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WWF TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

PART 2: MONITORING MATRIZ

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

Project/ Programme Title:	Mitigating Interethnic Land Conflict in Colombia: Securing Territory and Resource Rights in Rural Communities
Award Number:	AID-514-A-09-00003
Project Duration:	February 25/2009 – February 24/2011
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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

At June 30 2010 this case presents 78% of advance against goals.

Last quarter's goals April-May-June 2010	Last quarter's actions April-May-June 2010	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals July – August- September 2010
<p>May: workshop on conflict transformation and protection (2 of 5) in coordination with Oxfam in order to include the risk analysis component.</p>	<p>The second workshop on Conflict Transformation and Protection was carried out as planned in Chigorodó and Mutatá.</p> <p>SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshop) –in Spanish-.</p>	<p>With the participation of 65 leaders and environmental Guards (40 from Mutatá and 25 from Chigorodó), the workshop was co-facilitated by WWF and Oxfam in order to include both Protection and Conflict Transformation issues as was agreed in March.</p> <p>With the two Workshops that have been carried out the Group of participants have identified the presence and role of conflict in their personal and collective history and traditions. Participants know the different alternatives, tools and strategies to transform conflicts (negotiation, mediation and socio-cultural animation).</p> <p>In the last workshop that was carried out, some practical cases were selected in order to give especial attention and follow up in the application of lessons learned. At this point, some leaders have developed abilities to transform conflicts with strong basis on their traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>July and September: To carry out the third and fourth (of five) Conflict Transformation and Protection workshops with leaders and environmental Guards from Chigorodó and Mutatá. The emphasis will be given to the design and application of alternatives, tools and strategies to transform conflict in the previously identified cases of practice.</p>
<p>Participate in the meetings within the Indigenous Territories Committee with INCODER Antioquia, to advance in the solution of territorial conflicts in ethnic territories.</p>	<p>In May, both Chigorodó and Mutatá Major Indigenous Authorities participated in one meeting of the Indigenous Territories Committee with INCODER; territorial conflict situations were aroused by the indigenous authorities in this meeting in order to get INCODER 's compromise to engage in the solution of some of the conflicts.</p>	<p>INCODER has been actively collaborating in the process of clarification for the Resguardos titling situation; additionally, has been given technical support to the socio-economic study to obtain the territorial extension (<i>ampliación</i>) of the Yaberaradó Resguardo (in Chigorodó); the territorial extension will be made over lands that have been legally occupied by the indigenous from many decades ago but with no legal recognition and over some farms that will be negotiated with the peasants that own the land (as part of the negotiation cases of this project); it is a significant contribution to the land clarification and territorial security of the prioritized Resguardos.</p>	<p>To continue the participation in the meetings within the Indigenous Territories Committee with INCODER Antioquia, in order to advance in the solution of territorial conflicts in ethnic territories and the land titling clarification. This quarter the expectation is to define new actions to solve territorial conflicts and to invite the Ombudsman Officer, Acción Social and the Agrarian Prosecutor to the Committee.</p>
<p>Complete the legal titling analysis</p>	<p>During this quarter were carried out two visits to INCODER Antioquia, in Medellín, in order to get and precise legal information</p>	<p>Despite the collaboration given by INCODER the information has not been completed as expected. Most of the legal files and folders are incomplete and information has been lost.</p>	<p>To continue the application of the route to gather legal information about land tenure status of the Resguardos and the peasant families. At least to visits to the competent institutions (INCODER, <i>Catastro</i> and</p>

