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WWF TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

PART 1: GENERAL NARRATIVE REPORT

(EVERY 3 MONTHS -APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, JANUARY-)

<b>Project/ Programme Title:</b>	<b>Mitigating Interethnic Land Conflict in Colombia: Securing Territory and Resource Rights in Rural Communities</b>
<b>Award Number:</b>	AID-514-A-09-00003
<b>Project Duration:</b>	February 25/2009 – February 24/2011
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	<b>IQ FY2010:</b> July 1 – September 30/ 2009
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**1) Introduction. This section resumes the main issues occurred during the reporting period—context or organizational issues—highlighting project successes.**

**Improved understanding and clarity of the dynamics of conflicts at each of the three project sites.** The analysis and characterization of conflicts, a process that culminated this quarter, show the coexistence of different levels of conflict of increasing complexity in terms of actors and impact at each site. These conflicts vary from different factors: internal organizational conflicts, territorial conflicts between ethnic groups,<sup>1</sup> expansion of drug-based economy, development policies conflict based, the displacement of populations to active land settlement areas in forest areas, the interest of armed groups to control territory and population, diverse economic interests (both legal and illegal), projects involving linear and energy infrastructure, the exploitation of hydrocarbons, and mining.

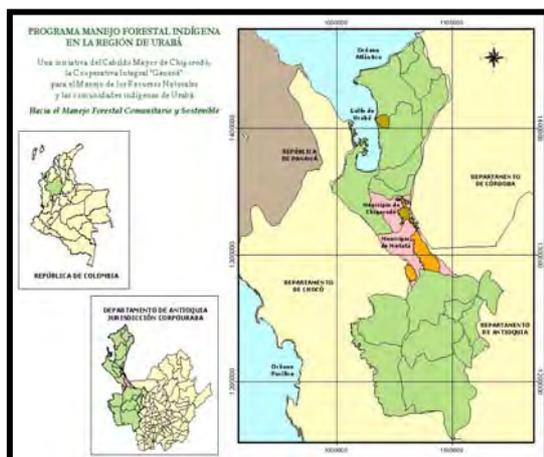
**In several cases, the impact of the project has surpassed initial expectations.** One example is ACIPAP, which, expressed in its own words, was able to transform situations that were adverse prior to the project into favourable ones, not only regarding organizational but also territorial aspects. For example, the self-evaluation processes of community organizations have triggered greater levels of appropriation among communities because of the direct contact with leaders and the effective response to people’s expectations. Now, the Territorial Committee is dynamic, previously inactive and with extremely low levels of credibility, has now gathered such momentum that all sectors of the community want to participate, such as the young and elderly, men and women, educators, students, and community leaders.

**2) Status of advances, achievements, and projections per each case of work**

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<sup>1</sup> Among different communities like peasants or *campesinos* and indigenous the concept of ‘territory’ is different and it is the origin of the conflict. For instance, for farmers, it is considered as a piece of land as a mean of production and for indigenous groups it is a sacred and vital space.

## 2.1 Focal area 1: Urabá (Antioquia)



**Brief description and objectives of the case:** This conflict is between Embera indigenous communities and peasant families that have been occupying the indigenous lands (*resguardos*) in recent times or that have titling rights over the same land due to lack of clarity in indigenous collective titles and demarcation. This conflict is promoting the establishment of coca plantations and illegal timber extraction. Above all, it has affected the implementation of a forest management plan that these communities developed with technical and financial support from the Regional Environmental Authority (Corpourabá), USAID (Colombia Forestry and MIDAS programs) and WWF.

**What the project aims for:** 1. The ownership of lands within the indigenous reserves that are currently in hands of third parties (either by land title or possession) is clearly defined for the behalf of indigenous communities who originally are considered the forest owners. 2. Empowerment of the land titling in favour of the indigenous communities, so the local population understand and endorse the collective territorial rights of indigenous people on their Reserves, contributing to decrease or even bring to an end the pressure exerted on titled indigenous territories and illegal trafficking of natural resources. 3. Local indigenous Governors and leaders of communities suffering land invasion are empowered to defend and appropriate their territories and negotiate current and potential conflicts.

**Main strategy:** The Chigorodó and Mutatá Indigenous Authorities defined their comprehensive strategy to solve territorial conflicts, referred to as **Permanent invitation** (*convite* in Spanish) **to defend and protect the land in harmony with men, women, and nature**. This strategy will serve as basis to solve the current conflicts with approximately 50 peasant settlers living within the Indigenous *Resguardos*, either before its constitution or afterwards to establish illicit crops. This strategy is directly related to the forest management strategy because it also strives to improve territorial control and reduce illegal activities, whether the illegal trade of timber or other types of resources or their banned uses.

### Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals July - August - September	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals October - November - December
Reactivate the Indigenous Peace and Coexistence Committee in Urabá (Antioquia).	A meeting with the leaders and governors of Chigorodó, Mutatá, and other <i>Resguardos</i> of the Urabá area to submit to their consideration the terms in which the Peace and Coexistence Committee should be reactivated, given the current context.	<p>The idea of reactivating the Committee was welcomed by the governors of the two Major Indigenous Authorities (Chigorodó and Mutatá) and by the Urabá area in general.</p> <p>During this new phase, adjustments will be made to the Peace Committee based on the lessons learned in the previous phase. For example, it could be given a new name and the risk management procedures reviewed.</p> <p>Only one meeting is pending to address several concerns expressed by leaders participating in the Peace Committee.</p> <p>Although the Committee is an entity that should support the negotiation tables and the meetings of the Inter-Institutional Committee, its main objective is to</p>	<p>Conduct at least one meeting of the Peace and Coexistence Committee in Urabá (Antioquia) this period.</p> <p>There is clear articulation between the Peace Committee and the protection plans that are being designed with support from Oxfam in the Forest and Territories project (EC financed).</p>

