing community members, and classifying and archiving proof: ACIN, PCN, and the community councils of Dagua, Caliuma, Mayoriquin, Raposo, Yurumanguí, Mayor Anchicayá, and Cordoba San Cipriano.

In one of ACIP’s closing events, more than 70 Afro-Colombian, Raizal and indigenous community leaders gathered for a national workshop to systematize results, best practices, and lessons learned through nearly five years of ACIP technical assistance to strengthen ethnic land rights. Participants expressed their gratitude for ACIP technical and legal assistance for titling, restitution, and land use planning and for training in advocacy skills. Public officials and representatives from partner organizations and academia also participated in the workshop, which covered topics such as the recognition and exercise of ethnic territorial rights, restitution of ethnic land rights in the context of a possible peace agreement and post-conflict scenario, and the role of international cooperation.

ACIP technical assistance to the Land Restitution Unit’s Department (LRU) of Ethnic Affairs during the last program quarter led to tangible results in improving the characterization methodology and achieving restitution of indigenous and Afro-Colombian collective territorial rights. During the quarter, the LRU completed characterization of territorial damages for two additional cases with the Alto Guapi Afro-Colombian Community Council in Guapi (Cauca) and the Delfines Afro-Colombian Community Council in Bahía Solano (Chocó). In total ACIP support has allowed the LRU to culminate 15 cases. These cases address the territorial damages inflicted upon 3,400 families on approximately 280,000 hectares. Additionally, ACIP supported two restitution workshops for 50 judges CBO leaders in Cartagena and Cali.



Members of the Alto Guapi Afro-Colombian community council in a land restitution workshop.

PACIFIC: ACIP support resulted in historic land restitution to displaced Embera-Dobida indigenous communities in Chocó. Since 1993, the Embera-Dóbida people of Chocó have suffered violence and repeated displacements due to the presence of illegal armed actors on their territory. Even while living as internally displaced people, far from their ancestral land, the indigenous leaders continually worked to gain recognition of their territorial rights. The GOC carried out land tenure studies on three separate occasions with the intention of issuing a collective title. The third and final study—completed with ACIP technical and legal assistance—finally resulted in a land restitution victory on April 5, 2016. The First Civil Court Specialized in Land Restitution of Quibdó ruled in the community’s favor, restituting 3,175 hectares to 24 indigenous families of the Embera-Dóbida Dogibi Ancestral Territory of Eyaquera in Bagadó, Chocó. This is the third case of collective restitution to an ethnic group in Colombia’s history, marking an important precedent for other indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities to reclaim their territorial rights.

In Suarez, Cauca, ACIP supported a certification process for leaders from eight Afro-Colombian community councils. In six workshops, the participants deepened their understanding of ethnic territorial rights, social mapping, economic development projects, environmental sustainability, and increased autonomy and territorial governance.

RESULT 2: ETHNIC COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

Organizational capacity to attend to communities and territories strengthened; Advocacy capacity of ethnic minority community-based organizations improved.

NATIONAL: Previously excluded from the peace talks between the GOC and the Revolutionary armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Afro-Colombian communities have reached a decisive milestone in Colombia's historic peace accords through the National Afro-Colombian Council for Peace (CONPA). ACIP has supported the member-organizations and networks in articulating their peace proposals through CONPA and channeling them to the peace talks through one, clear voice. On June 27, GOC and FARC delegations met with CONPA representatives, along with other national and regional Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations. During the meetings, the delegations received information and recommendations for constructing an ethnically differentiated approach in the peace accords, specifically in point 6, which addresses implementation of the accords at the regional level. Both GOC and FARC representatives emphasized the importance of ethnic inclusion in the peace process, reaffirming their commitment to protecting and promoting ethnic and cultural diversity.¹



CONPA delegates present their proposals for implementing peace accords at the negotiation table in Havana, Cuba. Photo: courtesy of Nueva Colombia news.

Also at the national level, ACIP support to Corporación Manos Visibles resulted in a strengthened network of 30 Afro-Colombian organizations, with the new Minga Lab website tool, which shows the exact geographic location, characteristics, and objectives of the different projects of network member organizations. This tool enables the organizations to increase coordination in joint efforts, avoid duplication of efforts, and work on a regional scale, making advocacy efforts more effective. Furthermore, 13 organizations now have formal offices and computers. Through the Juan Pablo Gutierrez Caceres Foundation, ACIP is promoting greater access to higher education for seven ethnic minority students, currently completing post-graduate certification and masters programs at the Javeriana and National Universities in Bogotá and Medellín.

PACIFIC: In a large-scale comprehensive organizational strengthening project through La Tonga in northern Cauca, ACIP is engaging 1,500 Afro-Colombian beneficiaries through a multi-pronged strategy to empower women and youth, foment peace-building, multicultural communities, and increase organizational capacities to effectively coordinate with GOC institutions. For the past four months, 300 Afro-Colombian youth from 10 municipalities in northern Cauca have participated in weekly courses designed to increase their college entrance exam scores, making for greater access to the national Ser Pilo Paga program, which grants scholarships to high performing students from underresourced populations.

¹ Mesa de conversaciones. 27 June 2016. Web. 29 June 2016

The project also engaged 200 children and youth in soccer for peace schools as a strategy to promote nonviolent conflict resolution.

The project also had a strong gender component, addressing domestic violence attention and prevention, gender rights awareness, and increasing access to education for women. As another important outcome of this project, La Tonga organized the Inter-ethnic and Intercultural Roundtable of northern Cauca, comprised of Afro-Colombian, indigenous and *campesino* groups. An important space for coordinating post-conflict and reconciliation strategies, the groups have gathered to identify conflicts between different groups, as well as actions to counter threats that these groups face, particularly illegal mining, sugar cane, illicit crop cultivation. Furthermore, ACIP technical assistance has enabled the Inter-ethnic and Intercultural Roundtable to establish formal processes in collaborating with national, regional and local level GOC entities.



Afro-Colombian women organize advocacy priorities in workshops through the La Tonga association.

Organizational strengthening activities came to a close with Asoconguapi in Guapi and Asoconsejos in Timbiquí. Both associations saw immense improvements in organizational capacities, which were reflected in their EOCA scores: Asoconguapi, which represents five community councils, achieved a 49 percent increase in EOCA score, while Asoconsejos, which represents seven community councils in Timbiquí, achieved an increase of 34 percent. The associations received basic office equipment and established administrative manuals and governance procedures. Also in Timbiquí in Guapi, Program technical assistance allowed two recycling organizations to improve planning, administrative and business development capacities. As a result of the project, the organizations developed relations with potential buyers for plastic and completed a comprehensive market study and business plan. Lastly the organizations received laptops and weight scales to improve operational processes.



Leaders of FISCH and TONGA strengthen regional ties in collective Impact workshop in Cali.

In partnership with the international organization Root Change, ACIP brought the innovative Collective Impact model to two community organization platforms, in total representing 72 organizations in Chocó and Cauca. As a result of the project, the CBOs were able to identify a common agenda, approach, and partners. Members of the networks adopted the online tools STARNet and STAR Mobile to map relationships, collect feedback, and effectively coordinate future activities. Through this collaborative initiative, diverse ethnic groups of Cauca and Chocó are aligning priorities and strategies, especially in light of peace and post-conflict processes.

RESULT 3: ETHNIC MINORITY ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED

Formal employment of ethnic minorities in urban areas increased; employability of ethnic minorities and diversity in private-sector firms increased; Diversity in private-sector firms increased.

NATIONAL: This quarter another 790 ethnic youth in ACIP intervention cities achieved formal job contracts, bringing the total number of ACIP-facilitated jobs to 11,154. In addition, 331 gained new job skills through workforce development courses. Over the life of the program, ACIP has provided 12,196 beneficiaries with job training in high growth sectors.

During its last quarter, the Program made significant steps in achieving greater diversity and inclusion in Colombia's public sector through its partnership with the Department of Public Service and the Universidad de los Andes. ACIP supported an unprecedented social and demographic study to identify



ACIP supported Colombia's first Congress on Diversity in Public Employment on June 2 to 3 in Bogotá.

current representation of ethnic groups in government positions. Outcomes of the extensive study, which accounts for survey responses from more than 18,000 public service employees, showed that Afro-Colombians occupy 6.6 percent of public sector positions, while indigenous persons occupy 1.5 percent. These findings are considerably lower than official ethnic population numbers. On June 2 and 3, ACIP supported the first-ever Congress on Diversity in Public Employment in Colombia. The event included international and national experts on policies and practices that promote inclusion of historically marginalized groups, including ethnic minority, LGBT, and people

with disabilities. Experts emphasized that having a diverse workplace will inevitably be reflected in the attention and policies made for a diverse constituency. The event gathered more than 100 public officials from diverse GOC entities and addressed international practices, reasonable adjustments to infrastructure for personnel with disabilities, how to respond to discrimination complaints, hiring criteria, workplace evaluations, and recruiting language that promotes ethnic applicants.

Programming activities this quarter focused on assessing impact of ACIP's employment opportunity programs over the last four years. The Program contracted the services of the Everest Group to collect unbiased information to see the Program's impact on private sector companies. In total, the Everest Group conducted interviews with 41 companies, spanning diverse sectors and locations in Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Quibdó, Cartagena, and Barranquilla. The companies also varied in the number of ACIP beneficiaries hired in the past, ranging from three to over 500 hires.

The conclusions of the study were overwhelmingly positive and showed that the ACIP employment model bears concrete impacts that ultimately have a positive effect on the companies' bottom line. The first main conclusion had to do with better access to trained talent. Company representatives reported ACIP beneficiaries had significantly higher levels of commitment compared to their coworkers. Over 30 percent of the companies experienced a better performance by ACIP beneficiaries as compared to other employees, while the remaining noted similar performances by both sets of employees. Secondly, companies reported a reduction in operating costs. Most companies have achieved a cost reduction of 25 to 30 percent in their first year by hiring ACIP beneficiaries on the account of lower recruitment costs and lower attrition rates, which translates to savings in recruiting and training new employees. Finally over 95 percent of the companies highlighted in business development and environment due to increased diversity in the company, leading to a better workplace environment and improved brand perception among clients.

Findings of another study on ACIP beneficiaries revealed compelling social and demographic information regarding target populations. Over 68 percent of the beneficiaries belong to the State assistance system SISBEN, while 24 percent are registered armed conflict victims. For more than one out of three beneficiaries, the job they secured through the workforce development program is their first job in the formal market. The studies also found that ACIP’s workforce development courses had a positive effect on the students’ desire to further their education. After finalizing the training phase, 21 percent of the beneficiaries chose to continue their studies in either academic or job development institutions.

As one of ACIP’s final activities, the Program celebrated four years of greater ethnic inclusion in the Colombian private sector. Since 2012, ACIP has partnered with the National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI) to promote inclusive business practices in the private sector. In recognition of this successful partnership, ACIP participated in the 2016 ANDI Outsourcing Summit alongside senior-level government officials and businesspeople from some of the country’s largest companies, showcasing the achievements of its workforce development activities which resulted in formal jobs for 10,000 Afro-Colombian and indigenous youth in 1,545 companies. ACIP’s inclusion model was commended by government and private sector representatives who expressed a commitment to continue this work after Program closeout.



ACIP achieved formal employment for more than 10,000 ethnic minority youth in large part due to its successful private sector partnerships.



Mariela Palacios, Director of Invest in Chocó, promotes changing perceptions of doing business in Chocó at the Cabí shopping center press conference in Medellín.

