



Colombia Forestry Development Program

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CFDP Quarterly Progress Report: Second Quarter 2005

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CFDP QUARTERLY REPORT: APRIL – JUNE 2005

I. Executive Summary

During the second quarter of 2005, the Colombia Forestry Development Program (CFDP)

- Signed memorandums of understanding (MOU) with sixteen (16) co-investment project proponents and began business plan development.
- Awarded grants to the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca (CRC), the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Magdalena (CORPAMAG), the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Centro de Antioquia (CORANTIOQUIA), the Corporación Regional Autónoma de Nariño (CORPONARIÑO) for pilot projects that support the regulation and promotion of sustainable forestry management.
- Awarded a grant to the Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico para la Industria de la Construcción (CIDICO) for developing prototypes of new wood construction products.
- Fostered the public consensus required to implement necessary changes to the Senate-approved version of the forestry law and sponsored public forums to increase awareness and promote the law.
- Issued sub-contracts to Semillas de Agua (Alto Guapi, Cauca) and the Organización Indígena de Antioquia (indigenous areas of Urabá, Antioquia) to further the development of natural forestry management plans and associated community forestry enterprises.
- Conducted environmental compliance orientations and began completing the first FRAs.
- Contracted Dattis Communications and Gomez Chica to provide targeted support to programmatic communications initiatives.
- Prepared a detailed budgetary realignment proposal and submitted the proposal to USAID for approval.

CFDP Key Indicators Generated to Date

Indicator	Quarter 1 CY 2005	Cumulative
Families Benefited	221	1,690
Jobs Created	38	147
Hectares of Natural Forest	-	9,705
Policies Reviewed and Diffused	1	2
Institutions Strengthened	8	13

Key Objectives for Next Quarter

During the next quarter, CFDP will accomplish several key activities.

- Undertake final selection of co-investment grantees and begin awarding grants, enabling major tree planting and industrial processing project implementation to begin.
- Begin planting Familias Guardabosques demonstration parcels.
- Finish two natural forestry management plans in the Southwest Pacific Coast and Urabá.
- Continue to provide assistance to the GOC and other stakeholders, in support of legislative processes related to the forestry bill.

II. Background

In August 2003, USAID awarded the three-year \$22.7 million CFDP contract to Chemonics International. The program aims to expand the production of marketable and profitable forest products that increase incomes throughout the forestry sector and provide alternative sources of income to the rural communities where forestry activities are centered. An increase in profitable activities in the forest sector creates real economic alternatives to illicit crops.

CFDP is developing a viable commercial forestry sector and catalyzing productive investments in four priority zones that offer reasonable access to markets, forest sector support services and production chains. CFDP's assistance focuses on connecting sustainable production chains to domestic and international markets. Local assistance is provided by Chemonics' subcontractors, which include Araujo Ibarra y Asociados, Econometría, the Corporación Nacional de Investigación y Fomento Forestal (CONIF), Gómez Chica, Dattis Comunicaciones and the World Wildlife Fund, among others.

CFDP priority zones are located in Bajo Magdalena, Bajo Atrato-Urabá, the Southwest Pacific Coast and Northeastern Antioquia. The regions were selected because they contain considerable forest resources, suffer from increasing cultivation of illicit crops and have defined markets for forest products.

Program activities focus on four components:

1. **Forest Policy:** CFDP has improved knowledge about constraints imposed on the commercial forestry sector because of inadequate and inappropriate policies and is working to support necessary policy reform.
2. **Plan Colombia:** CFDP is assisting Plan Colombia in making the Familias Guardabosques program more sustainable and effective.
3. **Improved Forest Product Production Chain:** CFDP is providing assistance to all segments of the forestry production chain to improve conversion efficiency and utilization of raw materials. CFDP's "Co-Investment Fund" serves as the primary vehicle for providing this assistance, through technical assistance at the pre-investment stage, as well as through co-financing of initial project investments for selected projects with favorable cost-benefit ratios.
4. **Commercial Forestry Development Fund:** CFDP also provides additional assistance to support viable and responsible commercial forestry incentives outside the four priority zones.

Program targets include establishing fifteen thousand (15,000) hectares of industrial plantations and agro-forestry, establishing three (3) wood processing centers, creating five hundred (500) new jobs and benefiting three thousand (3,000) families.

III. Improved Forest Policy

During the quarter, CFDP consultants Antonio Andaluz and Guillermo Arias, with the support of CFDP subcontractor Araujo Ibarra, returned to recommend changes to the proposed forestry bill before it was debated, and ultimately approved by the Comisión Quinta of the Cámara de Representantes (the “committee” which handles natural resources, energy and environment). These changes were socialized with key lawmakers and other stakeholders, including community leaders, the private sector, and relevant Ministries and Regional Environmental Authorities. Late in the Congressional session, the Comisión Quinta, with assistance from CFDP, developed the *expression de motivos*¹ and published a revised version of the bill in the Congressional Gazette. However, given the political dynamics between the administration and opposition forces, particularly in regards to other high-priority legislation (e.g., peace and reconciliation), the forestry bill’s promoters decided not to bring it to the floor for debate during the current session of the legislature.

Instead, sponsors hope to submit the revised bill for debate and vote on the floor of the *Cámara de Representantes*, sometime during the next session, which begins on July 20th. If the bill is passed in the *Cámara*, it will then need to pass through a subsequent reconciliation process, due to differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill. If this is successful, the bill is expected to become law, at which time it will be necessary to begin developing the necessary regulations with the Ministries and key stakeholders to ensure its implementation. CFDP hopes to support this process throughout, facilitating participatory processes that maximize the chance of acceptance and success.

In addition to providing expert policy advice, CFDP also supported socialization events in an



Filtering of soil for nursery at RESS.

effort to generate consensus on the new bill. On April 4th and 5th, CFDP held a workshop on the revised bill for the CARs and the CARs’ association, ASOCARs, in Chinauta, Cundinamarca. CFDP also supported four jointly-sponsored public fora on the law, in Puerto Asís, Medellín, Cúcuta and Cali. Community representatives, NGOs, the commercial forestry sector and other interested stakeholders attended. Unfortunately, during the quarter, the Senate version of the law received negative press in the papers. As the revised version had not cleared the House Committee until close to the end of June, there was little public knowledge about it, which

contributed to alarm among community and environmental groups. However, representatives of CONIF and Fedemaderas came out publicly in support of the bill. In addition, CFDP facilitated meetings with Congressional leaders, indigenous and Afro-Colombian leaders, and representatives of the Ministries to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and to foster more

¹ The *expression de motivos* is a technical and legal justification for the law. In essence, it serves as a layman’s summary of the law.

informed, educated debates in relation to the bill. These meetings helped reduce some of the extreme positions being taken by stakeholders, building on previous efforts by CFDP and other organizations to foster consensus building along these lines (see Annex D).

During the next quarter, CFDP plans to support two public fora: one for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities and another for international experts to debate technical components of the bill, such as the sustainable exploitation of natural forests. CFDP hopes the fora will generate a swell of support for an improved bill that will rectify current deficiencies in Colombia's forest policy regime. In addition, CFDP, through CONIF, Fedemaderas and other key stakeholders, will attempt to support other types of outreach and education geared toward supporting the legislative process. Depending on the political climate and the press generated, CFDP hopes a solid, thoroughly debated forestry bill will be passed into law in September.

IV. Support to Plan Colombia

Areas	Hectares of Natural Forest	Hectares of Agro-forestry	Families Benefited	Jobs Created
Urabá	-	40	3,200	-
Santa Marta	-	150	100	100
Total	-	190	3,300	100

A. Familias Guardabosques - Urabá

During the quarter, CFDP has invested in significant business training for program beneficiaries so that they can constitute associations and community enterprises. This will allow them to market their products as a block and agree on and establish channels for distributing profits. The FGB-Urabá participants have been enthusiastic trainees and have indicated their interest and commitment by presenting co-investment projects for CFDP's consideration.

In conjunction with the GOC's Familias Guardabosques Program, CFDP is supporting agroforestry efforts in Turbo and Necoclí. CFDP resources will be used to establish forty (40) hectares of demonstration plots containing cocoa, rubber, plantains and wood-producing trees such as oak, cedar, teak and walnut trees. The plots will be used to train beneficiaries on the technological package for each crop and the nurseries will serve as a source of income for the communities that pooled capital to establish them. During the last quarter, FGB beneficiaries identified the 40 hectares of land needed for the plots and began preparing the land for planting. CFDP purchased the plantlets required and is preparing the necessary environmental reviews. Planting is scheduled to begin early in the next quarter.