		monitor the situation of insecurity and attend those cases in which the defense of the territory is threatened. All actions will be linked to the territorial defense strategy.	
Hold a meeting of the Inter-institutional Committee, established the previous quarter, to support the defense of indigenous territorial rights.	It was not possible to schedule a meeting this quarter because of the conflicting agendas of the different institutions participating in the Inter-institutional Committee. Members were contacted directly.	The delegates of INCODER, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the Indigenous Directorate of the Department of Antioquia, the Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA), the Ombudsman's Office, and the different Offices of the People's Defender, among others, should assist the meeting of the Inter-institutional Committee to defend the territorial rights of indigenous communities before settlers.	One meeting of the Inter-institutional Committee was held this quarter.
1-day meetings, <b>one each month</b> , were held with the local conflict-resolution committee and settlers in each municipality (Chigorodó and Mutatá).	Negotiation meetings were held with peasant settlers in the two municipalities (Chigorodó and Mutatá) with ongoing conflicts. At least 10 individual meetings were held in Chigorodó and five settlers participated in the meeting held in Mutatá.	This quarter settlers have showed certain apathy to assist these consensus-building spaces when they were convened by the Indigenous Governors.  A proposal is to review the methodology of the negotiation roundtables together with the settlers to motivate them to reach agreements. This review is urgent because, if the consensus-building approach does not work, the Indigenous Authorities are studying the alternative of recurring to legal actions.  A legal action is not the option because it is expensive and time-consuming and it does not resolve the root causes of the conflict nor does it transform the way these conflicts should be addressed.	The methodology has been redefined to advance in consensus-building with settlers.  At least one concrete agreement has been reached under the new consensus-building methodology proposed.
Host one workshop on social cartography and territorial recognition with the members of the roundtable committees and involved communities.	Meeting with WWF to evaluate capacity-building needs of both Environmental Guards and other community members.	Two capacity-building needs were identified: technical abilities to manage GPS and other instruments that facilitate social delimitation of territory and the need to strengthen the capacity to analyze territorial dynamics.  The first technical workshop focused on the use of GPS so participants could learn to properly handle the equipment and thus ensure adequate data collection during visits for land demarcation.	A capacity-building workshop focusing on GIS and GPS was held for technical staff of each Indigenous Authority and several members of their organizations: two representatives of each Major Indigenous Authority; members of the Environmental Guard; technical support staff whose current responsibilities are associated with the handling of cartographic information, GIS, and visits using GPS. Number of direct trainees: 13.
Conduct 12 field visits to the territorial limits in conflict, taking landmarks (GPS points) for reference for further delimitation and demarcation, and proposing alternative limits to be studied by the roundtable committees in each project site.	Field visits have been carried out with the Indigenous Environmental Guard to identify, clarify, identify landmarks, control, and monitor the territory in both municipalities (Chigorodó and Mutatá).	Demarcation using landmarks has not been carried out at several sites, especially those in conflict. The attempts to identify boundaries, in company of settlers, have been a waste of time because either peasants/settlers do not know their boundaries or do not go together with WWF staff during the field visit.	Based on the field visits, produce updated cartography showing the proposed limits of some of the lands in conflict.
During the field visits to the land boundaries in conflict in the project site,	One of the basic elements identified during the visits has been the presence of illicit crops at the source of rivers		

identify and map locations where natural resources are under pressure because of the conflict.	and streams.		
Complete the information about the status of socioeconomic, legal and geographical issues over the lands in conflict.	The new legal adviser hired by the Indigenous Authorities is reviewing the report on the legal status of land tenants in conflict.	The information is currently complete. The legal adviser contracted this quarter should perform a new legal and land tenure analysis. Based on these analyses, WWF should start facilitating the negotiation processes with settlers.	The information on the legal, socioeconomic, and geographical status of landholdings in conflict is being used in the different negotiation and consensus-building spaces.
Carry out 1 communication workshop to give the participants practical tools to formulate communications plans.  Design the public campaign to support peaceful conflict resolution.	A meeting was held with the WWF communications adviser to identify capacity-building needs and discuss and the adjustment of the communications strategy being designed within the framework of the Permanent Invitation to defend and protect the land in harmony with men, women, and nature.	Topics were defined for a first workshop on capacity building in communications.  Suggestions were made to improve the effectiveness of the communications campaign for the Indigenous committee. The need to strengthen the relationship with mass media and improve the way communications are handled was identified.  Agreements were reached on possible stories for dissemination and the approach to be used to diffuse these stories (life stories).	Carry out 1 communication workshop to give the participants practical tools to formulate communications plans.  Gather first-hand information in the field, to be used in stories about circumstances in the project site through testimonies and life stories.  Implement the public campaign to support peaceful conflict resolution.
Carry out the first training workshop on conflict resolution.	The first workshop will be held next quarter.  Two meetings were held with the consultant in conflict resolution to make adjustments in the training process	WWF and other organizations are launching a so called School of Governance (next quarter - October 2009), in which leaders will be addressing the conflict and learn resolution methods	Carry out the first and second training workshop on conflict resolution as part of the Governance School.  Conduct follow up visits to project site to see how lessons learned are being applied.
To apply an ex ante evaluation instrument on administrative and organizational issues with Mutatá Major Indigenous Authority.	Personnel of the Chigorodó Major Indigenous Authority held two meetings with their colleagues of the Mutatá Major Indigenous Authority to apply the organizational and administrative assessment tool and design an improvement plan.	The plan of organizational and administrative capacity building of the Mutatá Major Indigenous Authority has already been designed, with the follow-up and support of the Chigorodó Major Indigenous Authority and the NGO Espavé.	Based on the ex ante evaluation results, work with the Mutatá Major Indigenous Authority to design an action plan to address organizational and administrative issues that need improvement.
Facilitate one exchange visit to the Nasa in the Cauca Department to share experiences and increase capacity and understanding of different ways of react under conflict situations and adopt measures to protect community members under conflict.	Delegates of the Mutatá Indigenous Authority visited the Nasa Resguardo in the department of Cauca, attending an invitation made by the OIA.	A longer visit was planned for last quarter. It was not possible to carry out due to the increase in confrontations among illegal groups in Cauca area.	The idea it to carry out the exchange visit during next quarter. However, the visit depends on security conditions of the Cauca area.