PACIFIC: On April 14, ACIP supported the investment agency Invest in Chocó in an important press conference to raise national awareness of the investment project to construct the Cabí shopping center—the first of its kind in Chocó’s capital. Speaking to some of the country’s most important financial media analysts and mainstream press, Mariela Palacios stressed the importance of breaking Quibdó’s negative associations with poverty and as a “dangerous place to do business.” Also during the press conference, the Colombian construction group Coninsa Ramon presented a market study revealing demographic information, portraying Quibdó’s population as young and dynamic, with a growing number of professionals and increasing purchasing

power. The Cabí shopping center is expected to generate approximately 800 jobs and will have 160 stores, a five-salon movie theatre, and food court.

In Cali and Quibdó, ACIP culminated workforce development activities with graduations for 650 ethnic youth. The graduation in Cali ended on a positive messaging note with a fashion show, led by Lia Samantha, where ACIP beneficiaries modelled the fashion designer’s latest collection. For the 400 youth, meeting Lia Samantha and learning about positive role models that have achieved their dreams was a powerful message that they, too, should strive for more.

Graduates of workforce development projects in Quibdó testified to growing through the Program not only with job experience but also with personal development skills. At the beginning of the quarter, ACIP

provided workshops to improve soft skills, such as improving interpersonal relations, identifying roadblocks to specific goals, raising self-esteem, and improving communication skills.

CARIBBEAN: In a formal product and brand launch, ACIP presented the brand Manigua to strategic partners in Bogotá. Through this project, members of the Wayuu, Kogui, Kankuamo and Arhuaco indigenous communities in Santa Marta and Cartagena have developed product lines, including artisanal goods and traditional food products. The launch marked the culmination of a comprehensive and participatory process of developing high quality products that are representative of indigenous cultures and identity.



Members of indigenous communities, hailing from Santa Marta and Cartagena, present their line of artisanal products at the Manigua brand launch in Bogotá.

CENTRAL: In Medellin, ACIP finalized programming activities on July 14th with a graduation ceremony for 150 workforce development beneficiaries. This quarter, 114 beneficiaries secured jobs in Medellin.

Income for rural ethnic minority populations increased.



Value chain support to Asprofinca in northern Cauca has allowed its cocoa producers to improve crop yield and do away with intermediaries.

PACIFIC: In northern Cauca, ACIP closed out a three-year long initiative to improve the economic security of 1,260 Afro-Colombian and indigenous producers of blackberry, cocoa, plantain, pineapple, sugar cane, mango, and coffee. In the case of Asprofinca and its 450 member-families, a final evaluation showed that producers' income has increased by an average of 50 percent since the project started nearly three years ago. The association attributes this substantial increase to improved crop yield, diversification of crops, and better selling prices, especially in cocoa. In final implementation activities with Afro-Colombian farmers association Ecobra, Program support allowed the association to establish a complete coffee cupping laboratory, including tables,

coffee toaster, grinder, and tasting equipment. The quality laboratory is an important step towards improving coffee quality and positioning their brand in the specialty coffee market.

In Tadó, Chocó ACIP finalized project activities with 149 cocoa-growing families through cloning of high output cocoa trees. Through the project, each family established one new hectare of diversified agroforestry crops, including coca, plantain, and avocado.

On June 29 and 30, ACIP led a cocoa small producer conference in Cali to exchange best practices and positive experiences of thirty small scale producers hailing from ethnic communities in Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, SNSM and Antioquia. The participants received practical feedback from experts on how to achieve high quality cocoa beans, as well as feedback from buyers from the chocolate industry in order to understand which qualities buyers are looking for and are willing to pay higher prices for. Additionally, in workshops with Markus Lutz, product development director at the Swiss company Chocolat Bernrain, the

cocoa producers learned about distinguishing traits of high quality cocoa, value-added markets, and sustainable practices for achieving better quality cocoa beans.

CARIBBEAN: Final rural development programming activities increased economic stability for 135 artisanal fishermen of San Andres, Providencia and Cartagena through ecotourism as an income generation alternative. In Providencia, the ecotourism organization Roots, which specializes in hiking and cultural tours, successfully applied for its official license with the National Tourism Registry. The five Raizal organizations currently developing ecotourism initiatives have reported a monthly average profit of US\$ 10,200 this quarter. Also in San Andres and Providencia, ACIP culminated its last phase of a joint initiative with Colombia’s Center for IT Research and Development (CINTEL), the mobile technology giant Qualcomm, and Telefónica Colombia to promote innovative mobile technologies to enhance fishing productivity for small-scale fishermen. In this last phase, project activities focused on improving the digital literacy of younger generations and women of the fishing communities, engaging them through digital content workshops and contests. In total, ACIP distributed 30 tablets to fishermen and their families. With the new mobile technologies, the fishermen can take snapshots of their daily catch and share them in the virtual marketplace, connecting them with buyers and allowing them to receive instant information on current market prices.



Fishermen of San Andres learn how to use tablets and mobile technology to enhance fishing productivity.



Members of Pesbaru stand in front of one of the motor boats received through an ACIP artisanal fishing value chain project.

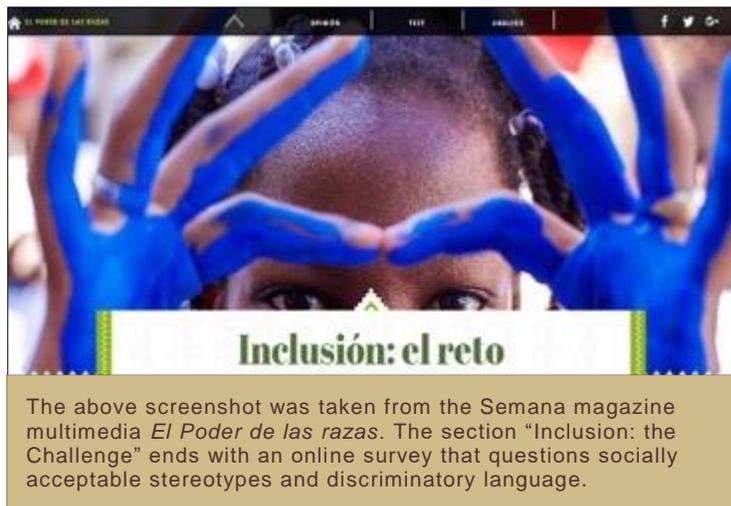
ACIP’s value chain strengthening work with fishing association Pesbaru in Cartagena has allowed the association to increase productivity, eliminate intermediaries, and strengthen commercial ties, allowing the association to achieve savings of US\$6,700. Through the project, Pesbaru began capturing and selling lionfish, securing ties with high-end restaurant client El Gobernador, and achieving a 46 percent increase in selling price. Apart from being a source of income, capturing lionfish is a crucial strategy to countering the rapid depletion of Cartagena’s waters, already extremely overfished territory due to the high demands of the tourism industry.

The Program also made notable headway in an income generation project to strengthen 14 small businesses, which provide economic security for 150 Wayuu community members. The initiative is a joint collaboration with private sector partner Hotel Waya, an important source for potential clients. ACIP technical assistance has allowed the hotel to launch a tourism circuit, allowing tourists to travel to places that are difficult to access and experience rich Wayuu culture through their gastronomy, artisanal goods, and traditional lodging. The businesses received their first group of tourists in July.

RESULT 4: POSITIVE MESSAGING OF ETHNIC MINORITY ISSUES INCREASED

Quantity and quality of positive messaging of Afro-Colombian and indigenous issues increased.

NATIONAL: Without losing momentum in its last implementation quarter, ACIP’s positive messaging component landed a huge triumph in drawing national attention to ethnic communities through media. Capitalizing on strategic relations built with Colombian media over the years, ACIP worked closely with



Semana Publications in a major, feature article entitled *The Power of the Races*. Through two 18-page spreads, published in June and July, Semana magazine informed the general public about ethnic issues, generally not included in mainstream media. The print articles are accompanied by a comprehensive multimedia platform with article titles such as “the Value of Territory”, “Culture: Ancestral Wealth”, “Peace: the Great Opportunity”, and “Inclusion: the Challenge”. The Program provided Semana journalists with information on positive developments for ethnic groups—many of them ACIP-supported initiatives—such as ACIP’s work to

increase inclusion and diversity within the public sector and positive messaging campaigns to bring attention to positive role models from diverse political, social and cultural sectors. Additionally, ACIP targeted media campaigns this quarter brought the five-year program total to 5,000 publications.

On May 27, the Program carried out the first Ted Talks dedicated to Inclusive Ideas in Cartagena. The talks featured seven guest speakers, most of whom ACIP has worked with closely to promote greater social and cultural inclusion of ethnic communities. Examples of speakers included historian Diana Uribe, director of the first indigenous soccer championships in Colombia Juan Pablo Gutierrez, creator of comic book series Super O Antonio Guerra, acclaimed musician and director of the Palma Chonta Foundation Enrique Riascos, and creator of Cinebus Santiago Amador. To date the talks have been reproduced 17,515 times on the El Tiempo platform.

On May 19, ACIP-supported Kidon was awarded a silver medal in the media category of the Colombia 2016 Effie Awards, an awards ceremony held in 40 countries that recognizes innovative campaigns in communications and marketing. The powerful online learning tool has instilled ethnic pride and tolerance



The screenshot above is taken from Kidon’s Diversity Park. Through this multimedia tool, users learn about different ethnicities, languages, cultural traditions and geography.

in more than 271,125 children through ethno-educational content imparted in games, videos and interactive platforms. ACIP supported the development of the Diversity Park, a virtual world within the Kidon platform, consisting of an educational video on contributions of ethnic communities to Colombian society and ethnically inclusive games, such as the Diversity Orchestra, where children can learn about different ancestral instruments and use them to compose their own songs. Kidon further strengthens cultural pride and self-esteem by giving users the option to employ ethnic characters, with different skin colors and hair types—options that did not exist before.

This quarter also saw the end to the Cinebus project, which engaged approximately 10,000 Afro-Colombian community members in movie screenings, discussion forums and basic video production

workshops. In its final tours, Cinebus toured communities in Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali, and Buenaventura.

PACIFIC: ACIP support boosted Afro-Colombian news through Afro TV, the first online multimedia news hub solely dedicated to raising awareness of current events, trends, and positive messages revolving around Afro-Colombian communities. The website currently garners approximately 25,000 visits per day. Additionally, through strategic partnerships with Telepacífico and RCN, two important regional and national media outlets, AfroTV is guaranteeing weekly spots on TV dedicated to Afro-Colombian news. Furthermore, the website serves as an important tool for spreading awareness of ACIP's events and project developments. Through partnerships with Colombian news channels, 32 news pieces from Afro TV were broadcast on Telepacífico and 16 on the RCN news channel.



ACIP finalized support to 10 salsa schools in Cali with the distribution of 10 high-performance speakers. Project development has improved the facilities and economic sustainability of these schools, which serve as a safe, cultural space for nearly 500 at-risk ethnic youth.



A Wayuu youth learns how to maneuver a camera in a film-producing workshop in xxxxxxxxx.

CARIBBEAN: In Guajira, programming activities allowed 70 Wayuu youth from Riohacha to build capacities in filmmaking and increase their participation in the film Jepirra. The film will depict Wayuu customs and culture, using real Wayuu youth as actors and film producers. Wayuu beneficiaries acquired film producing skills in video production, on-site filming production, script-writing, acting, including body movement, voice, and character analysis. Concrete outcomes of the workshops included two short films, entirely produced by the young project participants.

Section IV: Ministry of Labor

On December 3, 2014, in support of ACIP, ACDI/VOCA signed a \$6.4 million, 18-month agreement with the Ministry of Labor (MOL) to benefit 3,225 vulnerable Afro-Colombian and indigenous families who are victims of the armed conflict along Colombia's underdeveloped Pacific coast. Specific interventions will encompass nine municipalities in three departments: Guapi, Timbiquí, López de Micay (Cauca), Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca), Litoral de San Juan, Bajo Baudó, Nuquí, Bahía Solano, and Juradó (Chocó).

