COLOMBIA

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
April 1 – June 30, 2012

Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program
CA No. 514-A-11-00004
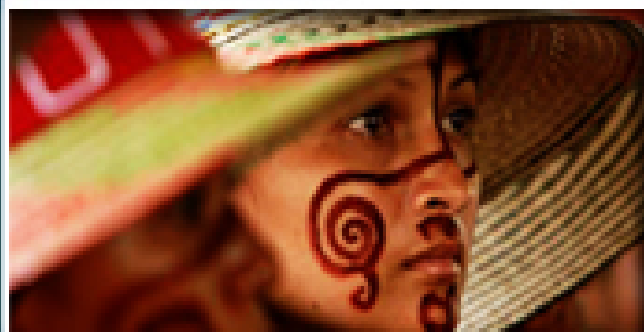
July 31, 2012

ACDI VOCA
Expanding Opportunities Worldwide

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I.   BACKGROUND

This document presents the quarterly progress of the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program (Cooperative Agreement No. AID-514-A-11-00004) funded by USAID and implemented by ACDI/VOCA. The Program has a five-year life of project (LOP) from August 30, 2011 through August 29, 2016. While the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Colombia has been working with ethnic minorities for over a decade through its various sectoral programs, this is the first time that a stand-alone program has been developed for the sole purpose of improving the lives of Afro-Colombian and indigenous persons.

The purpose of this five-year $61-million program is to improve the socio-economic status of Afro-Colombians and indigenous persons in target areas of Colombia. The Program Objective is supported by four principal Results. By the end of this Program, USAID, with the commitment of the government of Colombia (GOC), expects to achieve: (1) a more effective application of existing pro-minority laws and regulations, (2) increased economic opportunities for ethnic minorities, (3) improved governance of ethnic minority territories, and (4) increased respect for cultural diversity and identity among both ethnic minorities and the general public.

This quarterly progress report covers the third quarter of fiscal year 2012, encompassing activities carried out from April 1 to June 30, 2012.

II.   HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

➢ ACIP provided technical assistance to 24 municipal governments in the departments of Guajira, Cauca and Chocó in designing their development plans through a participatory process with indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. The design and approval of four-year development plans at the national, departmental and municipal level are a crucial step in Colombia's political planning process and drive the government's financial and programmatic planning. A total of 2,636 members of ethnic minority communities including 1,014 Afro-Colombian leaders and 1,622 indigenous leaders participated in the planning process.

➢ ACIP continued to support the inclusion of the ethnic minority issues in the municipal development plans of Quibdó, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Medellín, and in the departmental development plans of Guajira, Cauca, San Andrés and Chocó. This is the first time that ethnic minority issues were included in the municipal development plans of six capital cities and four departments with significant indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. This is also the first time that Cartagena allocated a specific budget for Afro-Colombian communities.

➢ ACIP supported ethnic minority communities, as well as the departmental government of Chocó and the municipal government of Quibdó, to conduct the first-ever Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) processes for two of the above mentioned development plans. FPIC is a mechanism designed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and implemented in several countries around the world to safeguard the rights of ethnic

minority communities and to allow these communities to contribute to policies, laws and projects that affect their territory.

➢ ACIP conducted an analysis of employment indicators in the Program's target cities to better focus efforts to increase employment and income generation opportunities for the Afro-Colombian and indigenous population. The analysis allowed the team to begin defining key business sectors, identify target neighborhoods or geographic areas for intervention, and to work closely with the municipal governments on their local employment plans in these nine cities.

➢ ACIP published a vocational training annual program statement (APS) on June 30 and will receive and evaluate proposals to implement vocational training activities in the nine target cities.