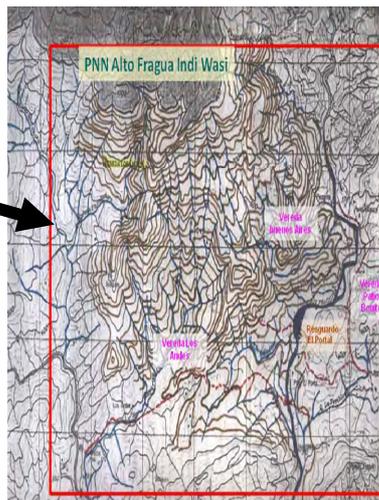
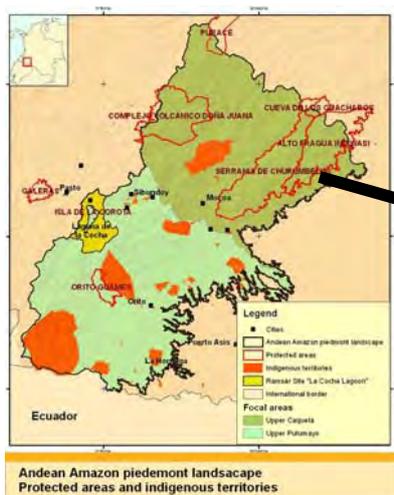
## M&E framework follow-up for the Uraba project site

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009
Number of hectares under dispute conciliated and under government approval.	7,000 hectares	Extension of land with conciliated agreements between conflicting parties (formal agreements about land tenure rights and natural resources use-access-management).	At the beginning of the project there were 7,000 hectares of land in the four indigenous collective territories (resguardos) in Chigorodó and Mutatá which were under dispute because of the lack of clarity about limits and tenure rights.	Although visits have been made to the different areas under dispute this reporting period, it has not been possible to define an extension of land with boundaries that have been clarified and agreed upon in conciliation between indigenous communities and settlers due to the lack of collaboration of settlers.
Number of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties	25 agreements	Number of agreements resolving land rights tenure over areas under dispute, signed with the participation of the peasant families and the Embera councils involved (one agreement with each peasant family).	The preliminary assessment shows nearly 50 conflictive cases of invasions or irregular possessions over the four titled indigenous collective territories ( <i>resguardos</i> ). No agreements had been signed until the beginning of the project.	Settlers are not attending the invitations to consensus-building spaces made by Indigenous Authorities.  The goal continues, but the methodology of negotiation with settlers will be redefined.
Number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance	2 initiatives	Two community based proposals reactivated: forest management and conservation, and food production for self consumption.	Two years before the beginning of the project two proposals had to be suspended because of the land tenure conflict: the implementation of a sustainable forest management plan and food production program at community level.	Despite the fact that the consensus-building and conflict resolution process has not resulted in agreements between the parties in conflict, to date communities, under the Urabá Indigenous Forest Management Program (PMBIU), are reactivating and promoting several initiatives on the own at the community level related to production projects and forest management, conservation, or restoration, but without the participation of settlers; however, these initiatives are not located within the territories in conflict as such.
Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009
Number of people trained in conflict mitigation / resolution skills with USG assistance	35 people	Local leaders trained for effective conflict mitigation, risk prevention, and public dispute resolution methods. All of them will be participants in the workshops and the replication training activities, detailed by gender, age, ethnic filiation and responsibility within the organization (40% women. 40% under 30 years old. 80% indigenous)	Expertise in conflict resolution exists in this target site, with nearly 10 leaders (all men) qualified for conflict resolution; very few women (if any) have participated in this kind of training.	A training plan is in place within the framework of the School of Governance, with the participation of 50 young people, leaders, and indigenous leaders, who will participate or are currently participating in the organizational processes of the two Major Indigenous Authorities and other Indigenous Authorities of the Urabá area. The formation process will begin in October with the first session addressing conflict resolution.

Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism.	1 response mechanism	Indigenous Peace and Coexistence Committee: group of institutions (gov. and non gov.) responsible to implement actions with communities to react and prevent forced displacement due to armed conflict.	There is one Peace Indigenous Committee at this project site but it has not been active for two years.	The Peace and Coexistence Committee was re-established and adjustments are underway based on the lessons learned from previous experiences. The actions of the Peace Committee will link to the self-defense plan proposed by OXFAM within the framework of the PMBIU. Nevertheless, several Indigenous Governors who are members of the Committee are already carrying out actions to prevent situations of conflict.
Number of people from “at-risk” groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.	3,000 people	Inhabitants of Embera communities in Urabá and neighboring peasant communities that will benefit from project actions (particularly from the Peace and Coexistence Committee).	Embera communities in Antioquia do have protection plans to decrease risk of casualties or displacement in case of armed confrontation in their territories, but those plans have to be adjusted.	The achievement of this objective will be evidenced once the Committee is consolidated and begins to operate.
Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened with USG assistance	2 ethnic organizations	Number of ethnic organizations that have measurably improved their administrative and organizational skills according to the evaluation instrument (planning, direction, decision making, work division, administration, communications, and management).	The Chigorodó Major Indigenous Authority has applied the organizational assessment jointly with WWF; it has been addressing the improvement of organizational aspects included in the assessment; gender and age issues remain a challenge.	With the initiation of the evaluation process of organizational situation and the implementation of an action plan, the process of organizational and administrative improvement of the two Indigenous Authorities and of the Genené Integrated Cooperative for Natural Resource Management (COOIGEMARENA) has automatically begun.
Number of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts	One campaign  Two audiences	A public campaign carried out reaching key audiences about the importance of bringing together conflicting parties in order to address local community issues and the root causes of conflict.  Local decision making stakeholders (Majors and Municipality Councils) and public opinion from the towns of Chigorodó and Mutatá are informed and sensible about indigenous rights and forms of life.	No public campaigns have been designed with project partners' participation, but there is some experience in local communication efforts (i.e., the “Identities Week” five days per year, near 12th of October of cultural visibility and festivities in the town of Mutatá). There are opportunities to use the Chigorodó and Mutatá radio stations for broadcasting and to publish articles in the Dayi Drua (Our Territory) Newsletter, an informative organ of the Urabá Forest Management Program that is broadly distributed.	Considerable advances have been made in a series of communication strategies for the dissemination, sensitization, and public awareness of the territorial situation and the need to resolve these conflicts in the best way possible. To this end, the campaign has involved the publication of an informative newsletter <i>Dayi Drua</i> , a radio program, and preparatory actions of for the Permanent Invitation.
Number of USG-assisted facilitated event geared toward strengthening and mitigation conflict between groups.	2 mechanisms	Two different dialogue mechanisms in place to resolve interethnic disputes with the participation of two or more conflicting parties: separate negotiation roundtables in Chigorodó and Mutatá and the Interinstitutional Roundtable to coordinate and support the negotiation processes.	At this project site conflicting parties have had initial rapprochement to conciliate positions.	This reporting period the two negotiation mechanisms have had their ups and downs. The Inter-institutional Committee did not meet this quarter nor did the negotiation tables with settlers, although both were quite active last quarter. This situation can be attributed the actions carried out by the Indigenous Authorities this quarter, namely <i>retaken (retoma in spanish) of occupied lands</i> . Both mechanisms will be revised to adjust methodologies.