The agreement seeks to ensure an ethnically differentiated approach in the MOL's programming to assist victims of the armed conflict in coordination with the Victims Unit. In addition to support for productive projects, the program includes a psychosocial support component to help victims rebuild their lives.

During the last quarter ACIP and the MOL forged on with project implementation in nine municipalities, achieving remarkable results. The technical team continued to provide technical assistance through visits to beneficiary lots as well as through capacity-building workshops. This quarter, the Program reached 365,614 hours of capacity-building training, including improved agricultural practices, administration, finance, planning, business development, and communication. Through two experience exchanges in Bahía Solano, 45 artisanal fishermen experiences, particularly concerning organizational development and successful activities and partnerships that has resulted in leveraging resources and guaranteeing their rights as artisanal fishermen.



Emprende Pacifico beneficiarios participate in a trust building exercise during an ECA in Guapi.

Recognizing the intense impact that the armed conflict has had on victim communities, Emprende Pacifico complemented its agricultural technical assistance by providing 45 hours of psychosocial support to small-producer families using the proven farmer field school methodology. Farmer Field Schools for Reconciliation provided psychosocial support to 3,225 conflict-affected families. The methodology is based on a participatory model, allowing farmers to take a proactive role in project development and to strengthen alliances among producers and buyers. In Colombia, it has been adapted to include a psychosocial component to address common challenges that armed-conflict victims face such as rebuilding community and family ties, reconciling with aggressors, and addressing complex gender inequalities. The schools consist of 15 workshops which each include a series of self-reflection exercises, group activities, and games to build self-awareness, improve problem solving skills, and contribute to healing.

As part of a positive messaging strategy to shift negative imagery of the Pacific region, ACIP employed the communications campaign Enamorate del Pacifico <http://enamoratedelpacifico.co/>. The website boasts eye-catching, dignified images of people and places in the Pacific and informs the public about positive developments in the Pacific through project success stories.



On July 14 and 15, ACIP and MOL held the closing event for Emprende Pacifico with 80 Afro-Colombian community council representatives, hailing from the program's nine target municipalities. The event included panels, featuring experts and community leaders, on small-scale rural development, value chain strengthening, and community development processes. During the event, participants also had the opportunity of showcasing products developed through the project. Products included rice, fish, shrimp, fish-derived products, and plantain.

Emprende Pacifico project outcomes:

- 18 collection centers built or restored to improve storing of plantain, rice, and fish.
- 42,700 kg rice seed distributed to rice producers in Pizarro, Guapi, Buenaventura.
- 145,331 plantain pups distributed to producers in Guapi and TBQ
- 365,614 hours of capacity-building training imparted through ECAs, technical workshops and radio programs.
- 17 motor boats, 18 motors, 2 industrial refrigerators , 724 fishing kits distributed to fishing associations in Timbiquí, Nuquí, and Bahía Solano.
- Commercial relationships strengthened with Exito, Jumbo, La 14, Wok, and Coomulpesab.
- 13 business plans developed.
- Three user-friendly manuals on fishing and agricultural best practices and organizational strengthening processes.



Strengthened rice value chains in Guapi and Buenaventura have increased food security and boosted the local economy.

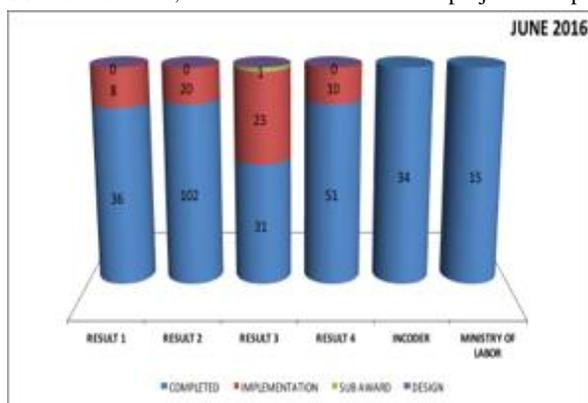
Section V: Portfolio Breakdown

This section consists of a breakdown of ACIP's portfolio for the quarter by result and implementation status. As of June 30, 2016, ACIP had a total of 331 projects in its portfolio. Currently, one project is in sub-awarding process, 61 projects are under implementation (which includes 15 projects implemented in alliance with the Ministry of Labor), and 269 projects have been completed.

Table 1. Number of projects by implementation status and by result

PROJECT STATUS	RESULT 1	RESULT 2	RESULT 3	RESULT 4	INCODER*	MOL	TOTAL
DESIGN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB AWARDING	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
IMPLEMENTATION	8	20	23	10	0	0	61
COMPLETED	36	102	31	51	34	15	269
TOTAL	44	122	55	61	34	15	331

*In addition to the 34 INCODER completed projects in the table above, 15 projects were financed jointly using INCODER and USAID resources, which are accounted under projects completed in Results 2 and 3.



Section VI: Monitoring and Evaluation

This quarter, the Monitoring and Evaluation unit—including its three sub-components related to geographic information systems, environmental compliance, and indicators—achieved crucial advances in collaborating with sub-implementers in the provision of data related to ACIP projects and continuously updating the USAID/Colombia Monitor system.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The ACIP GIS specialist visited project sites located in the departments of Chocó and Valle del Cauca to train sub-implementer teams on how to collect geospatial data with global positioning systems (GPS) and participatory scale mapping. As a result of the information provided by sub-implementers, ACIP uploaded geospatial data related to the location of crops supported by the Program for 3,288 Afro-Colombian and indigenous families benefiting from 18 productive projects implemented in alliance with the Ministry of Labor.

Environmental Compliance. During the quarter, the USAID Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) approved six new projects in the environmental module of the Monitor system, classified by the following environmental considerations:

Projects Approved by USAID Mission Environmental Officer		
	<i>Categorical Exclusion</i>	<i>Environmental Management Plan (PMA)</i>
Current Quarter	6	0
Previous Quarters	257	69
TOTAL	263	69

Field visits were conducted by the Environmental Expert to six project sites to monitor PMA implementation and to provide training and technical assistance to sub-grantees to ensure an adequate reporting of information associated with the implementation of each plan, its mitigation methods, and best practices. Project visits included reviews of rice cultivation, ethno-tourism, and sustainable fishing activities in Chocó and Valle del Cauca, as well as sustainable water management systems in Guajira.

Section VII: Program Management

The human resources team prioritized closeout efforts this quarter, with the execution of an office equipment donation process with community organizations and disposal process of malfunctioning and damaged equipment. In June and July, the Program closed operations of five regional offices in San Andres, Santa Marta, Buenaventura, Guapi, and Timbiquí. In terms of staffing, 22 employees left the Program during the quarter.

During the last quarter, the finance team supported project close-out with 11 Afro-Colombian community councils in Cauca and Valle del Cauca and three project implementers in order to provide technical assistance on final financial reports. Under the MOL-ACIP agreement, ACIP also provided financial support by completing a financial review of the CINDAP contract, including the analysis and verification of supporting documents for financial execution and a thorough verification of deliverables.

The contracts and grants team final activities revolved around focused on carrying out the administrative and contractual steps to closing out 61 projects this quarter, bring the number of total projects finalized to 331. Additionally, the contracts and grants team was responsible for the physical and digital archiving of all project documentation.

Annexes

- A. ACIP in Numbers
- B. State Institutions
- C. Community-Based Organizations
- D. ACIP in the News

A. ACIP in Numbers

Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress	LOP Goals	LOP Progress %
1 State official training participants	Quarterly	59	942	187	86	72	1,346	1,300	104%
2 State entities supported	Annually	37	11	5	5	7	65	57	114%
3 Public policies adopted to promote equality	Annually	41	3	3	5	28	80	76	105%
4 State information systems improved	Annually	0	3	5	13	7	28	20	140%
5 FPIC cases supported	Annually	18	0	8	6	0	32	30	107%
6 Community leader training participants	Quarterly	458	8,857	5,437	2,567	1,190	18,509	17,000	109%
7 Ethnic organizations supported	Annually	12	73	70	42	33	230	200	115%
8 Average percent change in EOCA score (cumulative)	Annually	N/A	20%	35%	39%	38%	38%	40%	95%
9 Land cases supported	Quarterly	2	8	40	25	8	83	60	138%
10 Collective territories formalized	Annually	2	0	1	0	3	6	3	200%
11 Rural hectares formalized	Annually	3,393	0	101	0	250,470	253,964	3,494	7,269%
12 Households with formalized land	Annually	3,106	0	319	0	5,360	8,785	3,425	256%
13A Persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs	Quarterly	0	1,390	2,861	4,944	3,001	12,196	10,500	116%
13B Participants in rural value chain and productive best practices training	Quarterly	0	1,096	1,386	815	10	3,307	3,000	110%
14 Persons gaining formal employment	Quarterly	0	305	3,051	4,800	2,998	11,154	10,000	112%
15 Rural households benefiting directly from USG intervention	Quarterly	0	5,329	2,747	1,410	3,636	13,122	9,500	138%
16 Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources(cumulative)	Annually	N/A	49%	54%	55%	54%	54%	60%	90%
17 Private-sector participants in diversity and inclusion training	Quarterly	64	160	463	246	0	933	800	117%
18 Private-sector firms that develop a diversity protocol	Annually	0	0	43	48	11	102	100	102%
19 Average percent change of proportion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous employees hired during the last 12 months in targeted private-sector firms	BL, ME, FE	N/A	N/A	90%	N/A	N/A	90%	75%	120%
20 Positive messaging initiatives supported	Quarterly	6	40	23	23	15	107	100	107%
21 Cultural heritage protection initiatives supported	Quarterly	7	6	6	9	12	40	33	121%
22 Persons trained in ACIP-funded trainings	Annually	470	8,552	8,060	7,463	3,926	28,471	25,000	114%
23 Public funds leveraged	Biannually	US\$ 676K	US\$ 1.42B	US\$ 3.8M	US\$ 1.1M	US\$ 3.6M	US\$ 1.43B	US\$1.43B	100%
24 Private-sector funds leveraged	Biannually	US\$ 1.0M	US\$ 9.0M	US\$ 7.0M	US\$ 1.1M	US\$ 1.4M	US\$ 19.6M	US\$13M	154%

Indicator 1: Number of State official training participants

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
1,300	59	942	187	86	72	1,346

ACDI/VOCA prioritized training of State officials in topics such as public administration, formulation and monitoring of public policy and plans, differentiated approach, ethnic rights, gender equality, inclusion strategies, FPIC processes, and mining issues in Colombia. Over the life of the project, 1,346 State officials were trained, of which 72% hail from municipal governments, 7% from departmental administrations, and 21% from national-level State entities. Of these officials trained, 49% are female and 51% are male. The majority (85%) are adults (29-59 years old) while 12% are young adults (18-28 years old) and 3% are seniors (60 and over). In addition, the majority of the State officials (65%) self-recognize as *mestizos*, 27% as Afro-Colombian, and 8% as indigenous.

Indicator 2: Number of State entities supported

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
57	37	11	5	5	7	65

ACIP strengthened institutional capacity by improving the design, development, and monitoring of projects, policies information systems, and investments that benefit ethnic minorities. In addition ACIP provided first-time support to 65 entities composed of 42 municipal governments, four departmental governments, and 19 national-level entities. Forty-six percent (46%) are located in the Pacific, 23% in the Caribbean, and 31% in the Central region (comprised of Medellín and Bogotá).

Indicator 3: Number of public policies adopted to promote equality

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
76	41	3	3	5	28	80

Due to continuous technical assistance provided by ACIP, a total of 80 public policies promoting equality were passed during the past five years. These policies are being implemented by municipal authorities (86%), departmental governments (9%), and national-level institutions (5%). These include 64 municipal and departmental development plans, comprised of 39 2012-2016 plans and 25 2016-2020 plans; in this effort, ACIP provided technical assistance to incoming mayors and governors of two different periods of government, ensuring prioritization of differentiated approach and ethnic rights within each administration's agendas, planning, and resource allocation.