➢ ACIP supported the National Institute for Rural Development (INCODER) in land formalization initiatives that resulted in collective land titles to the Makankamaná community council in San Basilio de Palenque in the municipality of Mahates and to the community council of la Boquilla in a ceremony held during the Summit of the Americas, which was presided by Presidents Santos and Obama. These collective titling processes resulted in 14,674 beneficiaries on 3,921 hectares of land. While in the Pacific region the GOC has recognized Afro-Colombian community councils and their right to hold collective land titles since 1993, the Makankamaná and la Boquilla community councils were the first Afro-Colombian community councils to be recognized and granted collective land titles in the Caribbean region.

➢ ACIP supported the regional organizations and traditional authorities of the collective territories in adjusting their life plans and ethno-development plans with 38 Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations.

➢ In order to measure progress in organizational strengthening, ACIP developed and refined a tool called the Ethnic Organizational Capacity Assessment (EOCA). ACIP piloted the EOCA tool with one Afro-Colombian and one indigenous organization to ensure that the tool employs a differentiated approach. The first trials were held with 20 leaders of the Villarrica Women's network in Cauca and with the Community Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN) in the municipality of Tadó, Chocó.

➢ ACIP held the first intercultural dialogue in coordination with the Secretary of Culture of Cali. The event took place in the district of Aguablanca. More than 500 youth and 50 small business owners from the district held a dialogue with the renowned Afro-Colombian band Choquibtown. The event was held during Afro-Colombian Week and fostered intercultural exchange among youth (Afro and mestizo) through multicultural business initiatives, music and dance. Positive media coverage of the event showed to a wider audience the contributions that Afro-Colombians have made to Colombian culture, particularly in music.

➢ ACIP supported the Afro-Descendent Association of Santa Marta and Magdalena, the Mayor of Santa Marta and the Governor of Magdalena in the celebration of Afro-Colombian Week in the city of Santa Marta. ACIP promoted cultural, artistic and academic events in schools with the participation of nearly 500 students as well as teachers and researchers in ethnic and cultural themes. ACIP also supported an Afro-Colombian musical

show in the city's main park with the participation of traditional dance groups from the department of Magdalena and from San Basilio de Palenque.

➢ ACIP supported the Insular Cultural Expressions Market, one of the activities that best reflects the cultural expressions of Colombia. This event takes place annually in the archipelago of San Andrés and aims to promote musical culture, interaction and trade amongst the archipelago's artists. The market promotes the sale and purchase of local music among the islands. This year, 35 cultural entrepreneurs and 30 musical groups participated in the market.

➢ ACDI/VOCA responded to USAID's request to reformulate the Year One Work Plan and resubmitted it on June 7. It was approved by the agreement officer (AO) on June 21. As a by-product of the planning process, ACIP management also identified the need to make several adjustments to the strategic approach, to be developed jointly with USAID over the next two months as part of a refocused program strategy.

➢ Subawards this quarter emphasize support in the inclusion of ethnic issues in the municipal and departmental development plans, participation of ethnic communities in the development of the plans, and institutional support to the public sector as well as Afro-Colombian and indigenous community organizations.

III.   ACTIVITIES BY RESULT

RESULT ONE: IMPROVED GOC GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

1.1 EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THREE PRIORITY GOC POLICIES FOR AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

1.1.1   FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSULTATION LAW

Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) is a fundamental right and responsibility granted to ethnic groups that allows them to participate in political decisions that affect their communities. The FPIC mechanism was created by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and further recognized by Colombia's Constitutional Court and legal code. In Colombia, FPIC is led by the Ministry of Interior, which must consult with and receive prior approval from territorial authorities prior to the implementation of any new projects planned on their land or before the ratification of any legislation that may affect their communities. However, until now, the GOC has failed to effectively apply FPIC to most administrative measures. Exceptions include the inclusion of FPIC in the design of the 2010-2014 National Development, and more recently, the ACIP-supported FPIC processes carried out in Chocó and Quibdó (described below).