	about the titles of the prioritized Resguardos.	As part of the partnership established some months ago between the Mutatá Indigenous Authority and the Indigenous Office of the Antioquia Department's Government, financial and technical support will be given to Mutatá in the process of land tenure clarification and legal assessment.	Public Land Instruments).
To carry out the second workshop on GIS (Geographic Information Systems) 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.	The second workshop on GIS was carried out as planned in the community of Dojura. SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshop) –in Spanish-.	10 (ten) Environmental Indigenous Guards from Chigorodó and Mutatá attended the second workshop on GIS. It was co-facilitated by WWF and the technical support staff of the Chigorodó Indigenous Authority. New challenges and necessities to strengthen capacities in GIS tools were detected and planned for the following workshops. The workshop put in evidence the deficiency in the quality of the cartography that accompany the Resguardos title and the difficulties that is facing the clarification process; in this case, as can be seen in the memory of the workshop, there are no coincidences between the GPS points taken during the workshop and the boundaries established by INCODER in the “official” cartography of <i>Yaberaradó</i> (the <i>Resguardo</i> that was selected to do the practical workshop). INCODER has been informed about the inconsistencies in the cartography and they have expressed their commitment to give technical support to the effort of the Indigenous Authorities both in Chigorodó and Mutatá.	To carry out the third workshop on GIS with the Environmental Guards of Chigorodó and Mutatá. It is expected to have the participation of INCODER through a field staff member. The group will insist in the preparation of the Environmental Guards to use the GPS to make the topographic map of the Resguardos and clarify limits and extension. Especial attention will be given to prepare the participants in the basic skills for the use of computers (a necessity that was detected during the last workshop) and free access GIS software – in Spanish -.
Communication training sessions and follow up strategy to communal reporters April: workshop on reporting basic skills, radio programs, messaging on conflict transformation.	The second workshop on communication skills was carried out as planned in april (10 to 12). SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshop) –in Spanish-.	13 (thirteen) community members of Chigorodó and Mutatá participated in this second workshop. It was co-facilitated by WWF and the former Communications Coordinator of the Chigorodó Indigenous Authority. The workshop reinforce some previous concepts about the key elements of the communications process and strategy and give basic skills and concepts about the importance to manage information to communicate using Media (as radio, bulletins, etc); and the management of information to construct contents with real sense for the communitarian processes. A practical exercise has to be developed by the participants using the interview with members of their respective communities. The interviews will be conducted around the Environmental Indigenous Guard: the importance to protect the forest in the territory; what	To carry out the third Communications Workshop. The information gathered by the participants in the workshop in April – as homework- will be used to produce an article for the sixth Edition of the DAYI DRUA Bulletin.

		are the functions of the Environmental Guard; what have been the main achievements of the EG.	
Vulnerability assessment will be carry out.	The organizational vulnerability assessment was conducted as part of the workshop on protection and conflict transformation described above.	The 33 participants in the workshop contributed to identify the internal vulnerabilities, under the facilitation of Oxfam with support from the conflict transformation expert of WWF. Three levels were examined: personal and leadership; community; organizational. The vulnerability assessment was complemented with a threat analysis.	The results of the assessment will be analyzed as part of the third workshop on Protection and Conflict Transformation.
To develop a draft agenda of the Learning Meeting to discuss with project partners, USAID and other interested organizations (Mercy Corps, Fundación Darién).	A draft agenda has been elaborated by WWF.	As planned until now. But some of the partners have said that during next quarter they have full agendas. Some of them have asked to postpone the Learning Meeting until October.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To discuss and define the agenda for the Learning Meeting. ◆ To invite to the Learning Meeting the identified organizations and interested people. ◆ If agendas of the partners and invitees permit, to carry out the Learning Meeting in September, or early October.

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 June 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.	With the support of INCODER there are actions to extend the Yaberaradó Resguardo in some hectares; it is a contribution to the clarification of limits and tenure rights.	50% The % corresponds to the hectares reported in the previous quarter (Yaberaradó 1.400 hectares; and Polines 530 hectares).
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.	No new agreements have been established during this quarter, but the Environmental Indigenous Guards and the local indigenous authorities (Gobernadores) have been actively following up the accomplishment of the nine agreements previously established with the peasants; the follow up includes visiting the sites and talking to the colonos.	36,5% The % corresponds to one written agreement and 8 verbal agreements reported in the previous quarter. And to the verified accomplishment of the agreements (0.5% assigned to each of them). NOTE: The % will increase when more verbal or written agreements are