<b>Project Indicator Title</b>	<b>Estimated target for this case</b>	<b>Target description</b>	<b>Base line data</b>	<b>STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009</b>
Number of hectares covered by the new / reactivated proposals.	48,000 hectares	Extension of land covered by the forest management plan that could not be intervened because of the land conflict	The 48,000 hectares form part of the 60.000 hectares of land that is totally included into the forest management plan.	The Environmental Guard is carrying out control and surveillance actions throughout the protected territories (resguardos) of the Chigorodó and Mutatá Indigenous Authorities to ensure the implementation of production projects as well as conservation and territorial protection actions. These actions are carried out to a great extent with the support of the USAID-funded MIDAS (More Investment for Sustainable Alternative Development) Program.
Number of people reached through completed USG supported community-based reconciliation projects.	5,000 people	Number of indigenous community members from Chigorodó, Mutatá and neighboring peasant communities (men and women) participating and benefited by the forest management plan and productive proposals that the Indigenous Authorities will be able to put in place Two kinds of benefits are expected: tangible benefits (food, monetary income) and intangible benefits (knowledge, governance, control, coexistence, peace, freedom of access to places and resources).	The Forest Management Plan that was suspended given the territorial conflict, in case of being reactivated, will directly benefit close to 5,000 people.	Thanks to the process of adjustment of the Management Plan and territorial control and defense actions, advances have been made in the reactivation of forest uses, timber transformation, and non-timber initiatives, etc., benefiting the target population foreseen in this indicator, with two types of benefits: tangible and intangible.
Number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation processes.	1 Interinstitutional Committee and 1 Agreement	The oversight committee, formed by community and governmental authorities, was established to address illegal natural resource use.  Agreements were signed between communities and public institutions to corroborate the commitment to reduce illegal natural resource use and improve territorial control, offering communities peace and territorial security.	Given the conflict situation, there is no control of the illegal use of natural resources in the lands under conflict, either by the indigenous or the governmental authorities.  At this project site there are strong foundations for these kinds of agreements: between the Chigorodó and Mutatá Major Indigenous Authorities and the Regional Environmental Authority (Corpourabá and Paramillo National Natural Park).	An agreement has been signed between Corpourabá (the local environmental authority) and the Chigorodó Indigenous Authority to carry out a joint work proposal in Mutatá; facilitate natural resource management, control, and use; and minimize illegality and conflicts generated over illegal commerce, etc. Agreements and contracts have also been signed with other institutions to guarantee the conservation of several forest areas, for example the MIDAS Program and the Paramillo Natural National Park. Based on these agreements and contracts, monitoring mechanisms are defined and committees are formed to assess and monitor processes and agreements.

## 2. Focal area 2: Alto Fragua (Caquetá)



### Brief description and objectives:

This case involves indigenous and peasant communities around environmental and sensible areas interesting for both groups in the buffer zone of Alto Fragua Indi Wasi Natural National Park (Fragua NNP). Forty years ago, some Paez indigenous families settled in this area after violent conflict displaced them from ancestral lands in the Cauca Department; in 1986 they established the *Cabildo* (Indigenous Council Authority) and got the legal

title for the *Resguardo* El Portal. Around El Portal and the near Alto Fragua Indi Wasi Natural National Park (established in 2004) there are seven peasant communities' rural towns ("veredas", in Spanish) whose inhabitants have not been stable; they are a very mobile population given illicit crops based economy and armed conflict.

This case is not about an existing territorial conflict between Paez people and peasant communities, but about the difficulties to agree over access, use, management and conservation of forest areas important for water, biodiversity and fauna for consumption. The peasant communities have identified three main urgencies: to have legal titles over the land they have been occupying for many years (some of the families have been there for almost twenty years), to strengthen their traditional productive systems that have become weakened because of the illicit crops, and to strengthen organizational structures to work together for a better living and for the protection of the natural resources. The vulnerability of these communities is allowing the presence of armed actors, coca growers and other illegal actors, affecting not only the indigenous people but all the inhabitants of the river Fraguüita basin. Food security is also an issue in this area due to failure of traditional production systems. The priority is to reconcile peasant communities and the indigenous population, whose interests differ, striving to reach agreements about territorial conservation and management that allow the following: maintenance of the connectivity between the 'El Portal' Paez Indigenous *Resguardo* and the 'Alto Fragua Indi Wasi' Natural National Park; regulation of water sources that serve both the inhabitants of El Portal and neighbouring peasant communities, and maintenance of fauna important for the community diet.

**Main strategy:** Given the existence of a community-based organization named "La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee" formed by the seven peasant communities and El Portal indigenous *Resguardo*, the project, under the leadership of Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NNP, has decided to concentrate the strengthening activities and conciliation and negotiation process with this Committee; the members of the Committee have already express their interest to concert uses, management and conservation of some forest areas sensible for all the inhabitants of the upper and middle river basin. The Park is also the leader of an Interinstitutional Roundtable that is in place to help the 70 communities in the influence area of the Park to identify and implement some priority community development initiatives; in that order, with the support of this project the members of the Committee will have proposals to bring to and negotiate in the Roundtable. All the activities will be developed under the leadership of the AFIW NNP because of their stability and credibility in the region; these circumstances are key factors to guarantee viability and long-term sustainability of all project achievements.

## Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals July – August – September	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals October - November - December
<p>Assess the Paez territory (El Portal) to characterize community food production systems, identify gender role, and define needs for training and technical assistance to improve food sovereignty as a way to reduce vulnerability in conflict situations.</p> <p>Identify, with El Portal inhabitants, the priority actions for the organizational strengthening.</p>	<p>3 visits took place and meeting with communities of El Portal and members of Alto Fragua NP and WWF team: updated information about production practices, organizational roles and responsibilities, and definition of agreed workplan.</p>	<p>As part of the work strategy, a university student of agroecology from El Portal was hired by the project as technical adviser to push the activities carried out on the Resguardo and in neighboring communities.</p> <p>Production and conservation activities were prioritized at the household and community levels.</p> <p>Two organizational activities were prioritized: the adjustment of the Life Plan and administrative capacity building.</p>	<p>Begin the implementation of the training and technical assistance activities agreed with the Paez Indigenous Authority to strengthen their food production systems, with special emphasis on women's role in livelihoods sustainability. Some of the investments are: gardens, ecological stoves, sugar cane juice production, cacao and plantain, sustainable cattle ranching, and reforestation).</p>
<p>Rapid Assessment phase to complete the information about the status of socioeconomic, legal and geographical issues over the lands of special environmental interest for the river basin (El Portal and neighboring peasant communities).</p>	<p>A rapid assessment phase took place between August and September; this included a literature review, analysis of environmental ordinance of the El Portal Resguardo, visits, and participatory assessment workshops with the rural communities of the middle Fragüita River Basin. Several outcomes of these workshops and visits include information on land tenure, extension and uses of land tenants, environmentally sensitive areas for families and communities; socioeconomic information and data on population dynamics; and generation of social maps.</p>	<p>The WWF consultant analyzes the legal status of land tenure and identification of land use trends and dynamic. Maps were produced identifying rural communities and the El Portal Resguardo. These maps will support the clarification of land property rights.</p> <p>The assessment phase was very important to define the intervention strategy: actors for consensus-building processes were identified and the first ties of common understanding and confidence with rural communities were made. Formal agreement was made with the Rural Development Committee of the Fragüita River Basin.</p> <p>The topic of water quantity, quality, and accessibility is forecasted to be an issue that will facilitate consensus-building on the conservation and management of areas with remnant forest cover. The Fragüita River Basin Committee will actively participate in the assessment of rural communities because it considers that these types of analyses are an excellent tool for its own purpose of seeking the sustainable development.</p>	<p>Based on the assessment about legal status of land tenure, updated cartography of the area of interest was produced for this project purposes.</p> <p>Based on the field visits, updated cartography was finished showing the proposed limits of the lands of especial environmental interest.</p> <p>Two meetings within Alto Fragua NNP and delegates from La Fragüita Committee to validate the rapid assessment information with El Portal and the peasant communities members of La Fragüita River Basin Rural Development Committee.</p>
<p>Conduct field visits to identify in a preliminary way the areas of priority environmental interest for the communities and the NNP and to identify opportunities and difficulties to develop a reconciliation process between members of La Fragüita River Basin Committee.</p>	<p>A meeting was held with members of the La Fragüita Rural Development Committee to identify, among other issues, capacity-building needs.</p>	<p>A preliminary design of the formation process, adapted to site-specific needs and conditions, is ready. Main topics are leadership, conflict resolution, citizen formation, organizational strengthening, and soil recovery and sustainable productions.</p>	<p>To validate the designed training process with a broader public (people from involved communities). Carry out the first training workshop on conflict resolution and organizational strengthening.</p>
<p>To design the training process with the participation of the interested parts: Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NNP, peasant and indigenous members of La Fragüita Rural Development Committee.</p>			
<p><b>Communications.</b> Nothing planned for this period.</p>			<p>Gather first hand information in the field, to be used in stories and testimonies and life histories.</p>

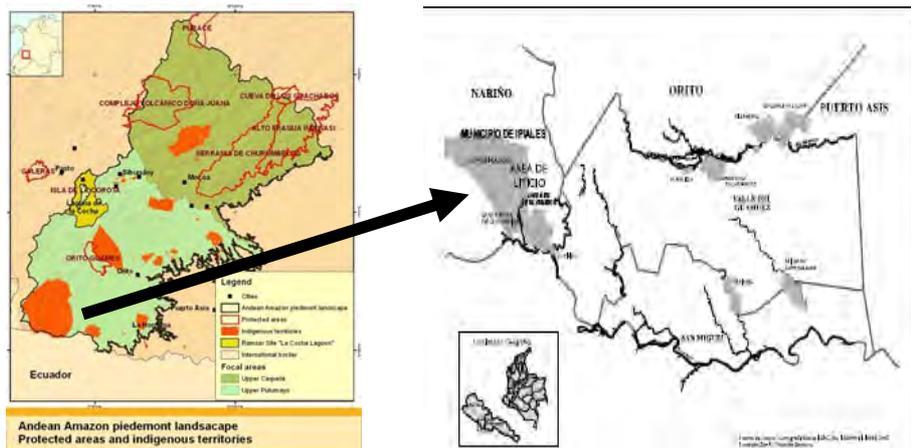
## M&E framework follow-up for the Caquetá Project site

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009
Number of hectares under dispute conciliated and under government approval.	500 hectares	Extension of land with conciliated agreement between the members of La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee (formal agreements about natural resources use-access and management).	From those 500 hectares, only the 186 hectares of land covered by the Resguardo title have agreements of zoning (including conservation of sacred areas, sustainable production for food and local markets, reforestation, regeneration areas and river side protection).	The cartographic delimitation of the area of environmental interest regarding the connectivity between the Fragua National Park and El Portal was done.
Number of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties	1 agreement	One agreement between the seven community members of La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee resolving natural resources use, access and management in areas of special environmental interest for all parts.	No agreements involving the seven peasant communities and the <i>Resguardo</i> . There is the commitment and interest of the <i>Resguardo</i> inhabitants to reach an agreement in these issues.	Formal commitment of the members of the La Fraguüita Rural Development Committee to continue advancing in a process that includes, among other issues, agreements on the management, use, and conservation of areas of environmental interest for river basin inhabitants, was achieved.
Number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance	2 initiatives of different geographic scales	Local scale: El Portal production and conservation initiatives.  Broader scale: Conservation, management and sustainable production under the leadership of La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee.	El Portal indigenous inhabitants have been developing production and conservation initiatives within the <i>Resguardo</i> (sugar cane, cacao, plantain, fruits and other farm products for self consumption; fishing pools, ducks and chickens.  La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee has very good and interesting ideas about sustainable development and conservation of the middle and upper river basin; since the creation of the Committee in 2006 the members have been dedicated to the maintenance of the dust road that connects the seven peasant and <i>Resguardo</i> communities with the semi urban town of Yurayacu on the main road to Florencia.	The details of the production and conservation initiatives of the El Portal Resguardo, endorsed by this project, were defined.  The baseline and goal were established on the basis of the preliminary identification of the initiatives of the La Fraguüita Committee.