The Program achieved a major accomplishment during the quarter in supporting ethnic minority communities, as well as the governments of Chocó and Quibdó, to carry out the first-ever FPIC processes for departmental and municipal development plans. The design and approval of four-year development plans at the national, departmental and municipal level is a crucial step in Colombia's political planning process and drives the government's financial and programmatic planning; therefore, consultation with ethnic minority communities is required to ensure that their needs are met in the planning process. This quarter, ACIP directly supported ethnic minority communities in Chocó (86 percent Afro-Colombian and 12 percent indigenous) and Quibdó (93 percent Afro-

Colombian) in the FPIC process for their development plans. ACIP improved community participation exercises and provided assistance to the sub-national governments in presenting their development plans to the ethnic communities, which in turn, allowed these two governments to approve their plans with the communities' consent. This represents an important achievement as it guarantees the incorporation of ethnic issues in the departmental and municipal governments' public policies, projects and programs. Additionally, ACIP is working to systemize the methodology that it applied in Chocó and Quibdó in order to replicate this in future FPIC processes.

1.1.2 INCLUSION OF AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN COLOMBIAN GENDER POLICIES

The GOC's Council for Gender Equality is tasked with designing public policy that specifically addresses women's needs. In order to more fully address the entire female population, the Council for Gender Equality decided to incorporate the perspective of Afro-Colombian and indigenous women. ACIP provided technical assistance to the Council in order to establish a methodology that allows for the effective participation of ethnic minority females in public policymaking.

As a result of this support, Afro-Colombian women presented proposals to strengthen or include gender equality in the following public policy areas: 1) the right to political and social participation and representation, 2) land rights, 3) protection in conflict zones, 4) economic opportunities, employability and productive development, and 5) the right to cultural identity.

ACIP supported indigenous women in organizing a technical committee with the participation of female representatives of the main indigenous organizations in the country in order to review the government's compliance with the Constitutional Court Orders that directly affect their communities. These include: Order 092 (protecting the rights of women) and Order 004 (indigenous peoples). Based on their review, the women proposed two initiatives to improve the government's compliance with these Constitutional Court Orders. First, the creation of a "social map" detailing problems faced by indigenous women in different geographic areas that should be included in public policy for gender equality and in the National Commission for Human Rights housed in the Ministry of Interior. Second, the development of a work plan that will ensure that public policy for indigenous women is presented at the regional level in a participatory and concerted manner.

1.1.3 PROTECTION OF LAND IN ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

ACIP met with the new director of the INCODER to present the agreement that the Program had defined with Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities regarding the systemization of INCODER's collective land title files. As a result of the meeting, ACIP and INCODER created a technical work plan that is nearly ready to be implemented. Prior to initiating work as outlined in the technical work plan, INCODER must first define how this process will complement the general systemization and filing improvement project that it is currently implementing and second it must define what sort of contracting mechanism will be used.

This quarter, ACIP also worked with the Land Restitution Unit and the Victims' Unit to define how the Program will support a public policy that allows ethnic communities to reclaim their rights, especially land rights. ACIP supported the GOC in designing and validating a methodology to collect information about damages and infringements on property rights that ethnic minorities have suffered as a result of the armed conflict.

1.2 BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES FOR ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

1.2.1 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED

During the third quarter, ACIP supported the Presidential Program for Afro-Colombian Communities and the Presidential Program for Indigenous Communities. These are the top national level Colombian institutions working to promote pro-ethnic minority strategies.

ACIP worked with the Presidential Program for Indigenous Communities to support the FPIC Law through discussions with academics, business people and indigenous communities; and to review and evaluate life plans (*planes de vida*) in several regions in order to identify weaknesses in their structure, content, concrete proposals, and plans for State resource management allocated to indigenous territories. Additionally, ACIP agreed to support the Presidential Program in holding five regional debates on mining and its effect on indigenous communities. The academic, business and public sectors will participate in the debates and they are expected to provide information that the Presidential Program can use in regulating the mining code.