B. Familias Guardabosques – Santa Marta

B.1 Red Ecolsierra

Red Ecolsierra will establish demonstration plots containing organic coffee, organic cocoa and wood-producing shade trees. After the communities have received technical training and

assistance on the plots, Red Ecolsierra will establish one hundred (100) hectares of organic cocoa and wood-producing shade trees and an additional fifty (50) hectares of organic coffee and wood-producing shade trees. The cocoa will be marketed through Daabon, the coffee through the Federación de Cafeteros de Magdalena and the wood will be marketed regionally. During the quarter, Red Ecolsierra began producing plant material and preparing lands for planting.

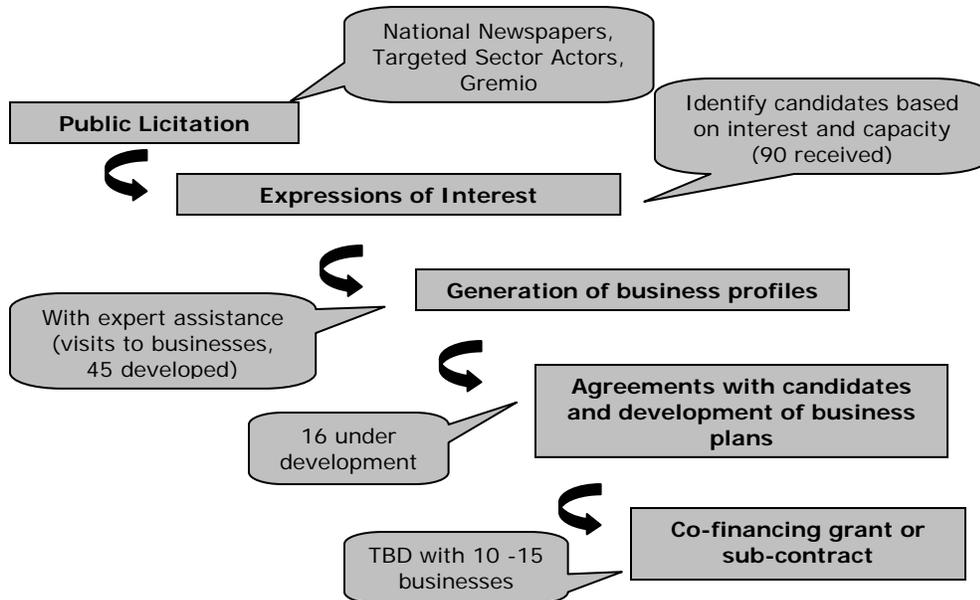
B.2 Natural Forest Management

During the quarter, CFDP sub-contractor Ecoforest completed a feasibility study for six thousand (6,000) hectares of natural forest. They found that the forest did not have the necessary volumes, species and infrastructure to be economically viable. In addition, significant land tenure problems exist. Based on these findings, CFDP is canceling natural forest management activities for FGB-Santa Marta.

V. Improving Forest Products Production Chains

On April 25, the Junta Asesora met to approve the final round of project profiles for the Co-Investment Fund. All the approved projects are discussed at length in the pertinent regional section of this report. CFDP has also signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with each proponent and has commenced the business planning phase of the Co-Investment Fund process. CFDP sub-contractor Econometría has designed a format for the business plans and has been working closely with each proponent and CFDP’s regional managers to prepare the plans. The Junta Asesora will meet again on August 22 to discuss the business plans and select the grantees for USAID approval.

In addition, CFDP consolidated many of its projects resulting in a streamlined list of projects. To date, CFDP has sixteen (16) co-investment projects in the business planning phase. The following graphic shows the progression of the co-investment fund:



A. Bajo Atrato – Urabá

Regional Projected Indicators for Current Projects

Project	Families	Jobs	Hectares of Natural Forest	Hectares of Plantations/ Agroforestry	Industrial Parks
La Luz del Retiro	100	100	-	2,200	-
PROBAN	140	140	-	2,000	-
Forest Industrial Park - Urabá - PRODES	1,850	280	39,529	-	1
Vivero Selva Húmeda	50	50	-	400	-
FGB Co-Investment	580	580	-	1,600	-
Proforest	40	40	-	1,000	-
Total	2,760	1,190	39,529	7,200	1

A.1 La Luz del Retiro

La Luz del Retiro, an affiliate of SUNISA, has proposed planning twenty-two hundred (2,200) hectares of teak and melina in Ungía, Chocó that will create approximately one hundred (100) jobs. Implementation is scheduled to begin early next quarter. CFDP signed a memorandum of understanding with La Luz del Retiro in April and has begun working on the business plan and environmental review.

A.2 PROBAN

PROBAN, a large banana and plantain distributor has proposed establishing twelve hundred (1,200) hectares of teak and melina in Urabá that would create one hundred (100) jobs. PROBAN will also establish eight hundred (800) hectares of silvo-pastoral arrangements with forty (40) small-scale *campesinos* in Apartadó. The agroforestry component consists of planting teak and acacia to divide grazing plots for cattle. CFDP signed a memorandum of understanding with PROBAN in May and has begun working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Implementation will begin during the next quarter.

A.3 Forest Industrial Park – Urabá - PRODES

PRODES, a consortia of twelve furniture manufacturers, has proposed building a transformation center in Carepa, Antioquia to process wood produced by indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in Chigorodó, Mutatá, Murindó and Vigía del Fuerte. The sawmill will have a capacity of twelve thousand cubic meters (12,000 m³) per year and generate approximately fifty (50) jobs. PRODES signed a memorandum of understanding with CFDP in April and has begun working on a business plan. Implementation is expected to begin in September 2005.



The indigenous communities associated with the Organización Indígena de Antioquia (OIA) signed a sub-contract with Chemonics on June 9, 2005 to build on forest management activities initiated in mid-2004. Under this sub-contract, OIA is completing a sustainable forest management plan covering some thirteen thousand (13,000) hectares of forest, benefiting eight hundred (800) families and generating one hundred (100) jobs. During the quarter OIA improved its zoning documents and socialized the need for a community-based forestry enterprise. During the next quarter, OIA will complete the forestry management plan, and further lay the foundation for the establishment of the community forestry enterprise.

Afro-Colombian communities, through Corpourabá, continue to develop a sustainable forest management plan for twenty six thousand five hundred and twenty nine (26,529) hectares of natural forest, benefiting an estimated one thousand (1,000) families and creating one hundred and thirty (130) jobs. During the quarter, Corpourabá completed 95 percent of the statistical inventory, signed memorandums of understanding with nine communities and updated the internal regulations of nine communities. Bottlenecks during the quarter included confusion between community members and their councils as to the limits of communally held lands and communities identifying areas as containing forest resources when the areas were actually being used for agricultural purposes, thus necessitating a readjustment in the areas selected for inventory. During the next quarter, Corpourabá will complete the inventory and the forestry management plan.

A.4 Vivero Selva Húmeda

Vivero Selva Húmeda, a national provider of ornamental plants, along with seeds, plantlets, and other products and services for forestry and agricultural activities, has proposed establishing 400 hectares of teak on its own land in San Pedro de Urabá, Antioquia. Vivero Selva Húmeda signed a MOU with CFDP in April and has begun working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Planting is schedule to begin early in the next quarter.

A.5 FGB Co-Investment

FGB participants also proposed activities under CFDP's co-investment fund. Participants propose to provide land and labor while CFDP will partially cover the costs of plantlets. FGB participants hope to establish two hundred (200) hectares of cocoa, plantains, papaya, castor seeds and corn, two hundred (200) hectares of rubber and corn and one twelve hundred (1,200) hectares of teak, melina and acacia plantations. CFDP is working to coordinate other private sector investment in the projects. To date, several companies have demonstrated interest. FGB signed a MOU in April and has begun business planning and processing environmental approvals. Implementation is scheduled to begin during the next quarter.

A.6 Proforest

Proforest, a mixed public-private forestry promoter has proposed establishing one thousand (1,000) hectares of melina in Chigorodó, Antioquia on lands owned by local rural workers. Proforest signed a MOU with CFDP in May and has begun working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Implementation is scheduled to begin in September 2005.