					established. The accomplishment of the agreements will be reported.
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 same as that previous quarter: In the verbal and written agreements with the peasants some time is given to the families to exit the indigenous territory; that is why the food production activities have not been re-established in the farms that are no more under conflict. The forest activities have not yet been reactivated into the areas in conflict.	The same that the previous period: 20% (% will increase when the food production systems and forest management plan have been reactivated into the areas in conflict)
Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 June 2010	% of advance
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 April and June the fourth and fifth sessions of the Local Governance School took place: 40 students -from Chigorodó and Mutatá- participated this quarter). As indicated before, 65 people from Chigorodó and Mutatá participated in the workshop on Conflict Transformation and Protection with Oxfam and WWF. In both workshops series: 100% of the participants are indigenous; 50% are women. 50% are under 30 years old.	300% Given the total number of students in both workshops series (the Local Governance School and the Conflict Transformation and Protection Workshops). NOTE: the % will vary with the number of students that participate in the workshops during each quarter. 60% The % of advance corresponds to the number of training sessions that have been carried out in Conflict Transformation and Protection: including the capacity building plan that was designed in February up to 10 sessions have been planned, and six have been executed. NOTE: the % will increase with the number of capacity building sessions.
Project Indicator	Estimated target for this	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES	% of advance

Title	case			30 June 2010	
5. Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or response mechanism.	1 response mechanism	One protection strategy has been designed and implemented with communities to react and prevent forced displacement due to armed conflict or other threats to territorial integrity.	There is one Peace Indigenous Committee at this project site but it has not been active for two years.	Chigorodó and Mutatá have continued with Oxfam GB and WWF the design of the protection strategy; adequate response mechanisms will be identified as part of the protection strategy. The risk and vulnerability assessment have concluded.	70% The % increases (from 60 to 70%) because of the finalization of 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 protection strategy).	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	70% 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 this period a reflection was conducted on how the internal weakness and strenghtness contributes to the level of vulnerability to confront conflict and risk.	65% 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.
8. Number of USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts	One communications strategy. 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	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	Significant advances in the implementation of the communication strategy have been achieved. 15 community reporters are being trained Radio program designed Voices of the Forest (audiences: governmental institutions non indigenous inhabitants Messages: indigenous land rights and Embera rights) Production of the fifth edition of the newsletter	70% The % corresponds to the implementation of the communications strategy NOTE: the % will increase with the development of the communications strategy.

		informed and sensible about indigenous rights and forms of life.	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.	<i>Dayi Drua</i> ; and the radio program Oiúrú Bediatabaita.	
9. 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.	Three new institutions have been attracted to the process (Oxfam GB, Mercy Corps and the Indigenous Office in the Antioquia Department Government) to give support to project activities when necessary.	70% The perceived % corresponds to the advances in both institutional commitment (10% per each institution –six until now-) and the written and verbal agreements achieved during this quarter (10%: corresponds to a quarter of the total expected agreements aprox.). 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 continue showing results.
Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 June 2010	% of advance
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.	The same as the previous period. 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)	85% 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. NOTE: the % will increase as the forest management plan can be

					implemented in the total of part of the 7.000 hectares.
11. 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.	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. 3.000 people correspond to indigenous inhabitants of the 12 communities in Chigorodó and Mutatá. 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 Type of benefits identified: monetary income and capacities increased.	60% 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. NOTE: The % will increase as the number of peasant people benefited can be clearly established
12. 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).	The agreements between the members of the Interinstitutional Committee (Chigorodó and Mutatá Cabildos, PNN Paramillo, Corpourabá and WWF) had considerable advances the previous quarter during the planning phase. Two of the three planned activities have started during this quarter: the regional GIS analysis for the environmental ordination of Chigorodó Territories; the preparation of the citizen action (<i>Conversatorio de Acción Ciudadana</i>) to confront illegal timber extraction and commerce. The other activity has been postponed due to agenda issues: the capacity building process on climate change and Redd projects.	60% The % is given due to the implementing advances. NOTE: the % will increase when concrete actions continue to develop as planned.