ACIP supported the Presidential Program for Afro-Colombian Communities in the identification of three fundamental areas that require institutional strengthening to promote public policies directed towards Afro-Colombian communities at the national and regional level: 1) Evaluate the administrative capacity of municipalities with a high percentage of Afro-Colombian population to implement pro-minority public policies and to use a differentiated approach in project planning and implementation 2) introduce national-level public policies to the departmental and municipal level by conducting information workshops and events and through coordination exercises with ethnic organizations and communities to ensure that they are aware of these policies, 3) support the 2013 World Mayor's Summit by hiring two consultants. One consultant will help manage logistics while the other consultant will promote media coverage of the event.

1.2.2 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED

ACIP focused much of its attention this quarter in R-1.2.2. ACIP continued to support the inclusion of the ethnic minority issues in the municipal development plans of Quibdó, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Medellín, and in the departmental development plans of Guajira, Cauca, San Andrés and Choco. This is the first time that the ethnic minority issues were included in the municipal development plans of six capital cities and four departments with significant indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations. This is also the first time that Cartagena allocated a specific budget for Afro-Colombian communities (valued at USD 4.5 million).

1.3 BUILDING THE ADVOCACY CAPACITY OF KEY AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS

1.3.1 NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

ACIP began supporting three Afro-Colombian organizations and the leading indigenous organization at the national level during the third quarter.

The National Conference of Afro-Colombian Organizations (CNOA) is an organization that brings together nearly 400 local civil society organizations (CSOs) throughout the country. ACIP supported CNOA in updating its strategic plan to prioritize participation and inclusion in development plans, and evaluation of public policy for Afro-Colombian communities. With ACIP's support, CNOA had an important impact on the inclusion of pro-Afro-Colombian public policies and budget allocation in the municipal development plans of Medellin, Bogotá, Cali and Cartagena.

The <u>Black Communities Process (PCN)</u> is an organization dedicated to creating spaces for co-existence among ethnic minority and communities and the general population, restitution of rights and protection for Afro-Colombian territories. The PCN pioneered the fight for recognition of the right to collective territories, which was later granted in the Colombian Constitution and in Law 70 of 1993. ACIP provided capacity building to PCN in leadership and in monitoring the State's compliance with Constitutional Court Order 005 as well as supported FPIC training events. ACIP supported a national meeting of community councils in Bogotá which resulted in a written proposal for the GOC on FPIC regulation, representation of Afro-Colombian communities before the government and monitoring the State's compliance with Constitutional Court Order 005.

The <u>National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)</u> represents 82 indigenous peoples and 62 regional and territorial organizations throughout the country. Its mission is to strengthen and support self-governance and autonomy among indigenous communities so that they are able to control their land and defend their human and collective rights. ACIP provided capacity building to systemize ONIC's history so that it can better tell its story. ACIP is also supporting the design of a comprehensive policy for indigenous communities, which ONIC will present to the GOC in August during its 30th anniversary. Finally, ACIP supported ONIC representatives who participated in the Social Summit, a meeting of indigenous communities from across the Americas which took place under the framework of the Summit of the Americas. At the Social Summit, the indigenous communities produced a declaration that was presented to the heads of State in attendance at the Summit of the Americas with concrete recommendations to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals for indigenous populations. The group also presented a document to the Organization of American States (OAS) asking it to better monitor international agreements that affect their communities, to create an advisory committee within the OAS to monitor rights protection for indigenous communities, and proposed a FPIC summit for the Americas.

1.3.2   REGIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

There were no activities in R 1.3.2 during the quarter as CSO strengthening activities will be implemented once the Program has finalized the selection process for beneficiary CSOs. The Program has already identified the national level organizations with which it will work and will release a request for proposals next quarter to identify local level CSOs. ACIP will select organizations that work in prioritized areas including: Women and Youth, Discrimination, Inclusion, Ethnic Communities-State Dialogue, and Monitoring of Public Policy Implementation.