In addition, on May 15 Proforest signed a contract with CFDP to investigate soil quality and land tenure in Urabá and to assure that all program participants are legal landowners.

B. Pacific Southwest

Regional Projected Indicators for Current Projects

Project	Families	Jobs	Hectares of Natural Forest	Industrial Parks
Forest Industrial Park – B/tura	1,438	153	33,000	0.5
Forest Industrial Park - Tumaco	1,606	131	9,705	1
Total	3,044	284	42,705	1.5

B.1 Forest Industrial Park - Buenaventura

During the quarter, CFDP identified the local investors for the industrial park and signed a MOU with them. Maderas M.A. Zuluaga, Madecen, CDP de la Madera, the Fundación Sociedad Portuaria, Ecomaderas and Tomás Quiñones have all committed to investing in the park. Work has begun on the business plan and early in the next quarter, CFDP will work with investors to identify suitable terrain. Due to budget restrictions, CFDP does not plan to co-invest in the park's actual construction.

CFDP is also developing a management plan and community forest enterprise with the Consejo Comunitario de Alto Guapi through subcontractor Semillas de Agua, building on work initiated in mid-2004. The follow-on to the previous sub-contract with Semillas de Agua was signed on June 29, 2005. This effort will result in the management of twenty three thousand (23,000) hectares of natural forest and benefit four hundred and fifty (450) families. Implementation of the contract will begin during the next quarter.

Additionally, CFDP is negotiating with the community of Docampadó to support their efforts towards sustainable forest management of ten thousand (10,000) hectares of natural forest. CFDP plans to sign a sub-contract with Bioexp for the inventory and management plan work early in the next quarter.

B.2 Forest Industrial Park - Tumaco

During the quarter, CFDP identified the following investors for the industrial park: Proinco, Maderas de Tumaco, Asociación de Madereros de Tumaco and the Sociedad Portuaria. CFDP signed a MOU with all of them and began work on the business plan. The terrain for the park was also identified.

CFDP is also developing a natural forestry management plan for nine thousand seven hundred and five (9,705) hectares and community enterprise with the Consejo Comunitario de Bajo Mira y Frontera. During this quarter, Corponariño approved the management plan and Recompas, the local community association, and the regional office began working on estimating the census area for the first year's harvest. CFDP's regional office, Recompas and SENA also carried out extensive trainings for community members on natural forest management and the development

of internal regulations. CFDP anticipates sending the management plan to USAID for approval early in the next quarter. Also, initial efforts to define a relatively small-scale agroforestry pilot project involving cocoa, will also start during the next period.

C. Bajo Magdalena

Regional Projected Indicators for Current Projects

Project	Familias	Jobs	Hectares of Plantations/ Agroforestry	Industrial Parks
Refocosta	140	140	2,000	-
Madeflex	140	140	2,000	-
Pizano	110	110	1,500	1
Daabon	170	170	900	
Aprocosne	165	165	500	-
Total	725	725	6,900	1

During the quarter, FINAGRO approached CFDP to fund an additional 5,300 hectares in Bajo Magdalena, working with proponents already included within CFDP's Co-Investment Fund. As of the end of the quarter, negotiations continued. CFDP expects to reach an agreement with proponents and FINAGRO early in the next quarter. The operators proposed include Refocosta and Pizano, who would build on their current nuclei.

C.1 Refocosta

Refocosta, a privately owned wood producer and manufacturer, has proposed including CFDP in a regional alliance with local land owners and Finagro to plant 2,000 hectares of teak, eucalyptus and melina in Fundación and San Angel, Magdalena benefiting 140 families. Refocosta and CFDP signed a MOU in April and began working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Implementation will begin in September 2005. CFDP will also provide assistance in the business plan on Refocosta's proposed improvement to its industrial plant, however, CFDP does not currently plan to co-invest in the plant.

C.2 Madeflex

Madeflex, a privately owned wood producer and manufacturer, has proposed establishing two thousand (2,000) hectares of eucalyptus on the lands of associated medium-scale cattle ranchers in Guamal, San Sebastian and Santa Ana, Magdalena. Madeflex and CFDP signed a MOU in April and have begun working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Madeflex has already begun producing plant material, has identified the first plantation areas with the cattle ranchers and plans to begin planting in September.

C.3 Pizano

Pizano, a privately owned wood producer and manufacturer, has proposed establishing 1,500 hectares of melina in Zambrano, Bolivar in conjunction with Alianzas para la Paz, Corpamag and

the Ministry of Agriculture. CFDP and Pizano signed an MOU in April and have begun working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Planting will take place in September 2005. Pizano also proposes developing a new sawmill with the capacity to process tropical hardwoods. This would allow them to process ceiba toluá, a popular hardwood in coastal markets. The implementation of the sawmill is also expected to take place in September. CFDP will co-invest in the sawmill and its portion of the investment will be deeded to community organizations.

C.4 Daabon

Daabon, a producer of organic products in Santa Marta, has proposed establishing four hundred



Backyard carpentry shop in Mompos.

(400) hectares of agroforestry containing organic cacao and other commercial wood-producing trees in coordination with Familias Guardabosques. They have also proposed establishing five hundred (500) hectares of commercial forestry plantations. CFDP is evaluating a draft proposal and will make a recommendation to USAID early in the next quarter.

C.5 Aprocosne

Aprocosne, an association of small producers, has proposed establishing five hundred (500) hectares of cocoa and wood-producing trees in the Sierra

Nevada de Santa Marta. Implementation will begin in November 2005. Daabon has committed to buying the cocoa and the wood produced will be sold to regional market. CFDP and Aprocosne signed an MOU in April and have begun working on the business plan.

D. Northeastern Antioquia

Regional Projected Indicators for Current Projects

Project	Families	Jobs	Hectares of Plantations/Agroforestry
Propal	220	220	1,500
Reforestadora el Guásimo	87	87	1,000
USM Ingenieros	55	55	-
Total	362	362	2,500

D.1 Propal

Propal, one of Colombia's largest print paper manufacturers owned by the Grupo Carvajal, has proposed establishing a new pulp mill that would process between 90,000 and 480,000 tons of pulp/year. CFDP will provide support for the forestry component of the feasibility plan while Propal's team of international consultants designs the industrial component. It is expected that the plant would generate a need for an additional 40,000 to 80,000 hectares of pine and eucalyptus plantations. The plant size and location will be determined over the next few months.

During the quarter, CFDP has signed a MOU, began work on the business plan and advised Propal on international forestry consultants.

D.2 Reforestadora el Guásimo

Reforestadora el Guásimo, a private reforestation and wood processing company, has proposed expanding their pine plantations in Angostura, Antioquia by an additional 1,000 hectares. In April CFDP signed a MOU with Guásimo and began working on the business plan and environmental requirements. Implementation is scheduled to begin in August.

D.3 USM Ingenieros

USM Ingenieros, a primary and secondary wood processor, has proposed installing a new sawmill and drying kiln operation for hard and softwoods in Medellín. USM Ingenieros has strong links to national wood supplies and produces value-added products. CFDP and USM Ingenieros signed a MOU in June and began working on the business plan. CFDP will provide technical assistance on wood processing, financial, marketing and product development topics targeted towards positioning USM Ingenieros' products for export markets. Implementation is expected to begin in September.



Section of plátano mare wood.

VI. Commercial Forestry Development Fund

CFDP's Commercial Forestry Development Fund supports a broad variety of grants targeted at improving the national forestry sector. These grants support institutional strengthening, marketing and research activities.

A. CAR Institutional Strengthening

During the quarter, CFDP issued four additional grants in support of pilot projects geared toward strengthening regulation and promotion of sustainable forestry management. These were awarded to: Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca (CRC), the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Magdalena (CORPAMAG), the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Centro de Antioquia (CORANTIOQUIA), and the Corporación Autónoma Regional de Nariño (CORPONARIÑO). This brings the total number of CAR-oriented pilot projects to six (previous grants have been awarded to the Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Urabá (CORPOURABÁ) and the Asociación de Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (ASOCARS). CFDP sub-contractor Araujo Ibarra/Ecoforest is providing technical follow-up and coordination with each CAR pilot project grantee.

A.1 ASOCARS

The ASOCARS grant supports the design of an information system that collects data on the forestry chains in nine CARs and facilitates the exchange of this information between them.