In addition to the development plans, 16 public policies were approved during ACIP implementation, covering gender equality, inclusion of Afro-Colombians in the formal job market, coordination mechanisms through Contrato Plan, a new national-level differentiated approach methodology for land restitution, and legislation that established the pathway for indigenous councils to become certified by the DNP as territorial entities with full autonomy over financial resources.

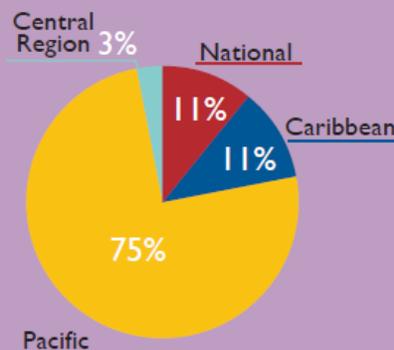
Indicator 4: Number of State information systems improved

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
20	0	3	5	13	7	28

ACIP improved 28 information systems that are currently in use by GOC entities. These included: a) indicator tracking software with ethnic variables to monitor the implementation of municipal development plans with differentiated approach, b) new procedures and information systems for the collection of data related to ethnic minorities, c) socio-economic diagnostic information systems on Afro-Colombians, d) improved system that complements the national government’s SISBEN by adding criteria differentiated for ethnicity, and e) land rights diagnostic information systems.

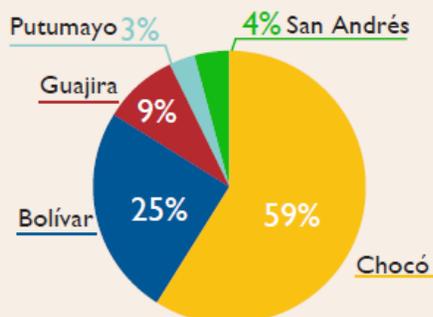
Reaching 140% the LOP goal, ACIP supported three national information systems; one departmental system, and 24 municipal-level systems. This represents significant headway in building institutional

capacity; by including ethnic variables in State information systems, governmental administrations will be able to increase the quality of data collected and to improve their attention to the needs and rights of Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations.



Indicator 5: Number of FPIC cases supported

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
30	18	0	8	6	0	32

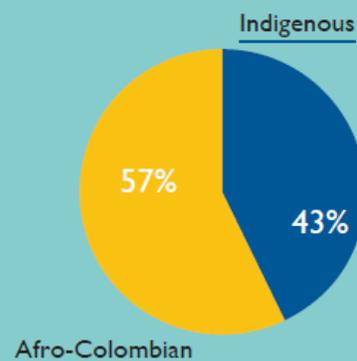


Reaching 107% of its LOP goal, ACIP participated in 32 free, prior, and informed consultation (FPIC) processes. Fifty-three percent (53%) of consultations involved both ethnicities, 34% involved Afro-Colombian community councils, and the remainder (13%) involved indigenous communities. The majority (59%) of the processes were held in Chocó, while 25% were led in Bolívar, 9% in Guajira, 4% in San Andrés, and 3% in Putumayo. The processes include consultation with Afro-Colombian community councils and indigenous communities of: highway construction; natural gas and oil exploration; emerald and coal mining; transfer of a naval base; the participatory consultation of municipal development plans; land concessions; and the construction of waste fills.

Indicator 6: Number of community leader training participants

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
17,000	458	8,857	5,437	2,567	1,190	18,509

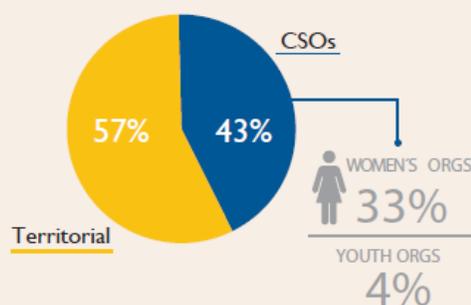
ACIP prioritized the training of Afro-Colombian and indigenous community leaders in project formulation, ethnic rights, life plans and ethno-development plans, gender equality, youth empowerment, protection of cultural traditions and values, communications initiatives, and peace and reconciliation. ACIP trained 18,509 community leaders, achieving 109% of the LOP goal. Fifty-seven percent (57%) self-recognize as Afro-Colombian and 43% as indigenous. As cross-cutting topics, ACIP’s gender and youth strategies are of particular relevance in this indicator, where the Program sought to increase the participation and inclusion of women and youth in organizational and community leadership activities. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the training participants are women who are currently empowered to act as agents of change in their territories, and 36% are youth who are leading generational transformations in their communities.



Indicator 7: Number of ethnic organizations support

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
200	12	73	70	42	33	230

ACIP provided first-time support to 230 urban and rural ethnic organizations by strengthening internal systems and processes, so that they can guarantee their rights, monitor public policy implementation, and autonomously govern their territories. Of the 230 organizations, 60% are Afro-Colombian and 37% indigenous, and 3% represent both ethnic communities. The majority (71%) are local-level organizations, while 23% are regional and 6% are nation-wide. Fifty-seven (57%) are territorial organizations. Finally, of the latter, 33% are women’s organizations and 4% are youth organizations.

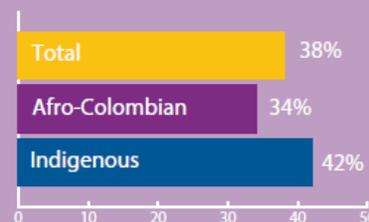


Indicator 8: Average percent change in EOCA score among ethnic organizations

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
40%	N/A	20%	35%	39%	38%	40%

The Ethnic Organizational Capacity Assessment (EOCA) tool measures organizational capacity of ethnic community-based organizations (CBOs) across six key areas. (1) democracy and participation, (2) autonomy and administration, (3) cultural identity and social development, (4) political representation, (5) advocacy, and (6) territorial management (applicable only to ethnic territories).

Since inception, the Program has conducted baseline and follow-up EOCA with 99 ethnic organizations, finding an average increase between measurements of 38%. It is important to note that the indicator calculates an average score change; this implies that the tool averages the changes in score among weak organizations whose increases were dramatic, as well as relatively strong organizations whose variation between baseline and follow-up were minimal.



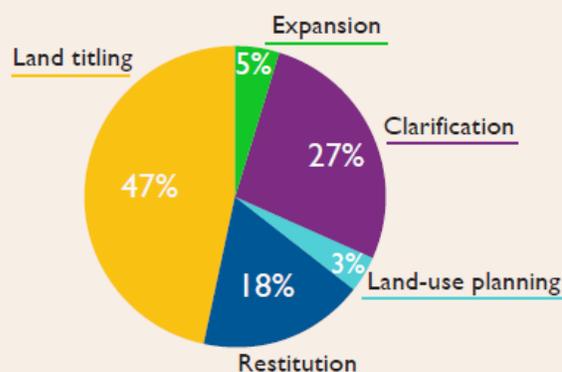
Disaggregated, the EOCA tool shows that the average increase among indigenous organizations is 42%, while the average increase among Afro-Colombian organizations is slightly lower (34%). The average increase among national-level organizations is 20%, while regional- and local-level organizations have the following average increases by department: Atlántico (38%), Bolívar (40%), Cauca (42%), Cesar (56%), Chocó (31%), Guajira (52%), Magdalena (50%), Valle del Cauca (26%), and San Andrés (39%). Finally, disaggregated by type of CBO, the average increase among territorial organizations is 40%, four points higher than the average increase of CSOs which registered at 36%.

Indicator 9: Number of land cases supported

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
60	2	8	40	25	8	83

In coordination with INCODER and the Land Restitution Unit, ACIP provided technical assistance to 83 land cases, reaching 138% of its LOP goal. This included support to land titling cases for 30 Afro-Colombian community councils in Cartagena, Cauca and Valle del Cauca, and nine land titles in Wayuu community councils in Guajira; 20 clarification cases in northern Cauca and two in Chocó;

three land-use planning cases in Cauca and Chocó; four expansion requests in the SNSM, and 15 restitution cases in Cauca, Valle del Cauca, and Chocó. In sum, 54% of land cases were related to Afro-Colombian territories and 46% to indigenous territories.



Indicators 10, 11 and 12:

These three indicators tracked the number of land cases successfully formalized by the Government of Colombia (indicator 10), encompassing how many hectares (indicator 11) for the benefit of how many Afro-Colombian and indigenous households (indicator 12). ACIP’s technical assistance led to the landmark titling of three Afro-Colombian community councils in Bolívar, the land restitution to an Afro-Colombian community council in Cauca, and finally, the titling of one Afro-Colombian community council and one indigenous reservation located on the geographic boundaries between Cauca and Valle del Cauca.

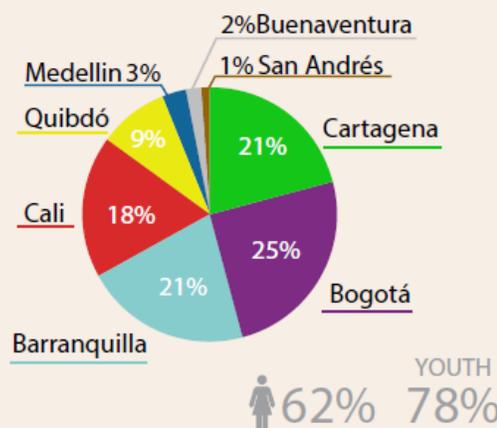
In January 2015, as per USAID/Colombia guidance and in response to recommendations stemming from the 2014 Regional Inspector General (RIG) audit, the Year Four, Year Five, and LOP targets were adjusted given the significant obstacles found in ensuring that the Government of Colombia achieved the original targets. During Year Five, however, unexpected advances occurred in land tiling for three additional cases, thereby resulting in reported progress significantly above the latest targets approved by USAID. In total, 253,964 hectares were formalized and restituted, and 8,785 Afro-Colombian and indigenous households benefited as a result.

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
3	2	0	1	0	3	6
3,494	3,393	0	101	0	250,470	253,964
3,425	3,106	0	319	0	5,360	8,785

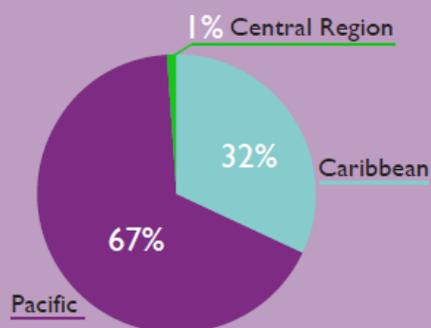
Indicator 13A: Number of persons completing UGS-funded workforce development programs

A total of 12,196 youth graduated from workforce development programs to increase access to economic opportunities in urban areas. The training course topics included: business, management, and marketing (35%); career orientation and preparation (14%); transportation and materials moving (11%); leather and textiles manufacturing (10%); communication technologies (7%); hotel reception and wait staff (5%); personal and culinary services (4%); health knowledge and pharmaceuticals (4%); mechanic and repair technologies (4%); construction and heavy machinery (2%); secondary languages (2%); and computer skills (2%). Of the graduates, 62% are female and 78% are youth. In addition, 91% self-recognize as Afro-Colombian and 9% as indigenous.

