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## WWF TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

### PART 2: MONITORING MATRIZ

(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>IIQ FY2010:</b> January 1 – March 31 / 2010
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#### Status of advances, achievements, and projections per each case of work

##### 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.

### Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals January – February - March	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals April-May-June
<p>One special workshop on conflict transformation will be held with traditional leaders, local and Major Indigenous Authorities in the next quarter to: identify the different ways in which the territorial conflicts has been addressed and perceived by indigenous authorities; make a balance of what has been and has not been effective in the transformation of those specific conflicts in the last year, and to agree ways and approaches between Chigorodó and Mutatá.</p>	<p>The special two days workshop was held in February (“special “because it was not part of any of the strengthening plans that have been designed for the different issues).</p>	<p>The participants in the workshop were, as planned, Chigorodó and Mutatá Major Indigenous Authorities, Environmental Guards, technical staff, community leaders, women and young organizations representatives. Near 25 people. The workshop was facilitated by WWF staff and the conflict transformation consultant.</p> <p>All the proposed contents were developed (identify the different ways in which the territorial conflicts has been addressed and perceived by indigenous authorities; make a balance of what has been and has not been effective in the transformation of those specific conflicts in the last year, and to agree ways and approaches between Chigorodó and Mutatá). In addition, the second year workplan was adjusted following the reflections made by the participants in the first day of the workshop.</p>	<p>Follow up visit and permanent communication with project coordinator in Urabá.</p>
<p>To conduct at least two meetings to finalize the conformation of the Peace and Coexistence Committee in Urabá.</p> <p>To begin the implementation of some specific actions: develop the early warning strategy and the self-protection plan designed with Oxfam.</p>	<p>A third meeting was held. However a final decision was taken by the leaders in the sense of not to begin the self-protection strategy with the reactivation of the Peace and Coexistence Committee but to continue with the definition of the self protection strategy.</p>	<p>Training workshops on conflict transformation will be carried out with Oxfam GB to design a self protection plan and early warning systems to reduce possible threats of more conflicts. The idea is to identify threats and reduce the vulnerability.</p>	<p>May: workshop on conflict transformation and protection.</p>
<p>To carry out a workshop in conflict transformation with the participation of all the local indigenous authorities (<i>gobernadores locales</i>), the indigenous environmental guards, the legal and social advisors of both Chigorodó and Mutatá in order to discuss the. WWF will facilitate the workshop in February 2010.</p>	<p>The workshop of two days and near 32 participants was held in March (26 men and 6 women).</p>	<p>1/5 workshop carried out and the topic was how the conflict is affecting personal lives, relationships, and communities.</p>	<p>May: workshop on conflict transformation and protection.</p>
<p>To inform the institutions about the adjustments and advances in the implementation of the conflict resolution strategy, to regain their interest.</p>	<p>Meetings with GOCs, such as Paramillo National Park, CORPOURABA the regional environmental authority, Accion Social and in the Land Committee to disseminate aims of the Project.</p>	<p>Corpourabá and Paramillo NP were engage to support the Environmental guards as a territorial control and surveillance strategy.</p> <p>Accion Social committed to support the relocation of peasants / campesinos inhabitants of the indigenous territories.</p>	<p>Participate in Indigenous Committee with INCODER</p>