During the quarter, ASOCARS hired staff, began designing the information system, held a workshop with the CARs to develop a recollection method and met with the IDEAM to standardize the design to generally accepted specifications. Next quarter, CFDP plans to mobilize Luis Corrales, an international data base and systems expert to provide complementary technical assistance to ASOCARS.

A.2 Corpourabá

The Corpourabá grant has the following components: 1) implement a system of forest regents who will monitor extraction activities and assure that sustainable practices are being used, 2) develop technical guides on sustainable forestry management and 3) design a forest information system including forestry statistics and cartography. During the quarter, Corpourabá began designing the regent system, drafted the first technical guides and hired the necessary personnel. During his planned assignment in support of the ASOCARS project (see above), CFDP intends to have Luis Corrales quickly assess the systems component of Corpourabá's project and to validate possible needs for additional support.

A.3 Corpamag

On May 15th, CFDP signed a grant with Corpamag to 1) provide training on natural forest management to communities on the Río Frío and 2) promote reforestation and provide forestry training to farmers in four municipalities.

A.4 Corponariño

On June 14th, CFDP signed a grant with Corponariño to provide training to 46 community councils in Nariño on sustainable natural forest management, agroforestry, reforestation and regulations.

A.5 CRC

On June 20th, CFDP signed a grant with CRC to 1) develop internal regulations with community councils in Guapi and Timbiquí, 2) socialize internal regulations with the veredas in each council and 3) provide training on sustainable forestry management to the community councils.

A.6 Corantioquia

On June 29th, CFDP signed a grant with Corantioquia that will address normative aspects of its forestry regulation pertaining to natural and plantation forests and audit Plan Laderas, a reforestation effort on the mountains surrounding Medellín, to determine next steps in promoting regional reforestation.

B. Support to Fedemaderas

During the quarter CFDP supported several Fedemaderas activities and continued offering technical assistance targeted to strengthen Fedemaderas' financial stability and mission. CFDP

also submitted a grant to USAID, but it was not approved. During the next quarter CFDP will provide additional technical assistance to Fedemaderas through subcontractor Araujo Ibarra.

C. Marketing Initiatives

C.1 Wood Properties and Uses Marketing Database

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) has given CFDP permission to use and update its database with species common to CFDP's two natural forest regions. The database will allow potential buyers to view characteristics of the species and make informed decisions on their use and market potential. During the quarter, CFDP completed field work in Bajo Atrato and began integrating it into the ITTO database. In total 58 species are being integrated into the database. The database will be finalized in mid-August and CFDP is currently brokering an agreement with Sinchi, Fedemaderas and CONIF to update the database after CFDP's contract expires.

C.2 CIDICO

On April 15, CFDP awarded a grant to CIDICO to stimulate the domestic market for wood construction. The grant focuses on the following areas: 1) developing grade classifications for pine, 2) supporting technology transfer, 3) promoting pilot projects using wood and 4) exploring policies, rules, codes and financing affecting construction companies using wood. During the quarter, CIDICO investigated the wooden housing market, contacted various architecture firms to develop prototypes, investigated the availability of MSD wood and began organizing a workshop on wood construction.



Collection of wood for samples.

D. Reforestadora San Sebastian (RESS) - Genetics

With its grant funds, RESS has consolidated and analyzed the genetic information on their eucalyptus clones. During the quarter, RESS had an international eucalyptus expert validate their findings and released them at a national seminar in June. The information is available on-line for public reference. CFDP hopes to use RESS's clones in its reforestation efforts under the Co-Investment Fund. During the next quarter, CFDP will close-out the grant.

E. Monterrey Forestal

CFDP's grant with Monterrey Forestal supports a feasibility study and develops a Project Design Document (PDD) that will be used to access international carbon trading markets. Monterrey Forestal is coordinating closely with the Ministry of Environment's Office of Climate Change. The PDD will allow Colombian forests access to the funds generated by carbon markets, thus providing an important additional resources for forest operations. Work on the document began this quarter.

VII. Progress Toward SO2 Goals

Given activities in FGB nuclei, natural forest communities and co-investment projects, CFDP expects additional hectares, jobs and families to be reported in the next quarter. Annex F contains a chronogram of agroforestry and plantation hectares.

CFDP Contractual Goals Indicators Generated to Date

Indicator	Quarterly	Cumulative	Contractual Goals
Jobs Created	38	147	500
Families Benefited	221	1,690	3,000
Industrial Parks Created/Productive Infrastructure	-	-	3
Hectares of Agro-forestry and Plantations	-	-	15,000
Policies and Incentives Reviewed and Diffused	1	2	2
New Markets Identified	-	-	3
Increased Percent Usable Wood	-	-	50%
Increased Value Per M3 of Wood Sold	-	-	TBD ²
Higher Quality Standards Applied	-	-	25%

In addition to its contractual goals, CFDP monitors other indicators included in its technical proposal, such as hectares of natural forest under management and indicators such as institutions strengthened that are requested by USAID.

Other CFDP Indicators Generated to Date

Indicator	Quarterly	Cumulative
Hectares of Natural Forest Under Management	0	9,705
Institutions Strengthened	8	13

The other indicators introduced by USAID during the quarter are included in Annex C.

Natural forest indicators, like hectares and families, are counted once a draft forest management plan has been completed, while other indicators such as jobs are reported continuously. Natural forestry hectares were revised this quarter based on the estimated number of hectares that will be placed under a forest management plan. Previous figures reflected the areas that were being zoned to determine their aptitude for natural forestry management.

² The increase in value per cubic meter will be monitored and reported on, but no specific percentage was specified.

Progress on Natural Forest Management Scale (Hectares)³

Operator / Area	Rapid Diagnostic	Signed Agreement with Communities	Forest Inventory Completed	Management Plan Developed	Management Plan Approved by CAR	Harvesting According to Plan
Bajo Mira y Frontera					9,705	
Semillas de Agua / Alto Guapi		23,000				
Bioexp/Docampadó		10,000				
Corpouabá / Vigía del Fuerte - Murindó			26,529			
OIA /Chigorodó - Mutatá				13,000		
Total		33,000	26,529	13,000	9,705	

VIII. Program Management and Support Activities**A. Grants and Contracts**

During the quarter, major contracting actions included: 1) processing the CAR grants, 2) developing memoranda of understanding in support of the Co-Investment Fund, 3) developing the communications IQC contract, 4) contracting for FGB demonstration plots in Urabá, 5) contracting a fiduciary to manage the administrative aspects of the regional offices and 6) negotiating and signing contracts with OIA and Semillas de Agua.

B. Budget Modification and Work Plan

A revised work plan was sent in to USAID on February 2. As of the close of the quarter, USAID comments were still pending. CFDP also submitted a budget modification for approval on June 29th.

C. Communications

During the quarter, CFDP awarded the communications IQC subcontract to Dattis Comunicaciones on June 15 and Gomez Chica on June 3. Dattis began providing assistance to the policy component. Gomez Chica began developing additional program materials such as the newsletter and project descriptions.

D. Personnel

On May 15, CFDP hired Andrés Arango to replace Mateo Mejía as the Contracts Assistant. On May 21, CFDP hired Edith Saldarriaga as the Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant.

³ This six step scale was developed to show when natural forests could be considered well-managed. CFDP believes that harvesting according to the management plan is the last step in this process, given the program's timeframe. Green indicates the step has been completed, yellow indicates that it is in process.

E. Environmental Compliance

In accordance with CFDP's overall Environmental Assessment and impending implementation, CFDP contracted Juan Manuel Soto as a third party reviewer and environmental consultant. Soto provided basic orientation to the program managers on environmental issues. In addition, USAID presented Regulation 216 and its database to the managers and subcontractors on June 3.

F. Regional Offices

On May 24, CFDP signed a contract with Fiducomercio to manage the administration of the program's two regional offices in Tumaco and Apartadó. During the quarter the necessary administrative training in the regional offices was completed and the fiduciary began disbursements.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

After attending USAID's meetings on the new indicators, CFDP has begun to integrate them into the project. Annex 3 contains CFDP's targets and accomplishments for each of the new indicators.

ANNEX A

USAID Indicator Sheets

Strategic Objective: Expanded Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production.

Intermediate Result: ACI Indicator # 1

Indicator: Hectares of licit crops supported through the USAID alternative development program.