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
10,500	0	1,390	2,861	4,944	3,001	12,196



Indicator 13B: Number of participants in rural value chain and productive best practices training



31%

YOUTH
19%

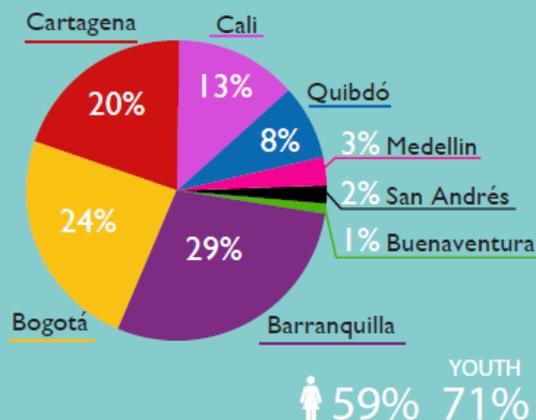
LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
3,000	0	1,096	1,386	815	10	3,307

In Cauca, Chocó, SNSM, Guajira, Bolívar, San Andrés, Nariño, and Risaralda, a total of 3,307 participants received training to increase knowledge and skills in a variety of best practices to strengthen food security, improve agricultural production, and facilitate linkages to profitable markets. ACIP focused on improving the fishing, coffee, cacao, tourism, plantain, blackberry, sugarcane, pineapple, and mango value chains. Of the 3,307 participants, 57% self-recognize as Afro-Colombian and 43% as indigenous. In addition, 31% are female who are actively contributing to the development of their communities, and 19% are youth that are engaged in preserving traditional and ancestral cultivation methods.

Indicator 14: Number of persons gaining formal employment

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
10,000	0	305	3,051	4,800	2,998	11,154

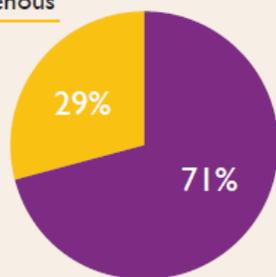
ACIP successfully implemented a hallmark and innovative strategy of partnering with the private sector to promote access to sustainable economic opportunities in urban areas through job placement in prioritized sectors of the economy with high growth potential. As a result, over 1,700 companies hired 11,154 Afro-Colombian and indigenous beneficiaries. The majority (89%) of jobs were in the services sector, while 10% were in manufacturing and 1% in agro-industry. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of those employed are female and 71% are youth. Additionally, 93% self-recognize as Afro-Colombian and 7% as indigenous.



Indicator 15: Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG intervention

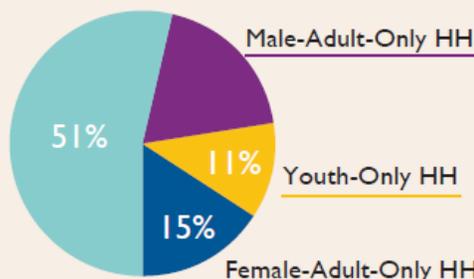
LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
9,500	0	5,329	2,747	1,410	3,636	13,122

Indigenous



Afro-Colombian

Male-and-Female-Adult HH

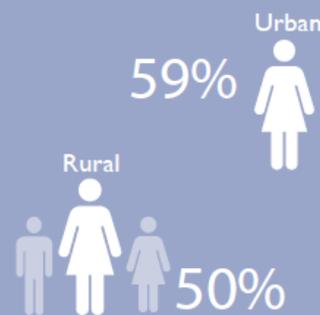


As a result of Program support, a total of 13,122 households were benefited through value chain (56%) and food security (44%) projects during ACIP. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the households identify as Afro-Colombian and 29% as indigenous. Fifty-one percent (51%) are households with both male and female adults, while 18% are households with only male adults and 15% are households with only female adults; in addition, 11% of the households are youth-led. ACIDI/VOCA was able to far surpass its initial goal, achieving 138% progress, due to effective partnerships carried out with the Ministry of Labor and INCODER.

Indicator 16: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
60%	N/A	49%	54%	55%	54%	54%

This indicator calculates the proportion of women accessing productive economic resources, such as formal employment and income in urban and rural areas. Utilizing the disaggregated data by sex of Indicators 14 and 15, this indicator tracks female beneficiaries of urban employment as well as female family members (18+ years old) benefiting from rural value chain projects. Calculated cumulatively over the Five Years of Program implementation, 54% of these beneficiaries are female, with 84% self-recognizing as Afro-Colombian and 16% as indigenous. In urban settings, the proportion of female beneficiaries is higher, where 59% of beneficiaries accessing formal employment are female. In rural contexts, of the adult family members, 50% are female.



Indicator 17: Number of private-sector participants in diversity and inclusion training

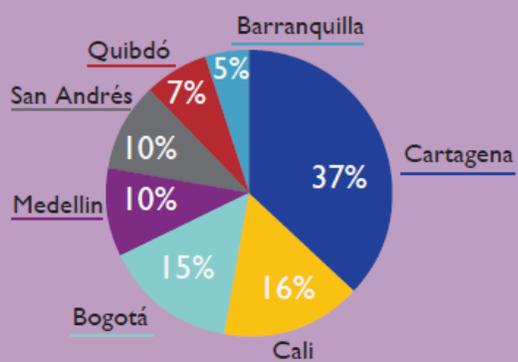
LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
800	64	160	463	246	0	933

At 117% of LOP goal, 933 private-sector employees participated in diversity and inclusion workshops in Cali (55%), Cartagena (13%), Bogotá (13%), Barranquilla (10%), Medellín (6%), Quibdó (2%), and San Andrés (1%), with the aim of raising awareness about ethnic and gender diversity and promoting principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity and inclusion. Of the participants, 23% are managers and 24% work in human resources (HR). The participation of managers and HR personnel is essential to increase the impact of these workshops, as these are the leaders who have the most powerful tools at hand to change their company's recruitment and selection processes to ensure diversity and inclusion.

23% directors & managers
24% HR employees

Indicator 18: Number of private-sector firms that develop a diversity protocol

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
100	0	0	43	48	11	102



ACIP broke ground in supporting private-sector firms to develop internal diversity protocols to be adopted in the country, in order to guide recruitment and hiring of minorities and women. The strengthening of alliances with the private sector in key economic sectors resulted in 102 firms signing diversity protocols and joining in ACIP's diversity and inclusion strategy in Cartagena (37%), Cali (16%), Bogotá (15%), Medellín (10%), San Andrés (10%), Quibdó (7%), and Barranquilla (5%). These 102 firms include multi-national and domestic companies in the pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, textile and manufacturing, tourism and travel, staffing, business consulting, marketing and telemarketing, real estate, event planning, food distribution, cinematography, infrastructure, shipyard and naval, agro-industrial, construction, civil engineering, port logistics, oil and gas, waste processing, information technology, and technical training and higher education sectors.

Indicator 19: Average percent change of proportion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous employees hired during the last 12 months in targeted private-sector firms

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
75%	N/A	N/A	90%	N/A	N/A	90%

In 2013, ACIP calculated the baseline figure of the proportion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous employees hired in 2012 as part of a pioneering study of targeted private-sector firms. Twenty-three (23) private-sector firms responded to the baseline study, reporting that of a total of 7,043 employees hired in 2012, 1.5% (103 employees) were Afro-Colombian and indigenous. Subsequently, in Year Three of Program, ACIP expanded its sample size to improve data quality and conducted the same survey on 70 additional firms. Totalling the baseline results from the 93 targeted firms, of 13,042 employees hired in 2012, 4.9% (638 persons) were Afro-Colombian and indigenous. Results from a follow-up survey conducted on the 93 targeted firms showed that of 9,879 employees hired between August 2013 and August 2014, 9.3% (922 new hires) were Afro-Colombian and indigenous.

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Indicator 19 (continued)

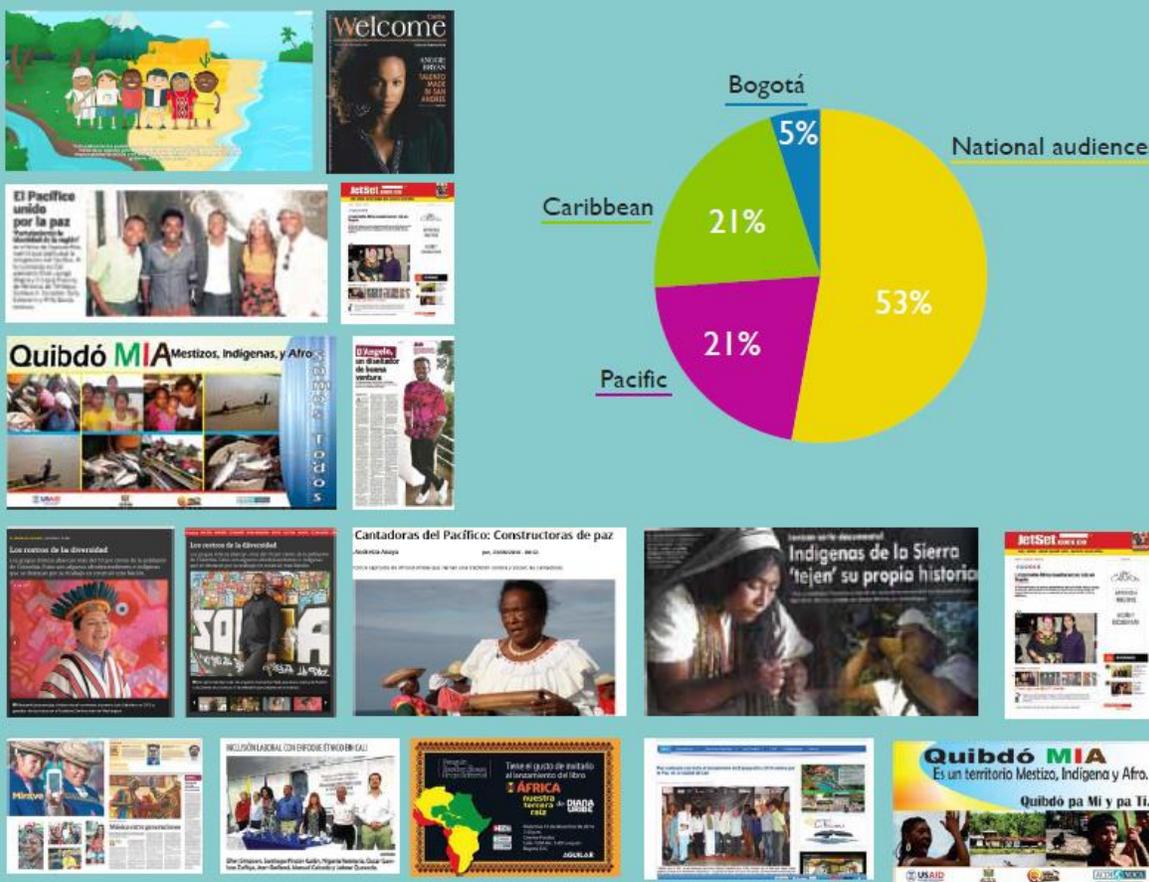
Comparing the baseline figure of 4.9% to the follow-up measurement of 9.3% conducted at the end of Year Three, the percent increase in the proportion of Afro-Colombian and indigenous employees hired during the last 12 months in targeted private-sector firms was 90%. This result far surpassed the Program’s original midterm goal of a 30% increase for this indicator, and even surpassed the LOP goal of a 75% increase.

Finally, at the end of Year Five, ACIP conducted a final measurement, reaching a total sample of 99 companies. However, the information obtained was a non-representative sample as the response rate was extremely low; only 16 of the companies replied to the survey, of which only four answered the survey in its entirety. Based on the above, the results found in the final survey of this indicator will be documented as an activity carried out by ACIP at the close of the Program, but will not be taken into account for purposes of indicator calculation.