		Reactivated Indigenous Territories Committee with INCODER, which aims to solve territorial conflict in ethnic territories. Establishment of communication channels and route map to clarify the land titling.	
To finalize the legal analysis of the information.	The legal advisor is gathering and analyzing two different situations: the legal status of the Resguardos' titles and the different types of tenure, occupation and use conflicts caused for the presence of peasants within the Resguardos.  Exchange experience with the Caqueta legal advisor to support the definition of the route map for land titling clarification.	Legal analysis underway	Complete the legal titling analysis
A second workshop about GIS will be held.	Because of overlapping with other activities of the Environmental Guards, the second workshop had to be postponed until the next quarter.	The Environmental Guards have continued the practical application of GIS tools during their routine work in the territorial control visits.	To carry out the second workshop on GIS with the Environmental Guards of Chigorodó and Mutatá. It will be specifically directed towards the correct interpretation of the geographic coordinates as they appear in the Resguardo title document in order to prepare the Environmental Guards to use the GPS to make the topographic map of the Resguardos and clarify limits and extension.
To continue the implementation of the actions of the public campaign.  Carry out another communication workshop with leaders.	16 youth community members and 5 local majors were training on communication skills to elaborate a communication plan for conflict transformation  Self assessment of 1 year of project	Communication strategy under development (radio and newsletter are pieces of the campaign).	Communication training sessions and follow up strategy to communal reporters  April: workshop on reporting basic skills, radio programs, messaging on conflict transformation.
To continue with the support of Espavé, mainly in the administrative issues for Mutatá and the organizational aspects for Chigorodó.	Administrative support ongoing	Organizational strengthening underway with a special emphasis on vulnerability issues	Vulnerability assessment will be carry out.
Depending on public order conditions in Cauca.	The visit to the Nasa in el Cauca department has been impossible due to the armed conflict situation during the first year and the situation seems to worsen this electorary year. During the february meeting with the indigenous leaders from Chigorodó and Mutatá they proposed, and WWF accepted immediately, the development of a Learning Meeting on Conflict Transformation during the second semester of this year.	The Learning Meeting on Conflict Transformation with the participation of delegates from all the project partners, other conflict resolving or transformation projects, governmental and non governmental institutions. The idea is to share lessons learned and methodological and analytical reflections. Chigorodó and Mutatá will host this Meeting. Participants from other conflict transformation-resolution experiences supported by USAID, will be invited.	To develop a draft agenda of the Learning Meeting to discuss with project partners, USAID and other interested organizations (Mercy Corps, Fundación Darién).

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

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 March 2010	% of advance
1. 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 ( <i>Resguardos</i> ) in Chigorodó and Mutatá which were under dispute because of the lack of clarity about limits and tenure rights.	Thanks to the effective contact with INCODER –reactivation of the Committee for Territorial Indigenous Affairs- and the advances made with the application of the route to clarify the juridical status of land tenure, during this quarter it was possible to clarify the title situation of the <i>Resguardos</i> of Yaberaradó and Polines. This represents a big step towards the target since the total extension of Yaberaradó is of 10.992 hectares but the clarification will help to solve territorial conflicts in 1.400 hectares; the title clarification of Resguardo of Polines (total extension 2.743 hectares) will help to solve conflicts in 530 hectares that are affected by peasant occupation.	<b>47.5%</b>
2. 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.	<p>Thanks to the application of communications and conflict transformation capacities, and the clarification of the land situation of some peasants, nine agreements have been established in this quarter.</p> <p><b>Number and type of agreements in this quarter:</b> The Indigenous Authority of Mutatá signed the first agreement during this quarter. The peasant that signed the agreement does not have a family leaving with him; he stayed at a peasant community near the <i>Resguardo</i> of Chontadural and the indigenous say that he maintains a very good relationship with all the indigenous; he is laboring in other peasant farms per day. Four verbal agreements have been established in Mutatá and three verbal agreements in Chigorodó; these verbal agreements correspond to peasants that have established illicit coca crops in those plots of land and because of that they refuse to sign any agreement but they have the compromise to leave the <i>Resguardos</i> in the time they have agreed with the indigenous authorities.</p> <p><b>Situation of the families that leaved the Embera Resguardos during the last year:</b> Of the fourteen (14) peasant families that leaved the Embera <i>Resguardos</i> last year, 12 returned to live in a plot of land that is not included in the <i>Resguardo</i> title (between the <i>Resguardo</i> of Polines and the PNN Paramillo); they are cultivating the land</p>	<p><b>32%</b></p> <p>The % corresponds to one written agreement and 8 verbal agreements.</p> <p>NOTE: The % will increase when more verbal or written agreements are established.</p> <p>The accomplishment of the agreements will be reported.</p>