<b>Project Indicator Title</b>	<b>Estimated target for this case</b>	<b>Target description</b>	<b>Base line data</b>	<b>STATUS OF ADVANCES</b> <b>30 September 2009</b>
Number of people trained in conflict mitigation / resolution skills with USG assistance	25 people	Local leaders from La Fragüita Committee and El Portal Resguardo trained for effective conflict mitigation, organizational skills and citizen participation.	Expertise in conflict resolution does not exist in the organizations involved in the project.	Design of the training process based on the requirements of El Portal and the La Fragüita Rural Development Committee. Pending validation.
Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism.	1 response mechanism	The Inter-Institutional Committee to endorse community development and well-being in the buffer zone of Fragua NP.	The Inter-Institutional Committee, which operates under the leadership of the Fragua National Park and with the participation of official entities such as INCODER, the Ombudsman's Office, the Offices of Public Prosecutors, and other entities, has all the elements to become a useful early warning tool for the rural communities and <i>resguardos</i> in the buffer zone of the NP.	The Inter-Institutional Committee is identified as a potential early warning mechanism. To be confirmed with its members.
Number of people from "at-risk" groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.	500 people	Inhabitants of the upper and the middle Fragüita river basin.	About 500 people living in the seven rural communities and the El Portal Resguardo (census being adjusted as part of the rural community assessment) will benefit from the consensus-building actions derived from this project.	The baseline was defined this quarter because no accurate information was available on the La Fragüita River Basin.
Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened with USG assistance	2 organizations	The following organizations will be strengthened in their mission and objectives as a result of project actions: El Portal Indigenous Authority and the Rural Development Committee of the upper and middle La Fragüita River Basin.	Both organizations have indisputable strengths—to prevail in the midst of such a complex situation (public unrest, vulnerable economy, and high population mobility) is already, in itself, meritorious. The main gaps identified have to do with administrative issues, organizational management, leadership, conflict management, and especially the understanding and exercise of citizen duties and rights.	The baseline was defined this quarter and the preliminary survey was conducted to identify main aspects that need to be strengthened in both organizations participating in the project.
Number of USG-assisted facilitated event geared toward strengthening and mitigation conflict between groups.	1 agreement	A formal agreement was reached between the members of the Rural Development Committee of the La Fragüita River Basin to join efforts for the conservation and sustainable use and management of areas of special environmental interest for the river basin inhabitants (sacred sites, water sources, hunting, biodiversity).	No type of agreement has been established between Committee members or in their name.	Establishment of the baseline.

<b>Project Indicator Title</b>	<b>Estimated target for this case</b>	<b>Target description</b>	<b>Base line data</b>	<b>STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009</b>
Number of hectares covered by the new /reactivated proposals.	500 hectares	Extension of land with conciliated agreement between the members of La Fraguüita River Basin Rural Development Committee (formal agreements about natural resources use-access and management).	186 hectares within the El Portal Resguardo, whose zoning is clearly defined for productive uses, sacred sites, conservation, and restoration.  Within the landholdings of peasants, there are areas of production and others covered by forest and stubble pending quantification.	Survey of baseline information for El Portal; first approximations to land uses and vegetation coverage of rural farms in neighbouring communities.
Number of people reached through completed USG supported community-based reconciliation projects	500 people	Upper and middle river basin inhabitants	With the exception of the 30 inhabitants of El Portal Resguardo, the inhabitants of the middle and upper La Fraguüita River Basin have received practically no attention from governmental or nongovernmental organizations. They are highly vulnerable to all factors of the conflict.	Survey of baseline information on the legal status, socioeconomic situation, and population dynamics of river basin inhabitants.
Number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation processes.	1 structure	The aforementioned Inter-Institutional Committee also as a potential early warning mechanism.	To date, the Committee has assumed rather a role of endorsement of proposals of community development and well-being in the area of influence of the Fragua NP instead of serving as a mechanism of support in cases of conflict.	The potential role of the Inter-Institutional Committee identified together with the team of the Alta Fragua NNP. This role is pending for validation by the Committee members at its next meeting.

### 3. Focal area 3: Kofan – Awa (Putumayo)



**Brief description and objectives:** Two indigenous groups (Awa and Kofan) that coexisted peacefully for decades are now in conflict due to overlapping interest in the same territory. Both groups claim the land is critical to their own cultural survival, and both want to sustainably manage the land given its high ecological value and potential to provide food security. Lack of clarity

over actual limits and demarcation of ethnic territories, and escalating conflicts with the guerrilla group on the border of Ecuador are exacerbating disagreement between the communities over land titling. The idea is to solve the conflict caused by disputes over land titles in the affected area that is threatened by different interests.

**Main strategy:** The two ethnic groups have representative organizations: ACIPAP (*Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Awa del Putumayo* -Indigenous Council Association of the Awa People of Putumayo) and the Kofan Permanent Committee (*Mesa Permanente del Pueblo Kofan*), and both of them have established Territorial Committees to lead the conflict resolution. The project will facilitate the strengthening of the Territorial Committees in negotiation skills, territorial recognition and demarcation (field visits to the lands in conflict with SIG support), roundtables between delegates from ACIPAP and the Kofan Permanent Committee to agree conciliated limits convenient for both groups. A very important role is expected to be played by the traditional Kofan and Awa authorities in all the process.

#### Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals July - August – September	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals October – November – December
Host one workshop on social cartography and territorial recognition with the members of the roundtable committees and involved communities.	With ACIPAP: WWF staff and consultants for this area designed the workshop in such a way that the reconnaissance and social cartography of the territory will be performed simultaneously with the initial training in conflict transformation.	When planning activities for this quarter, the workshop could not be included because ACIPAP's agenda was full with meetings scheduled to prepare a security plan.	Hold the workshop in October as planned (integrating territory and conflict), with the participation of the 25 members of the ACIPAP Territorial Committee.  With the Kofan Permanent Committee: Define their interest in carrying out these training activities.
Complete the information about the status of socioeconomic, legal and geographical issues over the lands in conflict.	With ACIPAP: a meeting was held during this period to complete the information.	ACIPAP: All the relevant information has been gathered. With the Kofan Permanent Committee: it has not been possible to complete the information because of the degree of mistrust they have on that issue.	With the Kofan Permanent Committee: Complete the information about the status of the conflict with the Kofan perspective.
Communications. No activities planned for this period.			With ACIPAP: Carry out 1 communication workshop to give the participants practical tools to formulate communications plans.  Gather first-hand information in the field, to