1.4 IMPROVED QUALITY OF INFORMATION AND MONITORING ON POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

During Q4, ACIP worked with the National Statistics Department (DANE) to revise the methodology it uses to collect self-identification information about ethnicity in its censuses. This revised methodology will be used in the Third National Agricultural Census to be conducted in 2013 and will later be revised a second time before it is applied in the 2015 National Population Census.

RESULT TWO: INCREASED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRO-COLOMBIANS AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

2.1 ESTABLISH LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PLANS

During the third quarter, ACIP conducted an analysis of employment indicators in the Program's target cities to better focus efforts to increase employment and income generation opportunities for the Afro-Colombian and indigenous population. The analysis allowed the team to begin defining key business sectors, identify target neighborhoods or geographic areas for intervention, and to

work closely with the municipal governments on their local employment plans in these nine cities. The study's main findings and ACIP's plan to address unemployment in the target cities are detailed in the chart below:

City	Total Population	Afro-Colombian	Indigenous	Unemploy-ment	Targeted Sectors	Targeted Neighborhoods or Areas	Est. Job Creation (4 years)	Est. hiring for target population during Year 2
Quibdó	112,886	93%	7.3%	18.9%	contact centers, business tourism, and clothing and textiles (to produce goods for the public sector)	Barrio Kennedy, San Vicente and Comuna Norte	3000 jobs	500 hired
Cali	2,269,630	26.5%	n/a	14.6%	BPO, tourism, textiles, clothing and fashion, chocolates and sweets, software production, auto parts, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	Aguablanca	10,000 jobs	1000 hired
Barranquilla	1,112,889	13.17%	0.08%	9.2%	BPO/contact center, retail, infrastructure and logistics, and food processing	Comunas 8 and 13	2,800 jobs	550 hired
Cartagena	895,400	35.67%	0.16%	9.8%	tourism, infrastructure and logistics, oil and gas	Northern Zone, the Industrial Zone, the Insular Zone and la Ciénaga de la Virgen	2000 jobs	500 hired
Riohacha	169,311	26.40%	18.90%	12.20%	mining, fishing and tourism	n/a	3180 jobs	80 hired
Santa Marta	414,387	7.40%	0.90%	9.3%	food processing and tourism	Occidente y Barrio Abajo	n/a	100 hired
San Andrés	55,426	5.43%	n/a	9.3%	fishing and tourism (hotels)	All areas	n/a	50 hired
Bogotá	6,778,691	1.44%	0.22%	10.7%	opportunities for target population	Suba, Kennedy and Bosa	n/a	200 hired
Medellín	2,219,861	6.21%	0.13%	13.9%	Construction, health tourism, textile and clothing	Comunas 4, 8, 10 and 12	n/a	500 hired

2.2 EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION INITIATIVES

ACIP will conduct vocational training, placement and follow up, and strengthening of ethnic microenterprises through an APS to achieve the employment creation and income generation targets of the program. ACIP published the APS on June 30 and will receive and evaluate proposals to implement vocational training in the nine target cities.

ACIP held work sessions with the ethnic minority communities in the nine target cities to develop evaluation criteria for the proposals. The communities identified relevant issues to be included in the evaluation for sustainability, such as, linking organizations and ethnic communities in proposal design, providing capacity building, and incorporating diversity strategies.

The Annual Program Statement targets geographic areas with majority Afro-Colombian and indigenous population which tend to have the highest levels of poverty in the country. Potential bidders have six months to respond to the APS, which will provide USD 3.4 million to promote employment among ethnic minorities in the target cities. ACIP expects to achieve leveraged funding for each project from the public and private sector valued at 30 percent or greater of the total donated (approximately an additional USD 1.1 million). The training programs will be conducted in coordination with employers to ensure that those who successfully complete the vocational training will be hired for a period of at least six months. ACIP expects to approve the first projects by the end of July.