				with edible crops as corn, mandioca, and banana, and have informed the Cabildos that they've begun a process with INCODER to get the title of that land. The other two families that were displaced from the Resguardos during the massive entrance of the Embera last year, returned to Tierralta Córdoba their land of origin; these two families did not accept the support offered by the governmental institutions during the interinstitutional round table organized by the Cabildos during that days (june 2009).	
3. 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.	The recent indigenous massive presence both in Mutatá and in Chigorodó Resguardos has been important to create the conditions to re-start the <b>food production activities</b> in the farms near the areas under conflict, as a way to have presence; this is part of the territorial control strategy that the project is promoting.  The forest activities have not yet been reactivated into the areas in conflict.	The same that the previous period:  <b>20%</b>  (% will increase when the food production systems and forest management plan have been reactivated into the areas in conflict)
<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 March 2009</b>	<b>% of advance</b>
4. 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.	In January the third session of the Local Governance Scholl took place (of the 50 students this quarter participated 30 because of a cultural disease problem in Mutatá); the project consultants on conflict transformation gave methodological support to the Cabildos' staff for this session.  The target will be surpassed (60 people) since a new group of trainees was defined during the balance meeting in February: environmental guards, local authorities, community leaders and young and women organizations representatives; a group of 32 people from Mutatá and Chigorodó. Five workshops on conflict transformation have been planned with this new group; the first workshop was held in March.	<b>171%</b>  Given the total number of students in both workshops series.  NOTE: the % will vary with the number of students that participate in the workshops during each quarter.  <b>40%</b>  The perceived advance corresponds to the number of training sessions that have been carried out: including the capacity building plan that was designed in February up to 10 sessions have been planned, and four have been executed.

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 March 2010	% of advance
5. 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.	Despite the decision taken the previous quarter around the reactivation of the Peace Committee, after internal consultations the local indigenous authorities of Urabá ( <i>cabildos locales</i> from San Pedro de Urabá, Arboletes, Necoclí, Turbo, Chigorodó y Mutatá) have reconsidered the reactivation of the Peace Committee due to security and practical issues raised by their communities. Instead, Chigorodó and Mutatá have decided to continue with Oxfam GB and WWF the design of the protection strategy; adequate response mechanisms will be identified as part of the protection strategy.	<b>60%</b>  The % increases (from 40 to 60%) because of the advances in the risk and vulnerability analysis that has been facilitated by Oxfam.  NOTE: the % will increase as the protection strategy design route moves forward.
6. 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 control and response activities that the Indigenous Authorities have been already developing in their communities are being qualified by the working sessions with Oxfam BG and the design of protection strategy	<b>60%</b>  This indicator moves forward with the precedent one.  NOTE: the % will increase as the protection strategy design route moves forward and the protection activities can be reported.
7. 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.	The strengthening activities in administrative issues have continued according to the improvement plan.  For the next period a reflection will be conducted on how the internal weakness and strenghtness contributes to the level of vulnerability to confront conflict and risk.	<b>60%</b>  The % corresponds to the degree of advance in the implementation of the improvement plan and to the performance in administrative and organizational indicators.  NOTE: the % will increase when the strengthening plan is advancing in outputs and in better indicators of organizational performance.

<p>8. Number of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts</p>	<p>One campaign  Two audiences</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Significant advance in the communication campaign development 15 community reporters were trained</p> <p>Radio programme designed Voices of the Forest (audiences: governmental institutions non indigenous inhabitants Messages: indigenous land rights and Embera rights)</p> <p>Production of newsletter <i>Dayi Drua</i>; and the radio program Oiûrû Bediatabaita.</p>	<p><b>60%</b></p>
<p>9. Number of USG-assisted facilitated event geared toward strengthening and mitigation conflict between groups.</p>	<p>2 mechanisms</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>At this project site conflicting parties have had initial rapprochement to conciliate positions.</p>	<p>Both mechanisms were revised in February with leaders from Chigorodó and Mutatá and the decisions to adjust were implemented immediately: meetings with at least three institutions to gain attention to the process (PNN Paramillo, Corpourabá and INCODER) permitted to gain their commitment to support project activities when necessary. In the other hand, as it is reflected in the number of agreements already established with peasants, the one to one strategy for the dialogue replaced the intents to gather all peasants in one round table; and the one to one strategy to dialogue and agree is working.</p>	<p><b>40%</b></p> <p>The perceived % corresponds to the advances in both institutional commitment (10% per each institution) and the written and verbal agreements achieved during this quarter (10%: corresponds to a quarter of the total expected agreements aprox.).</p> <p>NOTE: the % will increase as other institutions evidence their commitment to support the agreements and as the one to one strategy to dialogue with the peasants</p>