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Licit crops supported are defined as those promoted by the USAID program. Crops promoted refer to crops planted to expand economic and social alternatives to illicit production and/or those licit crops already established and improved/maintained with USAID assistance. (Note: under this indicator, hectares of forestry plantations for crops such as cacao and palm oil as well as hectares of products such as pine, mahogany, teak, eucalyptus, and other wood types that are cultivated for commercial purposes are also included).

Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator measures the number of hectares of licit crops supported as an alternative to illicit production financed through alternative development projects.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations. Data reviewed and processed by USAID contractors and grantees.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing partners

Data Source(s): Implementing partner Reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract/grants

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: Craig Anderson

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter 2005

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Licit crops supported do not necessarily replace illicit crops.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Close coordination with local partners and upfront agreements to eliminate all illicit crops before providing assistance.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter 2006

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data is analyzed by USAID, contractors and grantees. Data is compared with previous periods to establish increases in hectares utilized for licit cultivations.

Review of Data: Quarterly basis

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annual Reports.

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets: Cumulative totals from FY 2004

Location of Data Storage: USAID and Contractor Offices

Disaggregated by: Licit crops supported in coca areas, licit crops supported in poppy areas, and hectares of forest managed.

Unit of Measure: Hectare (numbers)

Year	Target	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Licit crops supported	0	0	0	0
2005	Licit crops supported	3000	0	3000	0
2006	Licit crops supported	12000		15000	
2007	Licit crops supported	0		15000	
2008	Licit crops supported	0		15000	
2009	Licit crops supported	0		15000	
2010	Licit crops supported	0		15000	

Indicator Reference Sheet					
Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production				
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator # 2				
Indicator:	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management through alternative development projects.				
DESCRIPTION					
Precise definition(s): This indicator refers to the number of hectares of natural forest managed under GOC and USAID assistance that lead to economic and/or environmental sustainability. "Licit natural forest management" occurs when forestry administration plans are approved by the Colombian Government's Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (CAR) Entities. The number of hectares reported under those plans are considered "devoted to licit forestry management".					
Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator is another means of measuring the capacity to maintain areas vulnerable to illicit crop cultivation, free from coca or poppy.					
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID					
Data Collection Method: Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.					
Method of Acquisition by USAID:		Implementing partners provide verifiable information to USAID.			
Data Source(s):		Implementing partner reports			
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:		Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:		Cost subsumed under contract/grant			
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:		USAID AD staff			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:		Fourth Quarter FY 2005			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator does not measure the extent to which plans are implemented.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Coordinate with GOC and partners to ensure follow through.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment:		Fourth Quarter FY 2006			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING					
Data Analysis: Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.					
Review of Data:		SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.			
Reporting of Data:		Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES					
Baselines/Targets:		FY 2004			
Location of Data Storage:		Implementing Partners and USAID office			
Disaggregated by:		Department, when possible, ethnic group benefited and gender.			
Unit of Measure:		Hectare (number)			
Fiscal Year	Indicator	Targets			
		Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	0	0	0	0
2005	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	74,000	9,705	74,000	9,705
2006	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	153,000		227,000	
2007	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	0		227,000	
2008	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	0		227,000	
2009	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	0		227,000	
2010	Hectares devoted to licit natural forest management	0		227,000	
Indicator created by AD office in June 2005.		Last updated on: June 8, 2005 by Andrés Torres			

Indicator Reference Sheet				
Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production			
Intermediate Result:	ACI Indicator # 4			
Indicator:	Number of licit jobs created			
DESCRIPTION				
Precise definition(s):				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A job is an employment opportunity generated (primarily) as a result of USAID assistance. For <u>non-agriculture jobs created</u>, a “fulltime job” is considered one that required a minimum of 40 hours of work per-week during a 260 day work year. For <u>agriculture jobs</u> “fulltime” refers to those which satisfy a “full-time equivalent” position. According to DANE, a FTE for agricultural jobs, including rural infrastructure, for one year is equal to 176 workdays (jornales of 8 hours per day) per year. As a result, if a project has reported 352-eight hour workdays, to calculate the FTE, the contractor will divide those 352, eight hour workdays by the 176 workdays equivalent to a year, for a total of 2 FTE jobs created. FTE: = Workdays/176. (These calculations will be verified by the Mission). <u>Part-time non-agriculture jobs</u> can also be converted into FTEs by adding the number of part-time hours worked over a designated period of time and then dividing by 8 hours. That number would then be divided by 260 for to obtain a FTE for non-agricultural jobs. For example, if 2,080 hours of part-time work are accumulated, that 2,080 would be divided by 8 for 260 days. These 260 work days divided by the DANEs designation of 260 work days per year would leave us with 1 FTE. <u>Part-time agriculture jobs</u> can also be converted into FTEs by adding the number of part-time hours worked over a designated period of time and then dividing by 8 hours. That number would then be divided by 176 for to obtain a FTE for agricultural jobs. For example, if 1,408 hours of part-time work are accumulated, that 1,408 would be divided by 8 for 176 days. These 176 work days divided by the DANEs designation of 176 work days per year would leave us with 1 FTE. 				
Justification/ Management Utility: Counting the number of jobs created is an important instrument to measure if/how USAID is expanding licit economic and social opportunities.				
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID				
Data Collection Method:	Standardized data will be collected from contractors and reviewed by USAID.			
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	Info to be collected by contractor monitoring system.			
Data Source(s):	Contractors and grantees.			
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:	Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Subsumed under contract.			
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:	AD, IDP and Program Offices			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter FY 2005			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Licit jobs do not necessarily/always directly replace illicit jobs. Also, because of the nature of agricultural and part-time jobs, this indicator could lead to double counting; i.e. several FTEs may be created for one person.				
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Close tracking of number individuals benefiting from FTEs. FTE will begin from 0 every year.				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter of FY 2006			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING				
Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed by contractors, CTOs, economics unit, and program office staff.				
Review of Data:	Quarterly and Annual			
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly and Annual			
TARGETS AND MEASUREMENTS				
Baselines/Targets: 0 at the beginning of every year.				
Location of Data Storage: USAID				
Disaggregated by:	Agriculture and non-Agriculture; number of individuals; ethnic group benefited; gender.			
Unit of Measure:	Jobs (number of FTEs)			
Year	Target	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Number of Individuals
2004	Number of licit jobs created	0	4	59
2005	Number of licit jobs created	404	163	861
2006	Number of licit jobs created	96		
2007	Number of licit jobs created	0		
2008	Number of licit jobs created	0		
2009	Number of licit jobs created	0		
2010	Number of licit jobs created	0		

Indicator developed by Andrés Torres, Paul Davis, David Cano, Gerardo Arabe in March 2005; Last updated in June 2005 by AT/DC.

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Promote economic and social alternatives to illicit crop production
Intermediate Result: SO Level and ACI Indicator # 5.
Indicator: Number of families benefiting from AD activities.

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Families choosing the option of growing licit crops or participating in AD activities are considered beneficiaries. Families benefiting refer to 1) those substituting illicit products for licit ones and/or those maintaining/improving already established licit crops; 2) those participating in the construction and/or maintenance of social infrastructure projects as well those that have gained access to improved social infrastructure services (Only the municipal population in which a particular project is completed will be counted); 3) those participating in forest and environmental management activities; 4) artisans receiving assistance under the AD program; 5) families benefiting from the SME program; and any other family benefiting under the AD program.

Assumption: Those families maintaining/improving already established licit crops do not have illicit crops.

Justification/ Management Utility: This component of measurement counts overall beneficiaries and allows the impact of this intermediate results to be tracked. This indicates the extent to which assistance activities are creating viable alternative economic opportunities for target populations.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Project leaders and PNDA staff collect data from project sites.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing partners

Data Source(s): Implementing partner reports and PNDA

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: USAID AD Program Managers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: October 2002

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting may affect data quality.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: USAID supports extensive training of partner organizations to ensure reliability and consistency of data. Double counting risks will continue to be emphasized to all partners tracking this indicator.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth quarter 2005

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: A quarterly comparative analysis will be undertaken to observe increases in the number of families turning to licit activities in target departments and municipalities.

Review of Data: SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report

Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annual Reports

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets: FY 2004 figures

Location of Data Storage: USAID

Disaggregated by: Ethnic group; gender; department; those benefiting from infrastructure projects.