Indicator 20: Number of positive messaging initiatives supported

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
100	6	40	23	23	15	107

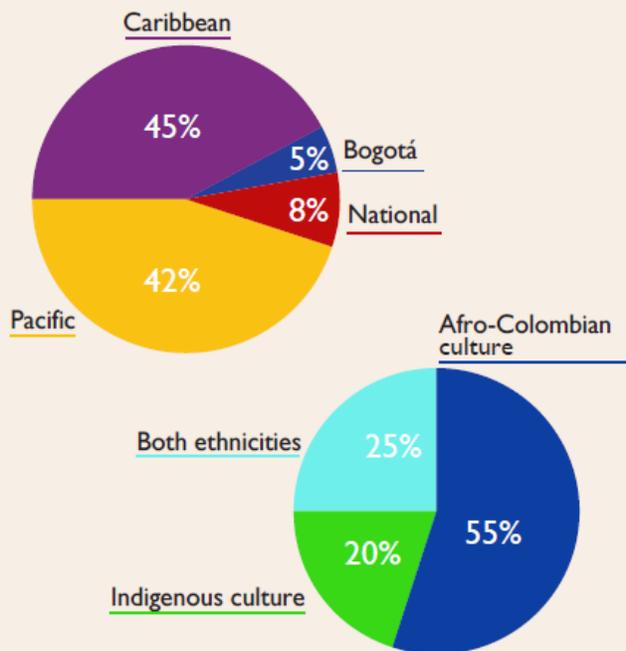
By spreading positive messages about ethnic minority populations, ACIP achieved 107% of its LOP goal through strategic communication activities designed with the aim of generating a change in attitude or increased awareness concerning ethnic issues. Fifty-four percent (54%) of the initiatives were related to Afro-Colombian issues, 20% to indigenous issues, and 26% to both ethnic communities.



Indicator 21: Number of cultural

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
33	7	6	6	9	12	40

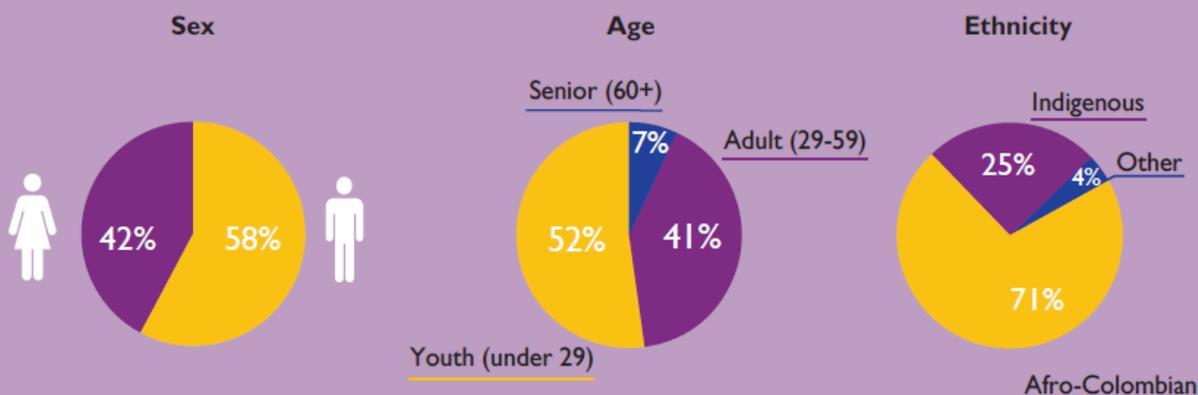
Cultural heritage protection initiatives are strategic activities that protect, revitalize, document, and disseminate cultural practices for the sake of preserving ethnic culture, identity, and history. ACDI/VOCA supported 40 initiatives, constituting 121% of LOP goal. Fifty-five percent (55%) were related to Afro-Colombian culture, 20% to indigenous culture, and 25% were related to both ethnicities. Forty-five percent (45%) of initiatives hail from the Caribbean region, 42% in the Pacific, 8% across the nation, and 5% in the country’s capital. Notable examples of the cultural heritage protection initiatives include: the preservation of sacred Wayuu burial sites and the Wayuu Palabrero system in Guajira; the San Pacho and Alabaos festivals in Chocó; the Petronio Alvarez Pacific Music Festival in Cali; gastronomic workshops in the Pacific with Chef Leo Espinosa; a photographic documentation initiative to recover the historical memory of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina; and the visibility of Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations at the Ibero-American Theater Festival in Bogotá.



Indicator 22: Number of persons trained in ACIP-funded trainings

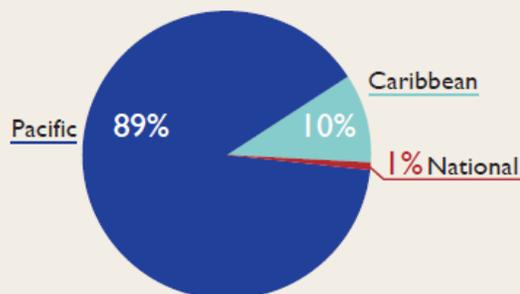
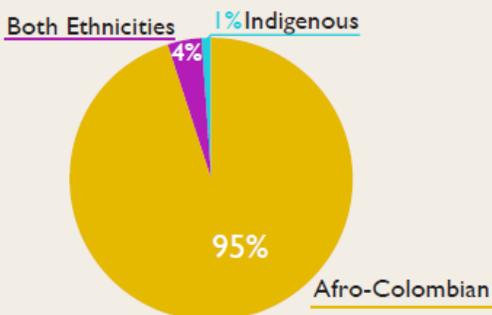
LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
25,000	470	8,552	8,060	7,463	3,926	28,471

This indicator tracks the number of persons who attended trainings across the Program’s multiple results, projects, and years of implementation. For the purposes of this indicator, data from all training indicators is analyzed utilizing each participant’s national identity document (*cédula de ciudadanía, registro civil, or tarjeta de identidad*) to determine the number of unique individuals with non-repeated identity documents who have participated in one or more ACIP trainings. During Program implementation, 28,471 new, uniquely ID-ed persons participated in trainings. Of these, 58% are female and 52% are youth. Seventy-one percent (71%) self-recognize as Afro-Colombian, 25% as indigenous, and 4% as other.



Indicator 23: Public funds leveraged

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
US\$ 1.43B	US\$ 676K	US\$ 1.42B	US\$ 3.8M	US\$ 1.1M	US\$ 3.6M	US\$ 1.43B



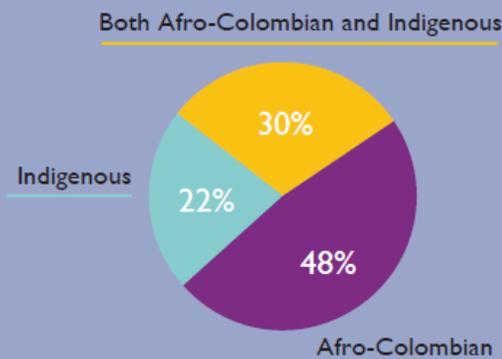
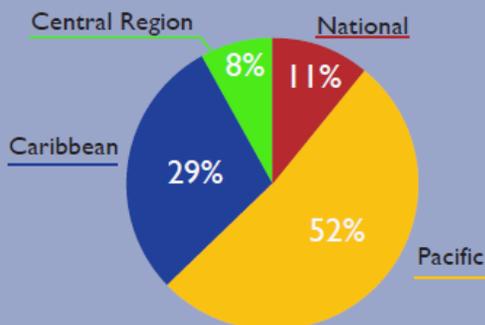
This indicator sums the total dollar amount of public funds committed for investment into ethnic communities, either via co-investments into ACIP projects or via investment facilitated directly into ethnic populations through State projects and plans. During program implementation, ACIP leveraged \$1.43 billion from GOC entities. Of this sum, 1% was invested directly into ACIP projects and 99% was facilitated for investment into ethnic communities through GOC municipal and departmental development plans, distribution of royalties from mining, oil, and gas extraction projects, and regional

Contratos Plan. The funds were leveraged for investment in the Pacific (89%), Caribbean (10%), and nation-wide (1%). Ninety-six percent (95%) of the public funds are allocated to both Afro-Colombian and indigenous minority populations, 1% to indigenous, and 4% to Afro-Colombian communities.

Indicator 24: Private-sector funds leveraged

LOP Goal	Year 1 Progress	Year 2 Progress	Year 3 Progress	Year 4 Progress	Year 5 Progress	LOP Progress
US\$ 13M	US\$ 1.0M	US\$ 9.0M	US\$ 7.0M	US\$ 1.1M	US\$ 1.4M	US\$ 19.6M

ACDI/VOCA leveraged \$20 million in private-sector funds via co-investments into ACIP projects made by communities, organizations, and private-sector firms. Forty-eight percent (48%) of the private-sector funds were leveraged for investment into Afro-Colombian communities, 22% into indigenous communities, and 30% into both ethnic communities. While 11% of the funds were invested in national projects, regional-specific investments were made in the Pacific (52%), the Caribbean (29%), and the Central region (8%).



As defined in the USAID-approved PMEP, the measurement and reporting of Indicators 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 are the responsibility of USAID/Colombia.

- Indicator 25: Average % change in score of Assessment of State Institutional Capacity for Attention to Ethnic Minority Needs among targeted State institutions
- Indicator 26: Average % change in proportion of women holding leadership positions in targeted Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations
- Indicator 27: Average % change in proportion of youth holding leadership positions in targeted Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations
- Indicator 28: Average % change in estimated income of Afro-Colombian and indigenous families in targeted rural areas
- Indicator 29: Average % change in perceptions of Afro-Colombian and indigenous persons of their socio-economic and political inclusion
- Indicator 30: Proportion of survey respondents reporting improved understanding of ethnic issues

All pie charts and graphics correspond to statistics and disaggregated data of the indicator progress measured over the life of the Project.

B. State Institutions

The following is a list of State institutions that ACIP has supported during the Life of Project:

	State Entity	Department
1	ANSPE (Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema)	National
2	Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica	National
3	Consejería para la Equidad de la Mujer	National
4	DAFP (Departamento Administrativo de la Función Pública)	National
5	Defensoría del Pueblo Delegada para Indígenas y Minorías Étnicas	National
6	DNP (Departamento Nacional de Planeación)	National
7	ESAP (Escuela Superior de Administración Pública)	National
8	ICBF (Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar)	National
9	INCODER (Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural)	National
10	Ministerio de Agricultura	National
11	Ministerio de Cultura	National
12	Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo	National
13	Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones	National
14	Ministerio de Trabajo	National
15	Ministerio del Interior	National
16	Programa Presidencial de la Población Afrocolombiana, Negra, Palenquera y Raizal	National
17	Programa Presidencial para los Pueblos Indígenas	National
18	Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas	National
19	Unidad Administrativa Especial para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas	National
20	Alcaldía de Atrato	Chocó
21	Alcaldía de Bagadó	Chocó
22	Alcaldía de Barrancas	La Guajira
23	Alcaldía de Barranquilla	Atlántico
24	Alcaldía de Bojayá	Chocó
25	Alcaldía de Buenos Aires	Cauca
26	Alcaldía de Caldonó	Cauca
27	Alcaldía de Cali	Valle
28	Alcaldía de Caloto	Cauca
29	Alcaldía de Cartagena	Bolívar
30	Alcaldía de Condoto	Chocó
31	Alcaldía de Corinto	Cauca
32	Alcaldía de Dibulla	La Guajira
33	Alcaldía de Guachené	Cauca
34	Alcaldía de Guapi	Cauca
35	Alcaldía de Hatonuevo	La Guajira
36	Alcaldía de Jambaló	Cauca