					continue showing results.
<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 March 2010</b>	<b>% of advance</b>
10. 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.	<p>It was not necessary to redefine the target because the Cabildos ratified during the February workshop that the forest management plan will continue covering natural forest and is going to include the management of trees growing in the grazing areas.</p> <p>The indigenous Authorities clarified that even if the forest management activities have not been reactivated in all the areas in conflict (7.000 hectares), conservation and forest management have been developed in the other 41.000 hectares thanks to the Environmental Guards work. Conservation activities have been financed by MIDAS (USAID proyect)</p>	<p><b>85%</b></p> <p>The estimated % of advance corresponds to the % of the total area that has been intervened because of the strengthening of the territorial control mechanisms (mainly the Environmental Guards); this project has been directly contributing to that strengthening.</p> <p>NOTE: the % will increase as the forest management plan can be implemented in the 7.000 hectares.</p>
11. Number of people reached through completed USG supported community-based reconciliation projects.	5,000 people	<p>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</p> <p>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).</p>	The Forest Management Plan that was suspended given the territorial conflict, in case of being reactivated, will directly benefit close to 5,000 people.	<p>In accordance with the revision of the target above, this target will be maintained; is clearly now that the inhabitants from all the Resguardos covered by the forest management plan have been already benefited by the conservation and forest management activities that have not been suspended.</p> <p>3.000 people correspond to indigenous inhabitants of the 12 communities in Chigorodó and Mutatá.</p> <p>2.000 people correspond to peasant inhabitants from the rural and urban areas of Chigorodó, Mutatá and Carepa that have been in contact with the management and conservation forest activities</p> <p>Type of benefits identified: monetary income and capacities increased.</p>	<p><b>60%</b></p> <p>Even though it is difficult to estimate the exact number of people that is actually getting benefits from the conservation and forest management activities, the indigenous leaders consider that at least they are sure that people from the indigenous communities are benefiting.</p> <p>NOTE: The % will increase as the number of peasant people benefited can be clearly established</p>
12. Number of peace-building structures	1 Interinstitutional Committee and	The oversight committee, formed by community and governmental authorities, was established to	Given the conflict situation, there is no control of the illegal	The agreements between the members of the Interinstitutional Committee (Chigorodó and Mutatá Cabildos, PNN Paramillo, Corpourabá and WWF) have had considerable advances this	<p><b>50%</b></p> <p>The % is given due to the</p>

<p>established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage conflict-affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation processes.</p>	<p>1 Agreement</p>	<p>address illegal natural resource use.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>use of natural resources in the lands under conflict, either by the indigenous or the governmental authorities.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>quarter in the planning phase; three activities have been planned to start next quarter: environmental ordination of Chigorodó Territories; citizen action (<i>Conversatorio de Acción Ciudadana</i>) to confront illegal timber extraction and commerce; capacity building process on climate change and Redd projects.</p> <p>These activities are going to be carried out with complementary funds from other projects and active participation of TS project staff (project coordinator, GIS officer, Communications Director, and M&amp;E director)</p>	<p>planning advances.</p> <p>NOTE: the % will increase when concrete actions continue to develop as planned.</p>
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## 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) that were established between 1963 and 2001 and whose inhabitants have not been stable; they are a very mobile population given illicit crops based economy and armed conflict. There are 563 inhabitants (149 families) in an area of approximately 500 hectares. This case is not about an existing territorial conflict between Paez people and peasant communities, but about the urgency to agree over access, use, management and conservation of forest areas important for water, timber for domestic fuel use, biodiversity and fauna for consumption; these areas are called “**Areas of Environmental Interest –AEI-**” and have been defined by the Fragüita River Basin Committee as: “Territory or portion of land where there are natural resources that enable our well-being”.

## Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals January- February - March	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals April-May-June
<p>To finish the participatory design (define operative, curricula and pedagogic issues), and initiate the implementation of the capacity building plan with the Resguardo El Portal.</p>	<p>The resguardo El portal was defined as Environmental Interested Area. As a result, sustainable production practices and conservation measures started implementation towards increasing livelihoods of communities, watershed provision and forest coverage. Therefore, families are receiving technical assistance for their communal gardens and restoring areas.</p> <p>In January, the organizational strengthening plan for El Portal was completed. In coordination with Alto Fragua NP, capacity building activities were focused on: internal statutes, life plan, administrative skills, transparency and accountability, and ecological restoration.</p>	<p>The strengthening issues that were prioritized have been addressed as planned in an integrated way: organizational statutes, political and legal strengthening, sustainable production systems, administrative mechanisms and functions, financial management, life plan adjustment, territorial zoning and planning, leadership, indigenous special law, projects formulation. Remember that the umbrella issue is the process of adjustment of the Life Plan.</p>	<p>To continue the implementation of the capacity building plan and the productive and conservation activities with the families of Resguardo El Portal. At least four workshops and four follow up meetings will be carried out.</p>
<p>To complete fast communitarian assessment issues with four of the six communities.</p> <p>To divulgate the results of the assessment with the six communities.</p> <p>To build the concept of Areas of Environmental Interest with La Fraguüita Committee and with the communities.</p> <p>To validate and to identify areas of environmental interest at different levels with the participation of la Fraguüita Committee and community members: basin, community and farm-families (if the conditions of difficult access to the field persists, the identification of these areas should be done using satelital imagines in workshops with the people from the communities).</p> <p>To establish what kind of activities should be carry out in the identified Areas of Environmental Interest at the different leves –basin, community and familiar (p.e: conciliation-negotiation processes, conservation, regeneration, reforestation, sustainable production, environmental management of used waters and solid wastes).</p>	<p>Completion of the rural rapid assessment (RRA): The RRA was finalized for the six peasant communities as planned, through the development of a workshop with the participation of delegates from the four communities with difficulties of access due to public order conditions.</p> <p>Regarding the divulgation of the rural rapid assessments two activities were conducted: one meeting with the Fraguüita River Basin Committee directives and one workshop with delegates of the six peasant communities and the Resguardo of El Portal.</p> <p>The concept of Areas of Environmental Interest –AEI- was discussed with the Fraguüita River Basin Committee directives in a meeting with NN Park Alto Fragua and WWF staff. A conceptual consensus was built at the end of the meeting and three AEI were identified at the basin level. Community and family AEI will be identified during next quarters.</p>	<p>After the RRA workshop the community leaders asked for training in the use of some of the RRA tools applied during the workshop so they could apply the tools with a broader participation of more people in each community to gather more accurate information. A second workshop was held with this objective during this quarter. Results of the application of the RRA tools by the community leaders will be reported next quarter.</p> <p><b>The Areas of Environmental Interest were defined as: “Territory or portion of land where there are natural resources that enable our well-being”.</b></p> <p>The three <b>areas of especial environmental interest</b> identified with the Fraguüita River Basin Committee were: <b>El Portal</b> (the territory of the Resguardo); <b>Alto Peneya</b> (a portion of territory in the Upper basin, between the NN Park Alto Fragua and La Peneya community); and <b>Aguas Calientes-Buenos Aires</b> (a natural corridor that connects the forest of the NN Park Alto Fragua with El Portal).</p>	<p>Design and publish the Booklet about the RRA in the Fraguüita river</p> <p>2 workshops to disseminate the EIA at community level.</p> <p>Demarcation of the EIA with families</p>

		Production and conservation activities for the Resguardo El Portal were defined and are under implementation, as it is one of the AEI identified in the consensus building exercise between PNN Alto Fragua, WWF and the Fragüita River Basin Committee.	
Capacity building plan designed and agreed, with La Fragüita Committee.  The design includes the operative issues – how many participants and who should participate, periodicity and length of the workshops, time allocation for other strengthening activities-; definition of the curricula – themes and contents-; pedagogic and methodological design (how to make the learning process an effective one).	Capacity building plan designed completed with La Fragüita Committee last January.  25 people trained from the River Committee	6 additional workshops planned with 4 representative from each community from the river Committee on the following topics: leadership, organizational strengthening, communication skills, conflict transformation, legal rights, conservation.	Carry out 1 of the six remaining workshops
The same of the previous quarter: gather first hand information in the field, to be used in stories, testimonies and life histories.	Community members are willing to participate on stories of life.	Gather information from the field and key persons	Elaborate 2 stories of change
	Control and surveillance committee was created in San Jose de Fragua municipality to reduce illegality of natural resources extraction. Interinstitutional meetings took place with municipalities, army, police department, ecological group the regional environmental authority Corpoamazonía and Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NP	Committee members clarify roles and functionality. The committee will target forest trade illegality and fauna over exploitation.	The national park is part of the board.