Unit of Measure: Family (number)

Year	Target	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Families benefited	0	0	0	0
2005	Families benefited	2,789	1,690	2,789	1,690
2006	Families benefited	211		3,000	
2007	Families benefited	0		3,000	
2008	Families benefited	0		3,000	
2009	Families benefited	0		3,000	
2010	Families benefited	0		3,000	

Approved by Andrés Torres and David Cano on April 15, 2003; updated in June 2005, by Andrés Torres

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Promote economic and social alternatives to illicit crop production
Intermediate Result: SO Level (ACI Indicator # 6B – Productive Alternative Development Activities)
Indicator: Number of social and productive infrastructure projects completed.

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Social and productive infrastructure projects are any works that create, improve or rehabilitate structures for education, health, potable water, sanitation services, roads, bridges, docks, marketing infrastructure or electric connections in target communities. Projects are considered completed when USAID and/or its contractors make final disbursements and/or when the projects are turned over to local authorities.

Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator, when mapped or listed by municipality, shows the geographic distribution of the AD program as well as the impact on the population. It does not show the impact of basic services on eradication because, most of the time, the infrastructure projects come after the NGOs have made agreements with the communities. This indicator also demonstrates the creation of new licit income-generating opportunities and alternatives and the municipalities in which they are implemented.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Project leaders collect data from project sites.
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing partners
Data Source(s): Implementing partner reports
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract/grant
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: USAID Alternative Development Project Managers

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter 2005
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Does not necessarily show quality or impact of projects.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Additional indicators.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter 2006

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: A quarterly comparative analysis will be undertaken to track the execution of contracts for infrastructure activities in target departments and municipalities.
Review of Data: SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.
Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annual Reports

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets: FY 2004
Location of Data Storage: USAID
Disaggregated by: Municipality and Department; ethnic groups benefiting; gender.
Unit of Measure: Projects

Year	Target	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	0	0	0	0
2005	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	2	0	2	0
2006	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	2		4	
2007	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	0		4	
2008	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	0		4	
2009	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	0		4	
2010	Social and Productive Infrastructure Projects Completed	0		4	
Year	Target	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cum. Total
2004	Municipalities with completed Projects	0	0	0	0
2005	Municipalities with completed Projects	2	0	2	0
2006	Municipalities with completed Projects	2		4	
2007	Municipalities with completed Projects	0		4	
2008	Municipalities with completed Projects	0		4	
2009	Municipalities with completed Projects	0		4	
2010	Municipalities with completed Projects	0		4	

The 2002-2005 targets are based on existing grants and contracts and will be adjusted as new grants and contracts are awarded and implemented. Updated on November 4, 2002 by David Cano, Andrés Torres and Laura Anderson;* FY 2005 yearly projection reduced from 187 to 40, as five-year target was surpassed. 704 is considered a new internal target, although the five-year goal of 610 was surpassed in FY 2004. Combined goal of LG and AD through 2005 is 889 SIF projects (610 AD + 279 LG = 889). Last updated by AT and DC in 2/2005.

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator # 8
Indicator:	Number of small, medium or large (not micro) private sector enterprises that have received alternative development assistance.

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Small, medium or large private sector enterprises refer to those that generate a minimum of 10 full time jobs. For definition of “fulltime jobs” please refer to definitions prepared for “jobs created” indicator. Private sector enterprises refer to those that operate with over 50% private funds.

Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator will track the private sector participation in alternative development by counting the number of small, medium or large enterprises involved in AD activities.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing partners provide verifiable information to USAID.

Data Source(s): Implementing partner reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract/grant

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: USAID AD staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2005

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Does not show quality of private sector company participation.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Additional indicator on resources leveraged by the private sector.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2006

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.

Review of Data: SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets: FY 2004

Location of Data Storage: Implementing Partners and USAID office

Disaggregated by: Department

Unit of Measure: Enterprise (Number)

Fiscal Year	Indicator	Targets			
		Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	0	0	0	0
2005	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	5	0	5	0
2006	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	11		16	
2007	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	0		16	
2008	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	0		16	
2009	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	0		16	
2010	Small, medium or large enterprises benefited	0		16	

This sheet last updated on: Created in June 2005 by David Johnston. Last updated in June 2005 by Andrés Torres

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expanded Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production
Intermediate Result:	Strategic Level Indicator (ACI Indicator #9)
Indicator:	Sales (or Gross Market Value of Licit Production Supported) by USAID/Colombia's Alternative Development Program

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): This indicator tracks the total agricultural and non-agricultural production of activities directly supported by USAID/Colombia's alternative development program.

"Gross Market Value" refers to the total amount of agricultural and non-agricultural production of USAID beneficiaries multiplied by the market price (by product) of that production at the time reported, or, at a yearly market average.

"USAID Beneficiaries" refer to those farmers or farm organizations, agro-businesses, small and medium enterprises, artisans or artisan organizations, and other USAID individual and/or organizational participants that receive direct USAID assistance through its contractors and grantees.

"Direct USAID Assistance" refers to technical and/or financial support provided by USAID to its beneficiaries through its contractors and grantees.

"Sales" refers to a percentage of gross market value of licit production that each contractor *reasonably estimates* is sold in primary markets. The estimated percentages will be combined by USAID and reported as total sales.

Justification/ Management Utility: Gross market value of USAID production is critical to measuring the creation of expanded licit economic alternatives and opportunities. Increased production can be consumed by beneficiaries and/or sold to local, national, and/or international markets generating licit income to replace illicit income. Steady licit production is critical to ensuring long-term sustainability of USAID AD projects in achieving the strategic objective.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method:	Contractors and grantees collect production and price information.
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	Contractors and grantees provide verifiable information to USAID on a quarterly basis.
Data Source(s):	SIPSA database, beneficiaries and stakeholders
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:	Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Subsumed under contact.
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:	Craig Anderson

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	One year after initial collection of data.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Does not cover entire AD program, such as local governance strengthening, economic policy.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	Develop SO level indicator for local governance. Close monitoring.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment:	Once per fiscal year.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:	Contractors, grantees, and AD and Program Office will review validity of data.
Review of Data:	Quarterly basis.
Reporting of Data:	Yearly.

TARGETS AND MEASUREMENTS

Baselines/Targets: New Programs:	Targets finalized by July 8, 2005
Location of Data Storage:	USAID and contractor offices.
Disaggregated by:	Product and Department.
Unit of Measure:	Number (monetary increase in United States Dollars).

Indicator created on 3-29-05 by David Cano and Andrés Torres; Last updated on: 5-18-05

Year	Target	Planned for Year GMV	Actual for Year GMV	Actual for Year Sales	Planned Cumulative Total GMV	Actual Cumulative Total Sales
2005	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	0	0	0	0	0
2006	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	25000			25000	
2007	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	0			25000	
2008	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	0			25000	
2009	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	0			25000	
2010	Sales or GMV of Licit Production	0			25000	

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production					
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator #12					
Indicator:	Number of communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements to become and/or remain "illicit crop free".					
DESCRIPTION						
Precise definition(s): Communities, producer groups or associations refer to groups of individuals working to achieve the common goal of expanding economic and social alternatives to illicit crop production. Agreements to become and/or remain illicit crop free must be written and signed by communities, producer groups or associations. This occurs before any type of assistance begins. "Illicit crop free" refers to a family's farm/land, the farm/land that it works, or generally the farm/land being assisted by USAID that is entirely free of any illicit products. Verification will be carried out on a continuing basis to monitor that farms remain illicit crop free.						
Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator reflects the extent to which assistance activities are helping to eliminate illicit cultivation and assesses the willingness of communities, producer groups or associations to become licit producers in target areas.						
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID						
Data Collection Method: Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.						
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing partners provide verifiable information to USAID.						
Data Source(s): Implementing partner reports						
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly						
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract/grant						
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: USAID AD staff						
DATA QUALITY ISSUES						
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2005 or early FY 2006						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator only measures the specific farms and families receiving USAID assistance. Additional plots of land outside the farm are not included in the agreements and may perhaps have illicit crops owned by non-beneficiaries.						
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Close monitoring, site visits, and interviews with community leaders. Additional indicators and project evaluations.						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2006						
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING						
Data Analysis: Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.						
Review of Data: SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.						
Reporting of Data: Quarterly						
OTHER NOTES						
Baselines/Targets: FY 2004						
Location of Data Storage: Implementing Partners and USAID office						
Disaggregated by: Department						
Unit of Measure: Communities, producer groups or associations						
			Targets			
Fiscal Year	Indicator	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total	
2004	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	0	0	0	0	
2005	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	5	0	5	0	
2006	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	11		16		
2007	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	0		16		
2008	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	0		16		
2009	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	0		16		
2010	Communities, producer groups or associations that have signed agreements	0		16		

Indicator created by David Johnston in May 2005.