2.2.2 DIVERSITY POLICIES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS

ACIP signed an agreement with the National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI), in the city of Cali, for the implementation of a corporate Ethnic Diversity and Inclusion Policy by two companies (Eficacia and Carvajal S.A.). Also in Cali, ACIP is working with the outsourcing company SIMOUT to implement activities that promote and strengthen Afro-Colombian businesses. One of these activities was the design of a mentoring program in strategic planning for Afro-Colombian business owners. ACIP reached an agreement with Eficacia, Carvajal S.A. and SIMOUT to hire 200 people from ethnic minority populations, upon successful completion of the vocational training in Program Year Two.

Finally, in collaboration with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, ACIP recruited one additional business (Royal Hotel) to sign the Diversity and Inclusion Agreement, bringing the total number of signatory businesses to 27.

2.4 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHNIC TERRITORIES

2.4.1   VALUE CHAIN INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE AND PROFITABLE USE OF PRODUCTIVE AND NATURAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE WITHIN COMMUNAL TERRITORIES

During the third quarter, ACIP identified nine distinct value chains to be strengthened in regions where the program operates within the collective (see chart below). ACIP is designing value chain strengthening interventions and will present them to USAID next quarter.

SELECTED VALUE CHAINS TO RECEIVE PROGRAM SUPPORT

REGION	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITY	VALUE CHAIN	ORGANIZATION
CARIBE	Cartagena	Afro-Colombians	Artisanal Fishing	Consejo Comunitario La Boquilla
CHOCO	Several	Afro-Colombians	Rice	COCOMACIA
CHOCO	Bojaya, Medio Atrato and Quibdó	Afro-Colombians	Forestry	Cocomacia and Espave
CHOCO	Quibdó	Afro-Colombians	Cocoa	Pacifico Productivo
SIERRA NEVADA	Riohacha, Dibulla	Kogui Indigenous Population	Coffee	Cabildo Kogui
SIERRA NEVADA	Dibulla, Riohacha	Indigenous	Cocoa	Cabildo Wiwa
SIERRA NEVADA	Fundación, Aracataca	Indigenous	Coffee	Cabildo Arhuaco
CAUCA	Caldono	Indigenous	Blackberry	Cabildo Indígena
CAUCA	Inza	Indigenous	Oil	Cabildo Yakiba
CAUCA	Inza	Indigenous	Corn	Cabildo Gaitana
CAUCA	Suarez, Santander, Buenos Aires	Afro-Colombians	Cocoa / Agroforestry	Community Councils
CAUCA	VillaRica, Puerto Tejada, Caloto, Guachene, Miranda, Corinto, Padilla	Afro-Colombians	Cocoa / Agroforestry	Community Councils

RESULT THREE: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE IN ETHNIC TERRITORIES

3.1 SITE SELECTION AND DEFINITION OF SUPPORT PLAN

ACIP signed agreements with the communal authorities and with ethnic territories in Cauca, Chocó, La Guajira and Sierra Nevada detailing the communities' needs and expectations as well as the prioritized activities to be carried out by the Program. Agreements were signed with the Wayuu of La Guajira, the Kogui, Arhuaco, Wiwa and Kankuamo of the Sierra Nevada and with three Afro-Colombian community councils and four indigenous organizations of Chocó. Through the signing of these agreements, ACIP agreed to support 20 projects that are under design by 54 Afro-Colombian and indigenous territorial organizations in the Sierra Nevada and Chocó. In the department of Cauca, ACIP is still defining the projects that it will support with the Afro-Colombian communities and with the indigenous in Northern Cauca and expects to finalize this process during the next quarter.

3.2 IMPROVE ETHNIC LIFE PLANS AND INTEGRATE WITH TERRITORIAL PLANS

ACIP supported 24 municipal governments in the departments of Guajira, Cauca and Chocó in designing their development plans through a participatory process with indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. A total of 2,636 members of ethnic minority communities including 1,014 Afro-Colombian leaders and 1,622 indigenous leaders participated in the process.