### 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 march 2010	% of advance
1. Number of hectares of high value conservation ecosystems under dispute conciliated and under government	500 hectares	Extension of land with conciliated agreement between the members of La Fragüita 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).	Three Areas of Environmental Interest (AEI) have been identified and delimited in cartography with the participation of PNN Alto Fragua, La Fragüita River Basin Committee and WWF.  The three <b>areas of especial environmental interest</b> identified were: 189 hectares of <b>El Portal</b> (the territory of the Resguardo); 500 hectares in <b>Alto Peneya</b> (a portion of territory	<b>65%</b>

approval.				in the Upper basin, between the NN Park Alto Fragua and La Peneya community); and 200 hectares in <b>Aguas Calientes and Buenos Aires</b> (a natural corridor that connects the forest of the NN Park Alto Fragua with El Portal).	
2. 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.	Agreement between Fragua NP and Fraguüita river Committee mebers for the EIA	<b>50%</b>
3. 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.	Conservation and sustainable production actions are taking place	<b>50%</b>

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 march 2010	% of advance
4. Number of people trained in conflict mitigation / resolution skills with USG assistance	25 people	Local leaders from La Fraguüita 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.	Capacity building plan under development: 30 individuals are being trained (25 from peasant families and 5 indigenous leaders)	<b>50%</b>

5. 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.	Organizational strengthening is needed	5%  The perceived advance is due to the identification of the response mechanism; the % will increase once de Interinstitutional Committee members identify the early warning system as one of their functions.
6. Number of people from "at-risk" groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.	500 people	Inhabitants of the upper and the middle Fraguüita river basin.	About 500 people living in the seven rural communities and the El Portal <i>Resguardo</i> (census being adjusted as part of the rural community assessment) will benefit from the consensus-building actions derived from this project.	150 persons are participating directly in project's actions.	<b>40%</b>  Note: The % will increase when the planned activities in the Areas of Environmental Interest can be carried out and more people are reached by the project.
7. 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 Fraguüita 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.	Organizational strengthening activities are taking place	<b>50%</b>  The % increased because the organizational assessment was made with La Fraguüita Committee and the strengthening activities have started with both organizations.  NOTE: the % will increase if the strengthening activities can be carried out as planned.

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 march 2010	% of advance
8. 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.	The three preliminary identified Areas of Environmental Interest (AEI) cover approx 889 hectares.	No changes in the perceived % of advance.  37%  (Extension of the <i>Resguardo</i> , that is indeed one of the AEI identified. The % will increase as the implementation of activities in other AEI advances)
9. Number of people reached through completed USG supported community-based reconciliation projects	500 people	Middle river basin inhabitants	With the exception of the 25 inhabitants of El Portal Resguardo, the inhabitants of the middle La Fraguüita River Basin have received practically no attention from governmental or nongovernmental organizations (except for the ecclesial organization <i>Vicaría del Sur</i> ). They are highly vulnerable to all factors of the conflict.	150 persons are participating directly in actions.	<b>40%</b>  Note: The % will increase when the planned activities in the Areas of Environmental Interest can be carried out and more people are reached by the project.
10. 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.	No changes during this quarter. Idem response mechanism target and indicator: No new actions were developed during this quarter Meetings of the Inter-Institutional Committee were not carried out.	No changes during this quarter.  5%  The perceived advance is due to the identification of the response mechanism; the % will increase once de Interinstitutional Committee members identify the early warning system as one of their functions.

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

**Brief description and objectives:** Two indigenous groups (Awa and Cofan) 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 and cultural 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 transform the conflict situation caused by disputes over land titles in the affected area that is threatened by different interests.

#### Current status of advances

Last quarter's goals January – February - March	Last quarter's actions	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals April-May-June
<p><b>With ACIPAP:</b> A dissemination workshop with the communities of Ishu and Cristalina II will be carried out in January.</p> <p>One workshop on conflict transformation, communications and organizational strengthening has been planned in February.</p> <p>In February an Assembly of all ACIPAP traditional and political leaders will be held in order to make a balance of the Project expected results.</p>	<p>The dissemination workshops in both communities were held as planned.</p> <p>The integrated workshop on conflict transformation, communications and organizational strengthening was held as planned. The second year work plan and capacity building plan were defined in accordance with some discussions that took place during this workshop. All COAA members participated in the workshop (Territorial and organizational Committee of ACIPAP)</p> <p>The ACIPAP Assembly was carried out with a very good participation of delegates from all the communities.</p>	<p>The dissemination workshop was held as planned, facilitated by Awa promoters that have been participating in WWF workshops. WWF staff and consultants detected some methodological issues that have to be strengthened in the Awa promoters in order to improve their dissemination process.</p> <p>The links between communication strategies, organizational strengthen and conflict transformation capacities have been evident for all participants. The second year work plan and capacity building plan have integrated these issues. <b>Strategic planning</b> will be the conducting issue for all the capacity building activities with ACIPAP during the second year; this was identified in the self assessment process as the main issue to strengthen.</p> <p>The Assembly ratified changes in the administrative staff of ACIPAP. An Awa woman (Yenni Bisbicuz) is the new administrative personnel. Based on the self assessment results, the second year work plan was delineated following Assembly mandates.</p> <p>A visit was carried out to the WWF office in Cali: the President and Administrative person of ACIPAP visited WWF office in Cali to train in the basic components of the administrative management of the contracts with WWF.</p>	<p><b>With ACIPAP:</b> Two workshops to integrate in a strategic manner (strategic planning) the administrative, leadership, communications and conflicts management issues that were prioritized during the self assessment process.</p> <p>One community based tour: as the previous year during the second year especial attention will be given to the contact between directives and the community members.</p>