			be used in stories about circumstances in the project site through testimonies and life histories.
Validation of the formation process in conflict resolution designed in the previous period.	With ACIPAP: Meeting of directives and community members with the consultant expert in conflicts as well as a meeting with the organization's advisers to streamline the training proposal to its needs.	Training proposal validated. As explained previously, the priority of ACIPAP this quarter was the formulation of its security plan; therefore no workshop was planned for this reporting period.	With ACIPAP: Carry out the first workshop on conflict resolution  Follow-up visits to project site to see how lessons learned are being applied.
To apply an ex ante evaluation instrument on administrative and organizational issues with ACIPAP.	A field visit was made to the resguardos in communities that are members of ACIPAP, together with WWF consultant for organizational strengthening, to support the application of the self-evaluation instrument with the participation of the community.  The Kofan Permanent Committee has expressed that is not interested in the application of this evaluation instrument.	Actions related to self-evaluation to build the organization's capacities are those that have had the greatest impact on ACIPAP and have advanced the most.  The report of the previous quarter had already referred to the dynamism generated by the Evaluation Committee (33 people).  In this period, the visit proved to be valuable because the score given by ACIPAP leaders to certain leadership and internal communication issues during the self-evaluation could be contrasted with what was really happening. Two things were detected during the field visit: (1) community members know very little about the ACIPAP as organization; and (2) the situation is one of great vulnerability due to the presence of armed conflict (displacement, confinement, hunger, selective murders, harassment by governmental armed forces).	Based on the ex ante evaluation results, work with ACIPAP to design an action plan, address organizational and administrative issues that need improvement took place.

### M&E Framework follow-up for Putumayo Project site:

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009
Number of hectares under dispute conciliated and under government approval.	20,000 hectares	The extension of territory has not been titled collectively because both the Awa and the Kofan hope land titles to be granted: the former for the Southern IRAK Resguardo, La Cristalina II property, and the latter to extend the Ukumari Kankhe Resguardo.	The extension of the Awa's territorial claim is 47,856 hectares. Apparently 50% of this area overlaps with the territory aspired by the Kofan. Precise figures will be obtained based on GIS techniques and field visits.	The cartographic and documentary information on the territory aspired by the Awa is complete. Field verification of data with pertinent GIS points is pending. Not all the cartographic and documentary information on the extension of territory aspired by the Kofan is available.

<b>Project Indicator Title</b>	<b>Estimated target for this case</b>	<b>Target description</b>	<b>Base line data</b>	<b>STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009</b>
Number of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties.	1 agreement	Number of agreements resolving land rights tenure over areas under dispute, signed with the participation of the peasant families and the Embera councils involved (one agreement with each peasant family).	The Awa and Kofan Territorial Committees had met in previous years and had reached diverse verbal agreements, which ultimately were not honored by either party.	At the onset of this project, the ACIPAP Territorial Committee was reactivated with great strength and high expectations. The background information on the Awa's perspective of the negotiation process, prior to this project, has been compiled and is now complete.  ACIPAP is willing to reopen negotiations with the Kofan. Although the Permanent Table of the Kofan People has expressed its interest in reactivating its Territorial Committee and re-establishing the opportunity for dialogue, no concrete actions in that direction have occurred so far.
Number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance	2 initiatives	Two community-based proposals reactivated: on the one hand, the conservation and production initiative from ACIPAP and, on the other, the environmental territorial ordination from the KPC.	The two ethnic groups (Awa and Kofan), through their respective organizations, have restricted further initiatives until the territorial conflict has been settled.	The Kofan have prepared a proposal of environmental management of the Ukumari Kankhe territory that they would extend to the territory under conflict once the situation has been solved.
Number of people trained in conflict mitigation / resolution skills with USG assistance.	33 people	Local leaders trained for effective conflict mitigation, risk prevention, and public dispute resolution methods. All of them will be participants in the workshops and the replication training activities, detailed by gender, age, ethnic affiliation and responsibility within the organization (40% women; 40% under 30 years old; 80% indigenous).	Expertise in conflict resolution does not exist at this target site. No previous training in conflict mitigation has been carried out at this target site.	For ACIPAP: training course on conflict mitigation has been designed and validated. Its implementation will begin next quarter.
Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism.	If possible: 1 early warning system	An inter-institutional group of humanitarian organizations responding in a timely manner to situations of public order that endanger the Awa and Kofan organizations of Putumayo.	The situation of the Awa is critical before the threat of armed conflict. The Awa have contacted entities of the security system of United Nations, the Ombudsman's Office, and the Geneva Call. The situation of the Kofan is apparently not as critical as that of the Awa.	The situation of vulnerability and threat for Awa communities in the Putumayo has been acknowledged and documented by leaders, policymakers, and support organizations.

<b>Project Indicator Title</b>	<b>Estimated target for this case</b>	<b>Target description</b>	<b>Base line data</b>	<b>STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 September 2009</b>
Number of people from “at-risk” groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.	1,187 people	The inhabitants of five communities of the indigenous authorities of Ishu, Alnamawami, Cristalina II, Monterrey, and Alto Comboy, who will directly benefit from the resolution of the territorial conflict and from capacity-building efforts.	Same description as goal.	Baseline survey information.
Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened with USG assistance.	1 organization	Number of ethnic organizations that have measurably improved their administrative and organizational skills according to the evaluation instrument (planning, direction, decision making, work division, administration, communications, and management).	ACIPAP already showed several organizational strengths at the beginning of this project; however, a lack of a sense of belonging and of knowledge in grassroots communities was identified.	ACIPAP has applied the organizational assessment with the support of WWF; it has been addressing the improvement of organizational aspects included in the assessment.
Number of USG-assisted facilitated event geared toward strengthening and mitigation conflict between groups.	1 open-ended negotiation space	It is expected that the Awa and Kofan assist, through their respective Territorial Committees, the different meetings and field visits so that the territorial conflict can be settled.	At this project site, conflicting parties have had initial rapprochement to conciliate positions but no durable agreements were achieved and the negotiation roundtables and Committees finished some years before project initiation.	The Awa Territorial Committee has been reactivated with great dynamism and high expectations to begin dialogues and conduct joint visits of the territory. Although the Kofan have expressed their interest in reactivating its Territorial Committee, reopening opportunities for dialogue with the Awa and conducting joint visits, there have been no concrete actions to date.
Number of hectares covered by the new / reactivated proposals.	20,000 hectares	The estimated extension of the territory in dispute that will be target of conservation, production, and environmental planning activities, once the conflict has been settled.	Territory that is subject to the illegal extraction of natural resources and that third parties currently pass through.	Estimation of the approximate extension of the area in dispute and definition of its current status.
Number of people reached through completed USG supported community-based reconciliation projects.	2,000 people	Number of indigenous community members from both groups that will benefit for the production, conservation or ordination proposals reactivated.	Inhabitants from the Awa and Kofan communities directly affected by the territorial conflict situation.	Gathering of baseline information to reach the goal.