37	Alcaldía de Lloró	Chocó
38	Alcaldía de López de Micay	Cauca
39	Alcaldía de Maicao	La Guajira
40	Alcaldía de Manaure	La Guajira
41	Alcaldía de Medellín	Antioquia
42	Alcaldía de Medio Atrato	Chocó
43	Alcaldía de Miranda	Cauca
44	Alcaldía de Páez	Cauca
45	Alcaldía de Providencia y Santa Catalina	San Andrés
46	Alcaldía de Puerto Tejada	Cauca
47	Alcaldía de Puracé	Cauca
48	Alcaldía de Quibdó	Chocó
49	Alcaldía de Riohacha	La Guajira
50	Alcaldía de San Juan del Cesar	La Guajira
51	Alcaldía de Santa Marta	Magdalena
52	Alcaldía de Santander de Quilichao	Cauca
53	Alcaldía de Silvia	Cauca
54	Alcaldía de Suárez	Cauca
55	Alcaldía de Tadó	Chocó
56	Alcaldía de Timbiquí	Cauca
57	Alcaldía de Toribío	Cauca
58	Alcaldía de Totoró	Cauca
59	Alcaldía de Uribia	La Guajira
60	Alcaldía de Valledupar	Cesar
61	Alcaldía de Villa Rica	Cauca
62	Gobernación de Chocó	Chocó
63	Gobernación de La Guajira	La Guajira
64	Gobernación de San Andrés	San Andrés
65	Gobernación de Cauca	Cauca

C. Community-based Organizations

The following is a list of community-based organizations that ACIP has supported during the Life of Project:

	Organization	Department	Municipality
1	ACADESAN (Consejo Comunitario General del San Juan)	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
2	ACCN (Asociación Cultural Casa del Niño)	Cauca	Villa Rica
3	ACIN (Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca)	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
4	ACONC (Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios del Norte del Cauca)	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
5	ADACHO (Asociación de Desplazados Afrodescendientes del Chocó)	Chocó	Quibdó
6	ADEL (Asociación Casa del Agua - Agencia para el Desarrollo Económico Local)	Cauca	Silvia
7	AFRODES (Asociación Nacional de Afrocolombianos Desplazados)	Bogotá	Bogotá
8	AFROMAR (Asociación de Mujeres Afro Marialabanjese)	Bolívar	Maria la Baja
9	AFROSANMAG (Asociación Afrocolombiana del Distrito de Santa Marta)	Magdalena	Santa Marta
10	AFROTOLUCA (Asociación Social de Mujeres Afro de Tolu)	Sucre	Tolu
11	AMEN-SD (Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination)	San Andrés	San Andrés
12	APA (Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Afrocolombianos)	Valle del Cauca	Cali
13	APOLONIA (Asociación Social de Mujeres Afrocolombianas Negras Raizales y Palenqueras)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
14	ARMAFROCAR (Asociación en Red de Mujeres Afrocaribes de Repelón)	Atlántico	Repelón
15	ASACAGRAMA (Asociación Agropecuaria y Cafetera El Gran Mallama)	Nariño	Mallama
16	ASAFRONELMAN (Asociación de Afrodescendientes Nelson Mandela)	Magdalena	Santa Marta
17	ASAGA (Asociación Somos Afro de Gamero)	Bolívar	Mahates
18	ASO MANOS NEGRA (Asociación para la Defensa del Medio Ambiente y de Nuestra Cultura Negra)	Cauca	Guapi
19	ASOAFROCOL (Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Población Afrodescendiente Colombiana)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
20	ASOCASAN (Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Alto San Juan)	Chocó	Tadó
21	Asociación Arte y Joya	Chocó	Quibdó
22	Asociación Casa de la Cultura de Providencia y Santa Catalina islas	San Andrés	Providencia
23	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Anainjak Wakuaipa	La Guajira	Maicao
24	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales de La Guajira Jeketu Akaupa	La Guajira	Riohacha

	Organization	Department	Municipality
25	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Wayuu Ejepenejirrawa	La Guajira	Riohacha
26	Asociación de Autoridades Wayuu Alaulayu Apushi	La Guajira	Maicao
27	Asociación de Cabildos de Resguardos Genaro Sánchez Zona Centro	Cauca	Popayan
28	Asociación de Cabildos Nasa C´hac´ha	Cauca	Paez
29	Asociación de Mujeres Afro Saqueras	Atlántico	Juan de Acosta
30	Asociación de Mujeres Afrodescendientes y del Caribe “Graciela Chaines”	Bolívar	Cartagena
31	Asociación de Mujeres Artesanas de la Zona del Río Ranchería Kanás	La Guajira	Riohacha
32	Asociación Escuela Ciudadana	Valle del Cauca	Cali
33	Asociación Social de Mujeres Caribeñas de Santa Lucia	Atlántico	Santa Lucia
34	Asociación Wayuu Painwashi Wayaa Suluu Woumain	La Guajira	Manaure
35	Asociación Zonal de Cabildos Juan Tama	Cauca	Inza
36	ASOCOC (Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios de Cartagena - Mi Tambo)	Bolívar	Cartagena
37	ASOCODITA (Asociación Comunitaria para el Desarrollo Integral Tierra de Aguilas)	Cauca	Guachené
38	ASOM (Asociación Municipal de Mujeres)	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
39	ASOMUCON (Asociación de Mujeres de Condoto)	Chocó	Condoto
40	ASOMUPA (Asociación de mujeres productoras de plantas medicinales y Aromáticas de Quibdó)	Chocó	Quibdó
41	ASOMUPROCON (Asociación de Mujeres Productoras de Condoto)	Chocó	Condoto
42	ASOMUQUIB (Asociación de Mujeres del Municipio de Quibdó)	Chocó	Quibdó
43	ASOPARUPA (Asociación de Parteras Unidas del Pacífico)	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
44	ASOPEIMA (Asociación de Mujeres Afro Peinadoras de Cartagena)	Bolívar	Cartagena
45	ASOPESBOTH (Asociación de Pescadores Fuente Pesquera Bottom House)	San Andrés	Providencia
46	ASOPRADUSE (Asociación de Productores de Dulces y Servicios Etnoturísticos)	Bolívar	Cartagena
47	ASOPROKAN (Asociación de Productores Agroecológicos Kankuamos)	Cesar	Valledupar
48	ASOREMALUR (Asociación de Red de Mujeres del Municipio de Luruaco)	Atlántico	Luruaco
49	ASOREMAPAC (Asociación de Red de Mujeres Afro de Palmar de Candelaria)	Atlántico	Palmar de Candelaria
50	ASOREMASAN (Asociación de Mujeres Afrocaribe de Santa Cruz)	Atlántico	Luruaco
51	ASOYOGÉ (Asociación Agroindustrial de Productores Agropecuarios y Mineros Afrodescendientes Yolombo Gelima)	Cauca	Suárez
52	ASPRODEMA (Asociación de Productores del Medio Atrato)	Chocó	Quibdó

	Organization	Department	Municipality
53	ASPROFINCA (Asociación de Productores de Finca Tradicional del Norte del Cauca)	Cauca	Villa Rica
54	Cabildo Afrocaribeño Gavilaneó	Bolívar	Cartagena
55	Cabildo Indígena Alto del Rey	Cauca	El Tambo
56	Cabildo Indígena de Chapa	Cauca	El Tambo
57	Cabildo Indígena del Pueblo Kokonuko de Popayán	Cauca	Popayán
58	Cabildo Indígena Guarapamba	Cauca	El Tambo
59	Cabildo Indígena Inga Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
60	Cabildo Indígena Kofan Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
61	Cabildo Indígena Misak Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
62	Cabildo Indígena Nasa Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
63	Cabildo Indígena San Jose de Julumito	Cauca	Popayán
64	Cabildo Indígena Yanaconas Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
65	Cabildo Quichua Runa Pura Santiago de Cali	Valle del Cauca	Cali
66	CAIZEM (Cabildo Indígena Zenú de Membrillal)	Bolívar	Cartagena
67	CIMARRON (Asociación Movimiento Nacional por los Derechos Humanos de las Comunidades Afrocolombianas)	Bogotá	Bogotá
68	CNOA (Conferencia Nacional de Organizaciones Afrocolombianas)	Bogotá	Bogotá
69	COAFROPÁEZ (Capitanía Comunidad Afrocolombiana de Páez)	Cauca	Páez
70	COCOILLO (Consejo Comunitario Integral de Lloró)	Chocó	Lloró
71	COCOMACIA (Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Asociación Campesina Integral del Atrato)	Chocó	Quibdó
72	COCOMAN (Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Novita)	Chocó	Novita
73	COCOMOPOCA (Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Organización Popular Campesina del Alto Atrato)	Chocó	Quibdó
74	Comunidad Waunana Guayacan Santa Rosa	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
75	Consejo Comunitario Arroyo de Piedra	Bolívar	Cartagena
76	Consejo Comunitario Chanzara	Cauca	Guapi
77	Consejo Comunitario Cuerval	Cauca	Timbiquí
78	Consejo Comunitario de Bazan Bocana	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
79	Consejo Comunitario de Comunidades Negras de Barú	Bolívar	Cartagena
80	Consejo Comunitario de Comunidades Negras de Caño del Oro	Bolívar	Cartagena

	Organization	Department	Municipality
81	Consejo Comunitario de Comunidades Negras de la Unidad Comunera de Gobierno Rural de Ararca	Bolívar	Cartagena
82	Consejo Comunitario de Comunidades Negras de la Unidad Comunera de Gobierno Rural de Bocachica	Bolívar	Cartagena
83	Consejo Comunitario de Guayabal	Chocó	Quibdó
84	Consejo Comunitario de Islas del Rosario - Orika	Bolívar	Cartagena
85	Consejo Comunitario de La Boquilla	Bolívar	Cartagena
86	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de la Plata	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
87	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de la Unidad Comunera de Gobierno Rural Vereda de Punta Arena	Bolívar	Cartagena
88	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de Puerto España y Miramar	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
89	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra de Tierra Bomba	Bolívar	Cartagena
90	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra del Consejo Mayor del Río Anchicayá	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
91	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra del Corregimiento de Santa Ana	Bolívar	Cartagena
92	Consejo Comunitario de la Comunidad Negra del Río Naya	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
93	Consejo Comunitario de la Cuenca Baja del Río Calima	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
94	Consejo Comunitario de la Cuenca del Río San Bernardo Patía Norte	Cauca	Timbiquí
95	Consejo Comunitario de Las Comunidades Negras del Alto Guapi	Cauca	Guapi
96	Consejo Comunitario de Ma Kankamana de San Basilio de Palenque	Bolívar	Mahates
97	Consejo Comunitario de San Andres de Usaraga	Chocó	Bajo Baudó
98	Consejo comunitario de Sivirú	Chocó	Bajo Baudó
99	Consejo Comunitario del Corregimiento de Pasacaballos	Bolívar	Cartagena
100	Consejo Comunitario del Río Mallorquín	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
101	Consejo Comunitario del Río Yurumanguí	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
102	Consejo Comunitario Guapi Abajo	Cauca	Guapi
103	Consejo Comunitario Integración	Cauca	López de Micay
104	Consejo Comunitario La Playa Renaciente	Valle del Cauca	Cali
105	Consejo Comunitario La Voz de los Negros	Nariño	Magui Payán
106	Consejo Comunitario Mamuncia Parte Media del Río Micay	Cauca	López de Micay
107	Consejo Comunitario Manglares Parte Baja del Río Micay	Cauca	López de Micay
108	Consejo Comunitario Negros en Acción	Cauca	Timbiquí