<p><b>Awa Binational Process:</b> To give technical support to ACIPAP for its participation in the activities of the Awa Binational Process</p>	<p>During this quarter ACIPAP representatives participated in an active way in three activities of the Binational Process: the final workshop to complete the Salvaguarda Plan of the Awa People; a visit to institutions in Quito and Ibarra to present the operational plan of the Awa and a visit to the Shuar people in the Ecuador – Perú border to learn from the binational experience of that indigenous group.</p>	<p>The institutional visits in Ecuador included a meeting with Monica Suquilanda, of the USAID Mission.</p>	<p>Participation of ACIPAP delegates to the binational process in two Coordination Committee meetings during this quarter: context analysis and discussion of key issues (illicit crops, armed conflict) and the second one, to complete the political protection strategy for the Awa People.</p>
<p><b>Cofan:</b> a memorandum of understanding will be discussed to be able to continue the activities of the project.</p> <p>To be redefined all the case if the position of the Cofan about the relationship with WWF persists.</p>	<p>At the end of March a positive response from the Permanent Cofan Committee was send to WWF expressing their interest and commitment to develop some of the project activities.</p> <p>The case does not need to be redefined.</p>	<p>The Cofan have expressed their interest in the following activities: capacity building on conflict transformation, communications and SIG with the facilitation of WWF; meetings and visits with the Awa regarding the territorial conflict situation; they hope to sign an agreement with the Awa by early next year.</p>	<p>To sign an agreement between WWF and the Cofan Permanent Committee to develop activities of this project.</p>
<p><b>Transforming the Awa – Cofan conflict:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cartographic information about the Awa – Cofan conflict and the regional context will be gathered.</li> </ul>	<p>Cartographic information was gathered in the archives of NGO and other agencies.</p> <p>A social map was elaborated with the Awa, reflecting their conception about the territory under conflict.</p> <p>Information about regional threats over territorial integrity was gathered from the previous work of WWF and other partners in the amazon-piedmont region.</p> <p>ACIPAP reconfirmed their commitment to dialogue with the Cofan Permanent Committee about the lands in conflict.</p>	<p>Cartographic information was dispersed and hard to find. A joint effort within WWF, WCS (World Conservation Society), National Natural Parks and ACT (Amazon Conservation Team) was necessary to gather the information.</p> <p>With the interest and commitment expressed by the Awa and Cofan to start a dialogue, this quarter ends with a better panorama for the conflict transformation.</p>	<p>First internal meeting of the Cofan Territorial Committee to analyze the territorial conflict situation –with Awa and others- and to reaffirm the territorial rights of the Cofan People.</p> <p>One workshop will be facilitated by WWF with the Cofan Territorial Committee for conflict transformation; this workshop will permit to have the complete characterization of the conflict situation.</p> <p>One workshop with the Cofan in communication skills applied to conflict transformation.</p> <p>First draft on cartographic analysis about regional context threats by WWF.</p> <p>Possible preparation of both ACIPAP and the Cofan territorial committees for the first dialogue meeting between parts in conflict.</p>