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator #13
Indicator:	Number of USAID assisted families that have signed or are included under “illicit crop free” agreements.

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Assisted families refer to those families that through USAID assistance choose to grow licit crops through USAID sponsored AD activities. Agreements to become and/or remain illicit crop free are signed by individual families or by representatives of communities, producer groups or associations. This occurs before activities begin. “Illicit crop free” refers to a family’s farm/land, the farm/land that it works, or generally the farm/land being assisted by USAID that is entirely free of any illicit products. Verification will be carried out on a continuing basis to monitor that farms remain illicit crop free.

Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator reflects the extent to which assistance activities are helping to eliminate illicit crop cultivation and assesses the willingness of families to become licit producers in target areas.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method:	Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	Implementing partners provide verifiable information to USAID.
Data Source(s):	Implementing partner reports
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:	Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Cost subsumed under contract/grant
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:	USAID AD staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter FY 2005 or early FY 2006
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	This indicator only measures agreements pertaining to specific farms and families receiving USAID assistance. Additional plots of land outside the farm are not included in the agreements and may perhaps have illicit crops owned by non-beneficiaries.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	Close monitoring, site visits, and interviews with community leaders. Additional indicators and project evaluations will be required.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter FY 2006

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:	Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.
Review of Data:	SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets:	FY 2004
Location of Data Storage:	Implementing Partners and USAID office
Disaggregated by:	Department. If possible, also disaggregate by ethnic group and gender.
Unit of Measure:	Families

Fiscal Year	Indicator	Targets			
		Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Families that signed agreements	0	0	0	0
2005	Families that signed agreements	1500	0	1500	0
2006	Families that signed agreements	1500		3000	
2007	Families that signed agreements	0		3000	
2008	Families that signed agreements	0		3000	
2009	Families that signed agreements	0		3000	
2010	Families that signed agreements	0		3000	

Indicator created in June 2005 by David Cano and David Johnston	Indicator last updated in June 2005 by Andrés Torres
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Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expanded Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production
Intermediate Result:	PART Indicator
Indicator:	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): This indicator refers to the number of families benefited through USAID assistance that remain coca free, divided by, the annual target number for coca free families over the period 2005-2010.

“Client families” are those that received direct USAID assistance through the Alternative Development Program. These may or may not have been involved in coca and/or poppy production. However, no client family will benefit without first demonstrating that the land devoted to the project (s) is entirely free from illicit crops.

A client family is considered “coca free” only if that family’s farm/land, the farm/land that it works, or generally the farm/land being assisted by USAID is entirely free of any illicit products.

Justification/ Management Utility: This indicator provides information about how successful USAID’s programs are in expanding sustainable licit economic options and discouraging future illicit production.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method:	Data to be collected by contractor monitoring systems and reviewed by USAID.
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	From Contractor Reports.
Data Source(s):	Contractors and grantees.
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:	Quarterly.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Subsumed under contract.
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:	Craig Anderson

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Six months after receipt of initial data. Sample of client families will be reviewed on a continuing basis.

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator only measures the specific farm (family) benefiting directly from USAID assistance. Additional plots of land outside the farm, may have illicit production.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Overall USAID strategy for Colombia seeks to focus investments and activities in growth corridors where there is sufficient political will, both national and local, to eradicate coca and where there is enough private sector participation and economic potential to create sustainable licit economies.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: One year after initial data quality assessment.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:	Data analyzed by contractors and grantees.
Review of Data:	USAID technical and program offices.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly and yearly.

TARGETS AND MEASUREMENTS

Baselines/Targets: Baseline information will be established after September 30, 2005. Annual targets will be set a yearly basis and tracked over the period 2006-2010. (Figures for 2009-2010 assume program will continue).

Location of Data Storage: USAID Mission (AD and Program Offices)

Disaggregated by: Corridor

Unit of Measure: Percentage.

Year	Indicator	Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2005	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	100	100	100	100
2006	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	100		100	
2007	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	n/a		n/a	
2008	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	n/a		n/a	
2009	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	n/a		n/a	
2010	Proportion of Client Families that Remain Coca Free	n/a		n/a	

Indicator created in May 2005 by Andrés Torres, Gerardo Arabe and David Johnston; last updated in June 2005 by Andrés Torres and Gerardo Arabe.

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production				
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator # 14				
Indicator:	Private sector funds that are leveraged by USAID.				
DESCRIPTION					
Precise definition(s): Private sector funds leveraged refer to the monetary and/or “in kind” value of co-investment made by private counterpart enterprises or individuals to support USAID programs or activities. Private sector enterprises refer to those that operate with over 50% private funds. “Leveraged” refers to monetary and/or “in kind” resources invested in or that directly support USAID AD activities.					
Justification/ Management Utility: Private sector funds leveraged is critical to measuring the creation of expanded licit economic alternatives and opportunities. Private sector investment is critical to ensuring long-term sustainability of USAID AD projects in achieving the strategic objective.					
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID					
Data Collection Method: Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.					
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Implementing Partners provide verifiable information to USAID.					
Data Source(s): Implementing partner reports					
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly					
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Cost subsumed under contract/grant					
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: USAID AD staff					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2005					
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Does necessarily lead to increased licit production and reduction of illicit production.					
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Additional indicators to measure shortcomings mentioned above.					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment: Fourth Quarter FY 2006					
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING					
Data Analysis: Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.					
Review of Data: SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.					
Reporting of Data: Quarterly					
OTHER NOTES					
Baselines/Targets: FY 2004					
Location of Data Storage: Implementing Partners and USAID office					
Disaggregated by: Department – ethnic group and gender if possible.					
Unit of Measure: US Dollars					
Table: Fiscal Year vs. Indicator Performance					
Fiscal Year	Indicator	Targets			
		Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Private sector funds leveraged	18,638	18,638	18,638	18,638
2005	Private sector funds leveraged	250,000	112,242	268,368	130,880
2006	Private sector funds leveraged	750,000		1,018,368	
2007	Private sector funds leveraged	0		1,018,368	
2008	Private sector funds leveraged	0		1,018,368	
2009	Private sector funds leveraged	0		1,018,368	
2010	Private sector funds leveraged	0		1,018,368	
Indicator created in June 2005 by David Johnston		Indicator last updated in June 2005 by Andrés Torres			

Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective:	Expand Economic and Social Alternatives to Illicit Crop Production
Intermediate Result:	ACI indicator # 15
Indicator:	Public sector funds that are leveraged by USAID

DESCRIPTION

Precise definition(s): Public sector funds leveraged refer to the monetary and/or “in kind” value of co-investment made by public counterpart institutions at the local or national levels to directly support USAID AD programs or activities. “Leveraged” refers to monetary and/or “in kind” resources invested in or that directly support USAID AD activities.

Justification/ Management Utility: Public sector funds leveraged is critical to measuring the creation of expanded licit economic alternatives and opportunities.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method:	Field reports from USAID-assisted organizations.
Method of Acquisition by USAID:	Implementing Partners provide verifiable information to USAID.
Data Source(s):	Implementing partner reports
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:	Quarterly
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:	Cost subsumed under contract/grant
Responsible Individual(s) at USAID:	USAID AD staff

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter FY 2005
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Does necessarily lead to increased licit production and reduction of illicit production.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:	Additional indicators to measure shortcomings mentioned above.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessment:	Fourth Quarter FY 2006

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis:	Implementer, USAID/AADO, and USAID/Program Office will review validity of data.
Review of Data:	SO Portfolio Review, Mid-term Review, and Annual Report.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Baselines/Targets:	FY 2004
Location of Data Storage:	Implementing Partners and USAID office
Disaggregated by:	Department – ethnic group and gender if possible.
Unit of Measure:	US Dollars

Fiscal Year	Indicator	Targets			
		Planned for Year	Actual for Year	Planned Cumulative Total	Actual Cumulative Total
2004	Public sector funds leveraged	48,213	48,213	48,213	48,213
2005	Public sector funds leveraged	75,000	73,587	123,213	121,800
2006	Public sector funds leveraged	0		123,213	
2007	Public sector funds leveraged	0		123,213	
2008	Public sector funds leveraged	0		123,213	
2009	Public sector funds leveraged	0		123,213	
2010	Public sector funds leveraged	0		123,213	

Indicator created in June 2005 David Johnston.