	Organization	Department	Municipality
109	Consejo Comunitario Negros Unidos	Cauca	Timbiqui
110	Consejo Comunitario Parte Alta Sur del Río Saija	Cauca	Timbiqui
111	Consejo Comunitario Parte Baja del Río Saija	Cauca	Timbiqui
112	Consejo Comunitario Playón Río Sigui	Cauca	López de Micay
113	Consejo Comunitario Puerto Rey	Bolívar	Cartagena
114	Consejo Comunitario Renacer Negro	Cauca	Timbiqui
115	Consejo Comunitario Río Guajui	Cauca	Guapi
116	Consejo Comunitario Río Napi	Cauca	Guapi
117	Consejo Comunitario San Francisco	Cauca	Guapi
118	Consejo Comunitario San Joc	Cauca	López de Micay
119	Consejo Comunitario Tierra Baja	Bolívar	Cartagena
120	Consejo Comunitario Unión del Patia Viejo	Nariño	Roberto Payan
121	Consejo Mayor Palenque El Castigo	Cauca	Timbiqui
122	COOPWACE (Cooperativa Multiactiva Indígena Wayuu)	La Guajira	Riohacha
123	Corporación Colectivo de Comunicaciones de Nelson Mandela	Bolívar	Cartagena
124	Corporación Colombia Nueva	Bolívar	Cartagena
125	Corporación Corazón Feliz	Bolívar	Cartagena
126	Corporación Huellas	Bolívar	Cartagena
127	Corporación Lideres por el Cambio Social	Valle del Cauca	Cali
128	Corporación Manos Visibles	Bogotá	Bogotá
129	Corporación Miss Nancy Land	San Andrés	San Andrés
130	Corporación para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades Afrocaribeñas Jorge Artel	Bolívar	Cartagena
131	CRIC (Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca)	Cauca	Popayán
132	CRICH (Consejo Regional Indígena del Chocó)	Chocó	Quibdó
133	Delegación Wiwa del Resguardo Kogui-Malayo-Arhuaco	La Guajira	Riohacha
134	Dusakawi EPSI (Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Cesar y la Guajira)	Cesar	Valledupar
135	ECOBRA (Empresa Comunitaria Brisas del Río Agua Blanca)	Cauca	Buenos Aires
136	Escuela Popular de Gobierno	Valle del Cauca	Cali
137	FEDEOREWA (Federación de Asociaciones de Cabildos Indígenas del Chocó)	Chocó	Quibdó

	Organization	Department	Municipality
138	FEDEPRAN (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Raza Negra)	Valle del Cauca	Cali
139	FUNAMI (Fundación Social África Mia)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
140	Fundación Afroamerica XXI	Valle del Cauca	Cali
141	Fundación Cacique Mexion	La Guajira	Maicao
142	Fundación Chiyangua	Cauca	Guapi
143	Fundación Cultural Afrocolombiana MASAI	Cauca	Puerto Tejada
144	Fundación Fiestas Franciscanas	Chocó	Quibdó
145	Fundación Helping Youth	San Andrés	San Andrés
146	Fundación Herencia de Timbiquí	Valle del Cauca	Cali
147	Fundación Providence	San Andrés	Providencia
148	Fundación Sau Woumain	La Guajira	Uribia
149	Fundación Sauyeeepia Wayuu	La Guajira	Uribia
150	Fundación Ser Afro	Magdalena	Santa Marta
151	Fundación Siempre Unidos	Valle del Cauca	Cali
152	FUNSBOW (Fundación para el Desarrollo Sostenible Bowden)	San Andrés	Providencia
153	FUNSOEDECO (Fundación Social para el Desarrollo Comunitario)	Valle del Cauca	Cali
154	JUNPRO (Asociación Juntos por el Progreso Jóvenes y Mayores)	Cauca	Guapi
155	Junta Mayor Autónoma de Palabrereros Wayuu	La Guajira	Uribia
156	Kambiri (Red Nacional de Mujeres Afrocolombianas)	Valle del Cauca	Cali
157	KUSUTO (Asociación por los Derechos de las Comunidades Negras del Atlántico)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
158	MADESAN (Asociación de Mujeres Afro de Santa Catalina)	Bolívar	Santa Catalina
159	Mahennie Native Women Foundation	San Andrés	San Andrés
160	NOTABLAZO (Fundación Mujeres Notables Afrocolombianas)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
161	Old Providence Ecohamlet Foundation	San Andrés	Providencia
162	ONIC (Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia)	Bogotá	Bogotá
163	OREWA (Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas Wounaan, Embera Dovidá, Katio, Chami y Tule del Departamento del Chocó)	Chocó	Quibdó
164	ORFA (Organización de la comunidad raizal con residencia fuera del Archipiélago)	Bogotá	Bogotá
165	Organización Wayuu Painwashi	La Guajira	Riohacha

	Organization	Department	Municipality
166	OSMACCA (Organización Social Mujeres Afro Comprometidas con el Cambio)	Cesar	El Paso
167	Pandora Dance	Bolívar	Cartagena
168	PCM (Plataforma Ciudadana Hijos de Nelson Mandela)	Bolívar	Cartagena
169	PCN (Proceso de Comunidades Negras)	Bogotá	Bogotá
170	PESBARU (Asociación de Pescadores de Barú)	Bolívar	Cartagena
171	PESPROISLAS (Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales Providencia y Santa Catalina Islas)	San Andrés	Providencia
172	Raizal Youth Organization	San Andrés	San Andrés
173	RECAO (Red de Comunicadores Comunitarios, Culturales y Ambientales de Occidente)	Chocó	Quibdó
174	Red de Jóvenes de Organizaciones Afrodescendientes, Palenqueras y Raizales de Cartagena	Bolívar	Cartagena
175	Red Departamental de Mujeres Chocoanas	Chocó	Quibdó
176	REDMUNORCA (Red de Mujeres del Norte del Departamento del Cauca)	Cauca	Villa Rica
177	REMA (Red de Mujeres Afrocaribes)	Atlántico	Barranquilla
178	REMABAY (Red de Mujeres Afro de Bayunca)	Bolívar	Cartagena
179	REMADEMA (Red de Mujeres Afrocaribes de Manati)	Atlántico	Manati
180	REMAPIE (Red de Mujeres Afro de Arroyo de Piedra)	Bolívar	Cartagena
181	Resguardo Alberto Pushaina	La Guajira	Maicao
182	Resguardo Arhuaco de la Sierra Nevada	Cesar	Valledupar
183	Resguardo de Ambaló	Cauca	Silvia
184	Resguardo de Calderas	Cauca	Inza
185	Resguardo de Canoas	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
186	Resguardo de Caño Mochuelo	Casanare	Yopal
187	Resguardo de Concepción	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
188	Resguardo de Corinto	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
189	Resguardo de Guadalito	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
190	Resguardo de Guambia	Cauca	Silvia
191	Resguardo de Huellas	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
192	Resguardo de Kokonuko de Puracé	Cauca	Puracé
193	Resguardo de Lopez Adentro	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
194	Resguardo de Munchique Los Tigres	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao

	Organization	Department	Municipality
195	Resguardo de Paletara	Cauca	Puracé
196	Resguardo de Poblazon	Cauca	Popayán
197	Resguardo de Puracé	Cauca	Puracé
198	Resguardo de Quintana	Cauca	Popayán
199	Resguardo de San Francisco	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
200	Resguardo de Suratena	Risaralda	Marsella
201	Resguardo de Toez	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
202	Resguardo de Toribío	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
203	Resguardo de Tumbichucue	Cauca	Inza
204	Resguardo de Yaquiva	Cauca	Inza
205	Resguardo Embera Eperara del Río Naya	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura
206	Resguardo Guaco Bajo y Guaco Alto	Vichada	Cumaribo
207	Resguardo Kankuamo	Cesar	Valledupar
208	Resguardo Kogui Malayo Arhuaco	Magdalena	Santa Marta
209	Resguardo La Cilia	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
210	Resguardo La Gaitana	Cauca	Inza
211	Resguardo Las Delicias	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao
212	Resguardo Minitas - Mirolindo	Guainía	Barrancominas
213	Resguardo Murcielago - Altamira	Guainía	Barrancominas
214	Resguardo Numain Maleiwa	La Guajira	Maicao
215	Resguardo Pienchi Anuuwa	La Guajira	Maicao
216	Resguardo Pueblo Nuevo - Laguna Colorada	Guainía	Barrancominas
217	Resguardo Sumain Wayuu Uliana	La Guajira	Maicao
218	Resguardo Wayuu Akalinjirawa	La Guajira	Maicao
219	Resguardo Wayuu Napajanain Maleiwa	La Guajira	Maicao
220	Resguardo Wayuu Wopumain Junain Maiokuo	La Guajira	Maicao
221	Resguardo Weepiapa	La Guajira	Maicao
222	Totoguampa (Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas del Oriente Caucano)	Cauca	Silvia
223	UNIPA (Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awa)	Nariño	Pasto

	Organization	Department	Municipality
224	UOAFROC (Unidad de Organizaciones Afrocaucanas)	Cauca	Puerto Tejada
225	Veeduría ANEEÜWAKUAIPA - Velando por un Bien	La Guajira	Manaure
226	Veeduría Dibulla Viva	La Guajira	Dibulla
227	Veeduría Kotirrawa	La Guajira	Maicao
228	Veeduría Kotirrawa Suna'in Wakuaipa - Unidos Por el Bienestar de Nuestra Cultura	La Guajira	Uribia
229	Veeduría Wuaimajuin Tu Wakuaipa - Cuidemos Lo nuestro	La Guajira	Barrancas
230	Veeduría Wuashijirra - Despertemos	La Guajira	Hatonuevo

D. ACIP in the News

EL TIEMPO INICIAR SESIÓN SUSCRIBIRSE

POLÍTICA JUSTICIA PROCESO DE PAZ GOBIERNO CONGRESO INMEDIOS POLÍTICOS

Empleo público espera darles más espacio a minorías

Gobierno quiere otorgarle puestos de trabajo a comunidades indígenas, afro, ROM, gitanas y Lgbt.



Por JOSÉDAI
17 JUN 2016 18:56 (actualizado en 2016)

Foto: Andrés / EL TIEMPO
Buscan que haya inclusión y comba los cambios cultural

R4

FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA REVELÓ UN COMPLETO DIAGNÓSTICO PARA GARANTIZAR LA IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES DE UN ESTADO DIVERSO E INCLUYENTE



17 Jun, 2016

Función Pública reveló un completo diagnóstico para garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades de un Estado diverso e incluyente

El diagnóstico fue realizado por un equipo multidisciplinario del sector público, liderado por la académica, maestra en Planeación del Estado, el Observatorio de Desempeño Fiscal de la Universidad de los Andes, de la India y el Programa para el Mejoramiento y el Empleo de la UNICOL, liderado por el 2016/17.



Entretención Eventos Estilo de vida Actualidad Modelos Concursos

Líder indígena gana beca de la Usaid por defender el medio ambiente

Noticias | junio 26, 2016 | 0 Comentarios



El compromiso como indígena de la comunidad **Camentsá** de **San Francisco Putumayo** para defender a los suyos, llevó a **Angela** a ser una de las beneficiadas con una beca de posgrado en Gestión Ambiental otorgada por la **Fundación Juan Pablo Gutiérrez Cáceres** en unión con Usaid.

En Cartagena se llevará a cabo el primer encuentro de ideas incluyentes: TEDxCalleBaloco 2016



EL TIEMPO INICIAR SESIÓN SUSCRIBIRSE

COLOMBIA BOGOTÁ MEDELLÍN CALI BARRANQUILLA BOYACÁ SIETE DIAS LLANO SIETE DIAS OTRAS CIUDADES

Pequeños cacaoteros, a elevar su productividad

En Cali deliberan pequeños cultivadores de todo el país, esperanzados en este grano.

Por EL TIEMPO | 17 JUN 2016 17:24 (actualizado en 2016)



Foto: Juan Pablo Rueda Bustamante / El Tiempo
Productores de cacao se reunieron en Cali para aumentar productividad.

EL FRENTE .com.co

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Variedades - Agronomía

Cacaos de Colombia unidos

Pequeños productores de cacao en Colombia y comercializadores de chocolate se darán cita en el encuentro de la Cadena de Valor, los días miércoles 29 y jueves 30 de junio en Cali.



Columbia tiene el potencial de volver competitiva la industria del cacao en el mercado internacional

Cacaos de alta calidad, certificado, orgánicos y sostenibles, temas que se discutieron en el