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

<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 March 2010</b>	<b>% of advance</b>
1. 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.	A preliminary social map of the territory in conflict has been elaborated and it shows that the area under dispute is effectively near 20.000 hectares.  Parts in conflict have expressed the interest and commitment for a dialogue.	<b>30%</b>  Preliminary map identifying areas under dispute Cofan interest to start open dialogue and Awa with the positive attitude towards conflict transformation
2. Number of USG-assisted reconciliation activities conducted and completed with the participation of two or more conflicting parties.	1 agreement	Number of agreements concerting a negotiation process between parts in conflict or resolving land rights tenure over areas under dispute.	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.	Both indigenous groups expressed their interest to open a dialogic	<b>10%</b>
3. 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.	Cofan initiatives to be identified	<b>10%</b>
4. 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 started two quarters ago with the participation of 30 people of a core group of all the communities affiliated to ACIPAP.  Cofan representatives will be trained pn conflict transformation during next quarter	<b>40%</b>  44 AWA members trained

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 March 2009	% of advance
5. 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 Cofan 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 Cofan is apparently as critical as that of the Awa.	The formulation of the Salvaguarda Plans of both indigenous People (Awa and Cofan) was finished during this quarter.	<b>40%</b>  The % increases (from 20% to 40%) because of the existence of the Salvaguarda Plans that include chapters of risk and threat analysis and mitigation strategies.  NOTE: % will increase if the Awa Binational process (ACIPAP is part of it) is advancing in the definition of the Political Protection Strategy (up to 30% more) and the Cofan include response mechanisms in their activities within this project (until 30% more).
6. Number of people from "at-risk" groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.	2,000people	For ACIPAP: 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. For the Cofan Permanent Committee: Inhabitants of all the Cofan communities and Resguardos that will benefit from the capacity-building and dialogue efforts.	Same description as goal.	With ACIPAP: Capacity building workshops, dissemination workshops and activities, community tours and the Assembly have reached more than 900 people of the Awa communities until now.  With the Cofan: 30 people participating in workshops and meetings to discuss if they were or not going to participate in the project activities. Once the activities commence, the number of beneficiaries will increase significantly.	<b>48%</b>  The % increases considerable because of two situations: 1. the activities carried out by ACIPAP in the communities and for the Assembly (45%). 2. The participation of an average of 30 people in internal discussion meetings held during this quarter by the Cofan Permanent Committee (3%).  NOTE: the % will increase when the capacity building process with the Cofan starts.
7. 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.	Idem last report: ACIPAP has applied the organizational assessment with the support of WWF; it has been addressing the improvement of organizational aspects included in the assessment. A strategic planning process has been prioritized by ACIPAP leaders (WWF will give technical and methodological support).	<b>70%</b>  The % moves from 50 to 70% because of the advances in the application of the organizational strengthening map route with ACIPAP.  NOTE: the % will increase when capacity building and strategic planning processes go ahead during next quarters.

8. 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.	As explained in the sections before, the quarter January – March closes with good news: the Cofan expressed their interest and commitment to establish dialogue round tables with ACIPAP, and ACIPAP reconfirmed their interest and commitment.	<b>10%</b>
<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 March 2010</b>	<b>% of advance</b>
9. 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.	A preliminary social map of the territory in conflict has been elaborated and it shows that the area under dispute is effectively near 20.000 hectares. Over that area the ordination, productive and conservation activities will reactivate as soon as the conditions permitted it.	<b>30%</b>
10. 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.	With ACIPAP: Capacity building workshops, dissemination workshops and activities, community tours and the Assembly have reached more than 900 people of the Awa communities until now.  With the Cofan: 30 people participating in workshops and meetings to discuss if they were or not going to participate in the project activities. Once the activities commence, the number of beneficiaries will increase significantly (up to 500)	<b>48%</b>  The % increases considerable because of two situations: 1. the activities carried out by ACIPAP in the communities and for the Assembly (45%). 2. The participation of an average of 30 people in internal discussion meetings held during this quarter by the Cofan Permanent Committee (3%).  NOTE: the % will increase when the capacity building process with the Cofan starts.
11. 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 Cofan 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 Cofan.	<b>Idem as the early warning system:</b>  <b>For ACIPAP:</b> The Awa Binational (ACIPAP is part of it) process is working in the definition of a Protection Strategy that includes early warning systems.  As part of the organizational assessment of ACIPAP some contacts with humanitarian aid organizations were established (Llamamiento de Ginebra and ACNUR between others).	<b>40%</b>  The % increases (from 20% to 40%) because of the existence of the Salvaguarda Plans that include chapters of risk and threat analysis and mitigation strategies.  NOTE: % will increase if the Awa Binational process (ACIPAP is part of it) is advancing in the definition of the Political Protection Strategy (up to 30% more) and the Cofan include response mechanisms in their activities within this project (until 30% more).