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

At the end of the quarter (April, May, June) 55% of advances to established goals.

Last quarter's goals April-May-June	Last quarter's actions April-May-June	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals July-August-September
<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>The plantation of family and school plots (banana, cacao and timber trees). Each family received the hens (<i>gallinas criollas</i>). Introduction of the students of La Javeriana University to the people an authority of El Portal <i>Resguardo</i>, where the students lived for the quarter, until June carrying out the research on production systems and ecological dynamics in the <i>Resguardo</i>. Three workshops on administrative strengthening facilitated by the PNN social and administrative staff (files and information management; basic accounts systems); practical exercises with very close follow up and support from the PNN staff were conducted to reinforce the workshops. One workshop to analyze the internal regulation and the second workshop to advance in the Life Plan. The materials to elaborate the ecological stoves for the households were delivered this quarter and a practical workshop on how to make the ecological stoves was conducted.</p>	<p>The work with El Portal was very active this quarter: Much more than four workshops and practical activities were carried out, surpassing the planned activities.</p> <p>Much of the activities were carried out in coordination with ACT (Amazon Conservation Team) that is developing a project in El Portal.</p> <p>One of the most significant activities in El Portal this quarter was the workshop on Cultural Strengthening: three traditional <i>tehualas</i> (medicine men) from other Nasa Resguardos came to El Portal and celebrate especial ceremonies to bless the territory and bring good and health to the inhabitants. As part of the visit they identify new sacred sites to be protected by the El Portal Resguardo families.</p>	<p>To continue the implementation of the capacity building plan and the productive and conservation activities with the families of Resguardo El Portal.</p>

<p>Design and publish the Booklet about the RRA in the Fragüita river</p> <p>2 workshops to disseminate the AEI at community level.</p> <p>Demarcation of the AEI with families</p>	<p>The Workshops on situation analysis was conducted in four of the seven communities in the Fragüita river basin (Aguas Claras, La Peneya, Jardín, and Andes).</p> <p>The Rapid Rural Appraisal booklet will be edited and publish during the next quarter.</p> <p>One workshop on territorial planning and watershed basin management and conservation was carried out with members of the Committee. It was combined with the organizational strengthening and conflict transformation workshop.</p> <p>The map route to identify and make the demarcation of the EIA with families was defined.</p>	<p>Some information of the rapid rural appraisal is being revised by the members of the Committee to precise before its divulgation.</p> <p>The exercises to work about the concept and practical comprehension on territorial ordination showed that it is critical for the Committee to have a better understanding of la Fragüita River Basin as a hole, as a system.</p>	<p>An additional workshop to reinforce territorial ordination and watershed basin management and conservation will be carried out with members of the Committee.</p> <p>The map route to identify and make the demarcation of community and family EIA will be applied in Patio Bonito (a community with no access problems due to security reasons).</p> <p>Once the Committee finishes the revision of the rapid rural appraisal information, de booklet will be edited, published and divulgated.</p>
<p>Carry out 1 of the six remaining workshops on organizational strengthening and conflict transformation with La Fragüita River Basin Committee</p>	<p>Two workshops were carried out during this quarter: the second workshop in May and the third in June.</p> <p>SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshops) – in Spanish-</p>	<p>25 people participated in the workshops during this quarter. The Fragüita River Committee has defined its organizational Mission and Vision. Significant comprehension about the role of a leader and the internal vulnerabilities of the organization has been achieved. Real cases of conflict have been addressed as part of the qualification process.</p>	<p>To carry out the fourth workshop on organizational strengthening and conflict transformation with La Fragüita River Basin Committee. To identify the role of communications in the organizational life.</p>
<p>Elaborate 2 stories of change</p>	<p>The activity was postponed to the next quarter.</p>	<p>The communications staff from WWF had to postpone the trip to Fragüita given to security conditions.</p>	<p>Elaborate 2 stories of change and identify the necessities of Communications skills to strengthen with the Fragüita River Basin Committee.</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 June 2010	% of advance
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1. Number of hectares of high value conservation ecosystems under dispute conciliated and under government approval.	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).	The route to identify community and family AEI and facilitate agreements about natural resources use-access and management has been defined.	65% The % correspond to the hectares of three major AEI identified and reported in the previous quarter. % will increase as new AEI are identified and agreements about natural resources use-access and management has been defined.
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 Fragüita 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.	Advances in the workplan agreed between Fragua NP and Fragüita river Committee members for the EIA identification, characterization and mediation for agreements between parts in conflicts (completion of the Rapid Rural Appraisal, and definition of the route to identify and characterize community and family AEI) .	65% The establishment of the agreement was reported in the previous period. During this quarter the % increases because of the initiation of the activities that aim to accomplish the agreement. % increases when the work plan activities are implemented (15% each quarter if activities implemented as planned)
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 Fragüita 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 Fragüita 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	65% % increases each quarter as more production and conservation activities are implemented (15% each quarter if activities implemented as planned)