Indicator last updated in June 2005 by Andrés Torres

ANNEX B

Forestry Law: Consensus Building Events

**Summary of New Forestry Legislation Consensus Building Events, 2002- 2005
(through August 2005)**

NAME OF EVENT (* SUPPORTED BY CFDP)	CITY	DATE	PARTICIPANTS	VERSION OF DRAFT LAW CONSIDERED
SEMINARIOS DE CONSULTA REGIONAL SOBRE EL ESTATUTO UNICO FORESTAL	Medellín	Mayo-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios	Versión en borrador del Proyecto de Estatuto Único Forestal
	Cali	Junio-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios	
	Barranquilla	Junio-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios	
	Bogotá	Junio-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios	
	Florencia	Oct.-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios, comunidades, ONG´s	
	Cali	Nov.-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios, comunidades, ONG´s	
	Bogotá	Dic.-02	MAVDT, MADR, Mindesarrollo, Mincomercio, DNP, CONIF, CAR´s, empresas, gremios, comunidades, ONG´s	
DESAYUNO DE TRABAJO CON EL SECTOR PRIVADO*	Bogotá	3 de May- 04	Ponente (Maya), Gremios, WWF, CONIF, Empresas	Proyecto de Ley 99/02 Cámara
TALLERES DE CONCILIACIÓN SOBRE LEGISLACIÓN FORESTAL*	Bogotá	10 y 11 de May-04	Ponentes, Empresas, Gremios, CONIF, DNP, Co-Invertir, Proexport, MAVDT, MADR, Incoder, Finagro, WWF, GTZ	Proyecto de Ley 99/02 Cámara Proyecto de Ley 99/02 Cámara

	Bogotá	25 de May-04	Ponentes, Empresas, Gremios, CONIF, DNP, Co-Invertir, Proexport, MAVDT (Vice Ministro), MADR (Vice Ministro), Incoder, Finagro, WWF, GTZ	
TALLERES DE DISCUSIÓN SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE LEY GENERAL FORESTAL*	Cali	Junio-04	Instituto Von Humboldt, Universidades, CONIF, ONG`s, Comunidades Afros y Indígenas, CAR`s, GTCFV, WWF, Empresa Privada	Proyecto de Ley 99/02 Cámara
	Bogotá	12-13 Jul-04	MAVDT, CONIF, ONG`s, Comunidades Afros y Indígenas, GTCFV, WWF	
	Bogotá	15-16 Jul-04	MAVDT, CONIF, WWF	
TALLER PARA EL DESARROLLO FORESTAL DE LOS SANTANDERES	Bucaramanga	Ago.-04		Proyectos de Ley 025-04 Senado y 023-04 Cámara
FORO SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE LEY FORESTAL PARA COLOMBIA	Cúcuta	Oct.-04		Proyectos acumulados de Ley 25-04 y 80-04
Audiencia publica	Bogotá	Nov.-04		Proyectos acumulados de Ley 25-04 y 80-04
TALLER DE POLÍTICA Y LEGISLACIÓN SOBRE MANEJO FORESTAL COMUNITARIO*	Alto Guapí	Nov.-04	ONG`s, GTCFV, WWF, Comunidades Afros	Proyectos acumulados de Ley 25-04 y 80-04
	Apartadó	Nov.-04	ONG`s, Comunidades Indígenas, CAR`s, Gob. Departamental, WWF	
TALLER PARA ANALIZAR PUNTOS CRÍTICOS DE LAS PROPUESTAS DE LEY FORESTAL*	Armenia	Oct.-04	CONIF, Gob. Local., ONG`s	Proyectos acumulados de Ley 25-04 y 80-04
	Medellín	Oct.-04	CARs, Empresas, SENA	
	Bogotá	Oct.-04	Proexport, DNP, Gremios, MAVDT, PPDF, ASOCARS, CONIF, CAR`s, ONG	
FORO PROYECTO DE LEY FORESTAL ¿AVANCE O RETOCESO DE LA LEGISLACIÓN AMBIENTAL Y DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Y COMUNIDADES AFROCOLOMBIANAS*	Bogotá	Marzo-05	Ponentes, Comunidades Afros e Indígenas, ONG`s, Universidades, GTZ, FESCOL, MAVDT (Ministra), CONIF, Gremios, Empresas Privadas, CAR`s	Texto aprobado en segundo debate a los Proyectos Acumulados de la Ley 25-04 y 80-04.
SEMINARIO TALLER INTERNACIONAL DE ANÁLISIS DE LA LEGISLACIÓN FORESTAL COLOMBIANA	Chinauta	Abr-05	ASOCARS, CARs, expertos internacionales	PROYECTO DE LEY 264 /04 CAMARA

FOROS REGIONALES PATROCINADOS POR LOS PONENTES Y MINISTERIOS*	Ibague	May-05	Ponentes, CAR´s, ONG´s, Comunidades, MAVDT, DNP, MADR	PROYECTO DE LEY 264 /04 CAMARA
	Medellín	May-05	Ponentes, CAR´s, ONG´s, Comunidades, MAVDT, DNP, MADR	
	Cali	Jun-05	Ponentes, CAR´s, ONG´s, Comunidades, MAVDT, DNP, MADR	
	Puerto Assis	Jun-05	Ponentes, CAR´s, ONG´s, Comunidades, MAVDT, DNP, MADR	
FORO con COMUNIDADES NEGRAS e INDÍGENAS*	Bogotá	Por definir (Aug-05)	Por definir (Ponentes, Comunidades, ONG´s, CONIF, GTZ, FECOL, etc.)	Convocan los ponentes para enfocar en temas de interés para las comunidades sobre el PROYECTO DE LEY 264 /04 CAMARA
FORO MAGISTRAL*	Bogotá	Por Definir (Aug-05)	Por definir (Ponentes, Comunidades, ONG´s, CONIF, GTZ, FECOL, expertos internacionales, etc.)	Convocan los ponentes para enfocar en temas claves del PROYECTO DE LEY 264 /04 CAMARA

OTROS EVENTOS DONDE SE ANALIZARON Y DISCUTIERON PROYECTOS DE LEY FORESTAL

CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE BOSQUES	Santa Marta	Nov-03	MAVDT, MADR, Mincomercio, Minrelaciones, DNP, ACCI, GTZ, CONIF, Holanda	Se analizaron los alcances del Estatuto Único Forestal
FORO DE MANEJO FORESTAL SOSTENIBLE DE BOSQUES NATURALES*	Cali	Nov.-04	ONG´s, Comunidades Afro e Indígenas, CAR´s, Empresas Privadas,	Se analizó legislación existente y propusieron cambios
FORO DE MANEJO FORESTAL SOSTENIBLE DE BOSQUES NATURALES*	Santa Marta	May-05	ONG´s, Comunidades Afro e Indígenas, CAR´s, Presidencia de la República, Empresas Privadas,	Se analizó legislación existente y propusieron cambios
TALLER AGENDA DE TRABAJO PARA LA REGLAMENTACIÓN DEL CAPÍTULO IV DE LEY 70*	Cali	Sep.-04	ONG´s, Comunidades Afro e Indígenas, CAR´s, WWF, Mininterior, MAVDT, UAESPNN, IAVH, CARs, Incoder, IIAP	Se hicieron observaciones a Proyectos 25-04 y 80-04
CONGRESO FORESTAL NACIONAL*	Bogotá	Noviembre 2004	Empresas privadas, gremios, MAVDT, MADR, DNP, WWF, Comunidades Negras, Indígenas, Campesinas, ONG´s, Academia, CONIF, GTZ, ONF	Se analizó texto aprobado por Senado (Proyectos 25-04 y 80-04)
Reunión con Líderes Indígenas para Discutir Ley Forestal*	Popayán	Jun-05	ONG´s, Comunidades Indígenas, Expertos Internacionales	PROYECTO DE LEY 264 /04 CAMARA

ANNEX C

Reforestation and Agroforestry Projections by Month

Reforestación y Agroforestería: Avance Proyectado contra Meta