Number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation processes.	1 structure	An inter-institutional group of humanitarian organizations responding in a timely manner to situations of public order that endanger the Awa and Kofan organizations of Putumayo.	The Awa have identified and contacted certain support institutions regarding the humanitarian situations that arise from armed conflict. No similar information is available for the Kofan.	The situation of vulnerability and threat for the Awa communities of the Putumayo has been acknowledged and documented by leaders, policymakers, and support organizations.
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- 3) **Problems and Constraints.** Highlight any failures, problems or constraints that have affected progress, and describe the measures taken to respond to them. List any key changes to the external environment in which the project is operating (especially where these relate to risks identified in project plan).

During this quarter, the situation of security has affected the activities planned for two project areas such as Urabá and Caquetá:

- ◆ Confrontation of armed groups along the road that goes from Chigorodó to Mutatá delayed key activities planned within the framework of the Permanent Invitation for Life for the Urabá area, such as the beginning of the training process, a march of indigenous groups to Mutatá, cultural events, and field visits to the resguardos. Indigenous Authorities made adjustments and activities have been rescheduled for early next quarter.

- ◆ In the area of Alto Fragua Indi Wasi Natural National Park, in Caquetá, the presence of armed groups impeded the access of Park and WWF staff to several rural communities where the rapid assessment took place. A meeting was held with the leaders of community councils of these communities to discuss the situation and agree on strategies that would allow the assessment to be conducted next quarter.

- 4) **Learning and Sharing.** Describe key lessons learned, that are important to your project or that may be of use to others outside this project. They may relate to any of the following: successes, strategies adopted, challenges you are facing, surprise results, management processes, or technical understanding.

- ◆ **The need of a global understanding to ensure effective local action.** Although the strategy is adequate to carry out concrete capacity-building actions and to transform specific ethnic-territorial conflicts (as proposed in project goals 1 and 2), capacity-building actions should be included from the beginning for participating organizations, so that they can understand and identify the different levels of conflict, the web of interrelations and connections.

- ◆ **The invisibility of traditional authorities in conflict processes increases the vulnerability of organizations.** The distance between technical-political leaders and traditional authorities ('taitas' or fathers, 'mayores' or elders, 'jaibanas'...) has showed an increasing trend in most indigenous organizations participating in the project. As a result, they are not directly involved in activities such as visits to territories, negotiation committees, and capacity building. To date, the analyses indicate that this lack of participation is perhaps one of the most influential factors affecting the low capacity of indigenous organizations to address ethnic-territorial conflicts and causing their high vulnerability before potential or real effects of situations of conflict.

- 5) **Adaptive Management.** Based on your analysis of the situation and the project's progress, which project objectives and activities have been changed, or will need to be changed? Please attach latest versions of your action plan (e.g. workplan) and monitoring plan, if changes have been made.

Perhaps the most significant change in programmatic terms has occurred in the case of Caquetá: during this quarter, the strengthening of relationship between surrounding rural communities and the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NNP and El Portal Resguardo allowed the preparation of a more realistic work plan,

adjusted to the expectations of the different stakeholders. The identification of a rural development organization whose members are the rural communities themselves and the Resguardo—La Fragüita Rural Development Committee for the Middle and Upper River Basin—has allowed the project's goals and scope to be streamlined: farmers and indigenous groups work together, even in the midst of the existing tension, in this organizational space that seeks alternatives of sustainable development to improve living conditions in La Fragüita river basin.

There is a shared concern about the rapid degradation of the natural resources that form the natural base of their livelihoods (waters, soils and forests) and their traditional production systems. They have expressed their intention of joining efforts regarding the conservation of areas of special environmental interest for all such as water sources, forest areas, and connectivities between farms, the Resguardo, and the Alto fragua NNP.

The project's budget has also suffered adjustments and will be submitted to USAID for consideration. These adjustments basically respond to two factors evidenced during project execution: on the one hand, there is a need to strengthen external expert to increase their presence in each area (conflict resolution, legal analysis of land tenure, organizational strengthening). In addition, partner organizations have shown great commitment, regarding the resolution of territorial conflicts and include match funds for the process.

- 6) **Communications/ Stories.** Highlight any actions or successes meriting communications attention e.g. positive media coverage, success stories, contacts made (such as with government), major events.

To date the partners that have proven to be most active in the area of communications have been the Chigorodó and Mutatá Indigenous Authorities. This quarter they produced a third issue of the newsletter *Dayi Drua* (Our Territory) as well as several communications to the general public regarding the activities of the Permanent Invitation for Life. The newsletter *Dayi Drua* evidences the synergy existing between project resources and other USAID resources (MIDAS Program) received by both Indigenous Authorities for their Urabá Indigenous Forest Management Program.



- 10) **Overall Assessment of progress.** Assess whether the project has made the expected progress against the action plan and project indicators, and whether the planned objectives will be achieved.

If things continue as to date, there will be significant achievements by the end of year 1 in the **objective** of building capacities in conflict resolution and in organizational and administrative strengthening.

However, the project continues to present delays in several activities of objective 1 (mitigation of private conflicts) that will undoubtedly have an impact on the outputs to be delivered at the end of year 1. For example, the processes of negotiation and consensus-building are advancing much slower than expected and have faced unforeseen challenges (e.g. apathy of involved actors to negotiate). Linked to this is the fact that it is not possible to visit the territories and prepare maps with information verified in the field if the parties in conflict do not collaborate. These delays will also affect the expected advances in objective 3 (implementation of production, conservation, and sustainable natural resource management activities) because of their inter-relationship.