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 June 2010	% of advance
4. 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.	Capacity building plan under development: 30 individuals are being trained (25 from peasant families and 5 indigenous leaders)	65% % increases each quarter as more capacity building activities are implemented (15% each quarter if activities implemented as planned)
5. 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 <i>Resguardo</i> (census being adjusted as part of the rural community assessment) will benefit from the consensus-building actions derived from this project.	Each one of the 30 participants in the workshops and project activities has involved 10 more people from their families and communities. At the end of this quarter, 300 people are participating in project’s actions.	60% Note: The % will increase when more people are reached by the project.
6. 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.	Organizational strengthening activities are taking place and measurable improvements have been detected.	75% The % increased as the strengthening activities are developed with both organizations (15% each quarter if executed as planned).

Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 June 2010	% of advance
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7. Number of hectares covered by the new /reactivated proposals.	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).	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.	Same that the previous quarter: 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)
8. 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 Fragüita 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.	Each one of the 30 participants in the workshops and project activities has involved 10 more people from their families and communities. At the end of this quarter, 300 people are participating in project's actions.	60% Note: The % will increase when more people are reached by the project.
9. 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 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. 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

At the end of this quarter, the percentage of advance towards targets is of 62%

Next quarter's goals April-May-June	Last quarter's actions April-May-June	Advances / Comments	Next quarter's goals July-August-September
<p>With ACIPAP: 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>One of the two workshops was carried out in April, as planned.</p> <p>The workshop planned in May had to be postponed due to the full agenda of ACIPAP with the Salvaguarda Plan.</p> <p>The community tour was postponed due to conflict situations.</p>	<p>The members of the Operative Committee for the Self Assessment of ACIPAP (COAA in Spanish: Comité Operativo para la Autoevaluación de Acipap) started the formulation of the strategic plan with emphasis in internal regulation and administrative issues.</p> <p>The administrative system was adjusted: the Administrative and Financial Department of ACIPAP was created; the financial methods and processes were adjusted and professional staff was contracted.</p>	<p>To carry out the second and third Workshops for the formulation of the Strategic Plan of ACIPAP (July and August).</p> <p>To carry out the community based tour that was postponed the next quarter: as the previous year during the second year especial attention will be given to the contact between directives and the community members. In this case the tour will be for the Resguardos and Cabildos of the Middle Putumayo (in September). The main issue to discuss with the communities will be the strategic plan.</p>
<p>One workshop with ACIPAP in communication skills applied to organizational strengthening.</p>	<p>The workshop was held in May, as planned.</p> <p>SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshop) – in Spanish-</p>	<p>A communications Committee (7 people) was created. They were the participants in the first communications workshop, facilitated by WWF.</p> <p>Practical exercises and conceptual framework constituted the workshop. Interviews, video, radio, programmes and other tools were put in practice in order to strengthen ACIPAP visibility and incidence in the local and regional scenario.</p>	<p>The second workshop with ACIPAP in communication skills applied to organizational strengthening.</p>
<p>To sign an agreement between WWF and the Cofan Permanent Committee to develop activities of this project.</p>	<p>The agreement to work was signed between the Cofan and WWF and a workplan was defined.</p>	<p>The workplan for the first quarter was executed as planned. There has been an excellent communication and coordination of activities and a very good administrative management.</p> <p>Some additional resources have been provided by WWF to the Cofan Permanent Committee for activities or materials that were not considered at the beginning.</p>	<p>To continue with the next quarter workplan as planned.</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>The workshop was carried out as planned in April in La Hormiga.</p>	<p>The Cofan Territorial and Environmental Committee was conformed (47 people: 8 elders, 16 leaders of natural resources and environment, 16 indigenous authorities and 7 from the executive board). The Workshop –facilitated by the leaders and juridical consultant from the Cofan Permanent Committee was useful to analyze the territorial</p>	<p>One workshop to elaborate the social map to define territorial rights from the Cofan perspective with the Territorial and Environmental Cofan Committee.</p>

		and environmental situation in the area of interest; an agenda was defined to dialogue about 7 specific issues.	
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.	The workshop was held as planned in May in La Hormiga. SEE ANNEX (memory of the workshop) – in Spanish-.	28 people (22 men and 6 women) participated in the workshop co – facilitated by WWF (in the component of conflict transformation) and for the juridical consultant from the Cofan Permanent Committee. The main issues regarding conflict transformation were: pre conceptions on conflict; conflict and violence; identification and analysis of cultural and traditional ways to solve conflicts. Social mapping of the territorial situation of the indigenous people in Putumayo; evidence of external situations that promote the internal and interethnic conflicts. Regarding territorial rights: indigenous law, Colombian political constitution and other political and normative frameworks that protect territorial and collective rights.	Two Workshops with the Cofan Territorial and Environmental Committee in political and normative regulation for territorial and collective rights defence.
One workshop with the Cofan in communication skills applied to conflict transformation.	The workshop was postponed until July due to full agenda of the Cofan.	There is a communications committee or group formed in the Cofan permanent Committee; they have discuss and designed the agenda for the workshop, and have shown great expectative for the capacity building process with WWF.	Two workshops with the Cofan in communication skills applied to conflict transformation and organizational strengthening.
One workshop with the Indigenous Cofan Guard to strengthen the cultural dimension of territorial control.	This first workshop was held as planned in the indigenous community of Nueva Isla, in april-may.	Thirty (30) Indigenous Guards participated in the Workshop. This activity had an unexpected –very positive-effect, and as a consequence the Cofan Permanent Committee has included in the workplan agreed with WWF, more of these strengthening activities with the Indigenous Guard and more people participating (increased from 30 to 60).	Second workshop with the Cofan Indigenous Guard.
Possible preparation of both ACIPAP and the Cofan territorial committees for the first dialogue meeting between parts in conflict.	ACIPAP: the territorial committee hold a meeting to define possible terms of negotiation with the Cofan (in june). The Cofan Permanent Committee: - Two Workshops with the territorial and environmental comité: methodological route to define territorial Rights (in June). - Advances in the technical and juridical evaluation of the territory under dispute.	ACIPAP: 25 members of the territorial committee defined the three or five possible negotiators in an eventual dialogue meeting with the Cofan. Cofan: 25 members of the territorial and environmental committee defined the five possible negotiators in an eventual dialogue meeting with the Awa and the methodological route of dialogue to be proponed in the meeting. - Cofan: gathering legal and cartographic information about the status of the Ukumari Kankhe Resguardo and the extension solicitude.	First preparatory internal meeting of the Awa and Cofan territorial committees (each one apart). First dialogue round table in Puerto Asís of both parts (July 12). Second preparatory internal meeting (awa and cofan apart) to prepare the next meeting or territorial visit-. A joint meeting (Awa + Cofan) to prepare the territorial visit.
First draft on cartographic analysis about regional context threats by WWF.	The map of regional threats was elaborated.	The analysis of threats is underway.	To conclude the regional analysis of threats over territorial integrity.

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 June 2010	% of advance
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.	Same as the previous quarter: 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.	30% Preliminary map identifying areas under dispute Cofan interest to start open dialogue and Awa with the positive attitude towards conflict transformation % will increase as the negotiation process shows signs of progress involving territorial visits.
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 organizations agreed to have the first meeting to dialogue in June. Although it has to be postponed because of cross agendas, it is considered a significant achievement to goal.	35% % will increase as the negotiation process shows demonstrable signs of progress (15% each quarter)
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.	Although the % of advance has not increased, the comprehension of the community based expectations of the territory has increased for WWF: As conversations with both parts advance, it is clearer for WWF that expectations of the territory in dispute are very different from one group to the other. The actions show something that the words didn't: for the Awa it is a territory to inhabit and have under productive use. On the other hand for the Cofán it is a sacred place to conserve.	10% % will increase as the negotiation process shows signs of progress regarding interests of use and occupation of the territory in dispute.
4. Number of people trained in conflict	33 people	Local leaders trained for effective conflict mitigation, risk prevention, and public dispute resolution	Expertise in conflict resolution does not exist at this target site. No previous training in conflict	The goal has been over passed: 58 people involved in the training sessions with the project:	176%

mitigation / resolution skills with USG assistance.		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).	mitigation has been carried out at this target site.	With ACIPAP: 30 AWA members in the training sessions (10 women and 20 men). With the Cofan Permanent Committee: 28 people (6 women and 22 men).	% increases each quarter as more capacity building activities are implemented (15% each quarter if activities implemented as planned)
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Project Indicator Title	Estimated target for this case	Target description	Base line data	STATUS OF ADVANCES 30 June 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.	No changes since the last report: The Salvaguarda Plans of both indigenous People (Awa and Cofan) were finished. There are lineaments of the Awa Binational Political Protection Strategy.	40% 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.	During this quarter the Awa and Cofan organizations report two kind of activities involving communities: Cofan: more than 200 people in an Assembly to discuss Safeguard Plan (and the organization directives included the socialization of the territorial security project activities). 60 Indigenous Guards in the workshops they carry out this period. And 30 leaders that integrate the Territorial Committee to transform the conflict with the Awa. The Awa: They also had an Assembly with delegates 50 from the communities to talk about the Safeguard Plan; included the definition of the members of the Territorial Committee that will be in the first dialogue with the Cofan. 30 members of the Territorial Committee have participated in the capacity building process. 10 young leaders have participated in the communications skills workshops.	65.5% NOTE: the % will vary by adding the number of people effectively reach by community activities in the current quarter to the previous one. 63% NOTE: the % will increase with the number of capacity building sessions and community socialization activities (15% each quarter)

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.	The strategic planning process prioritized by ACIPAP leaders have started: one workshop and two follow up meetings were held during this quarter (WWF is giving technical and methodological support).	85% NOTE: the % will increase when capacity building and strategic planning processes go ahead during next quarters (15% each quarter).
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.	Good news in this quarter: as stated before, both organizations agreed to establish the first dialogue meeting in June. Due to external issues –agenda with the Ministry of Education) it was not possible to dialogue the agreed day (27 of June in Puerto Asis), but a new date was established by 12 of July (next quarter).	25% % will increase as the negotiation process shows demonstrable signs of progress (15% each quarter)
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.	No changes: 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.	30% % will increase as the negotiation process shows signs of progress regarding interests of use and occupation of the territory in dispute.