At the same time, ACIP supported 38 regional Afro-Colombian organizations and traditional authorities of indigenous collective territories in adjusting their life plans and ethno-development plans. The most important achievements are detailed below.

➢ With the Indigenous Association of Northern Cauca (ACIN), the Program prioritized 12 life plans for the collective territories that form a part of ACIN.
➢ In the department of Chocó, ACIP supported the general assembly of the Regional Indigenous Council of Chocó, and two regional Awa organizations (ASOREWA, and FEDEROREWA). At the assembly, the indigenous communities defined their strategies to adjust their life plans in coordination with the indigenous traditional authorities. Thanks to these exercises, the activities included in the life plans and the ethnic rights safeguard plans were incorporated in the municipal development plans.
➢ ACIP also made progress in achieving coordination and co-financing agreements among different indigenous communities to address common issues.

3.3 BUILD HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

ACIP supported organizational strengthening with regional organizations and ethnic territories in the four rural regions where the program operates during the third quarter. ACIP implemented organizational strengthening activities with the following entities:

➢ The Kogui, Wiwa, Kankuamo and Arhuaco (Sierra Nevada) communities;
➢ the ASOREWA, FEDOREWA and CRICH indigenous organizations;
➢ the COCOILLO, ASOCASAN, COCOMOPOCA and COCOMACOIRO (Chocó) Afro-Colombian community councils; and
➢ The Permanent Committee of the Wayuu (La Guajira).

In order to measure progress in organizational strengthening, ACIP developed and refined a tool called the Ethnic Organizational Capacity Assessment (EOCA) that will be used to establish a baseline survey of organizational capacity among ethnic groups. ACIP piloted the EOCA tool with

one Afro-Colombian and one indigenous organization to ensure that the tool employs a differentiated approach. The first trials were held with 20 leaders of the Villarrica Women's network in Cauca and with the Community Council of Alto San Juan (ASOCASAN) in the municipality of Tadó, Chocó. ACIP tested the EOCA tool and defined the organizational strengthening plan with both organizations. ACIP also reached an important agreement with the Community Council Association of Cartagena (ASOCOC) to carry out organizational strengthening activities with the 24 member community councils. Specifically, the support will focus on managing collective land titles.

3.4 STRENGTHEN COORDINATION AND CONFIDENCE BETWEEN GOC ENTITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN ETHNIC TERRITORIES

ACIP worked in 27 municipalities with ethnic territories to support a collective process in designing and consulting the municipal development plans.

Specifically, ACIP developed coordination activities with the municipal governments to jointly manage projects that were included in the life plans, ethno-development plans and in the municipal development plans. ACIP reviewed proposals to improve governance with the Wayuu communities in the municipalities of Uribia, San Juan del Cesar and Manaure.

ACIP worked with national level entities to develop a proposal to adjust the methodology and criteria used by *Red Unidos* to incorporate a differentiated approach for the indigenous communities of the Sierra Nevada. This proposal will be submitted to USAID next quarter.

ACIP also organized coordination activities between the State and the communities regarding land formalization cases in ethnic territories (detailed below).

3.5 COLLECTIVE TERRITORY LAND TITLING

The most important result in terms of land formalization in the third quarter was the collective titling to the Makankamaná community council in San Basilio de Palenque in the municipality of Mahates and to the community council of la Boquilla in Cartagena. These two collective titling processes resulted in 14,674 beneficiaries on 3,921 hectares of land and were the first Afro-Colombian community councils to be recognized by the State and to receive collective land titles in the Caribbean region. These two communities were chosen to initiate collective land titling due to their historic importance: San Basilio de Palenque is considered the first free town of the Americas (the first community to declare itself free of slavery) and was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. La Boquilla is located close to the urban area of Cartagena and its people face pressure from expansion of the tourism industry and construction in general. In addition to assuring protection for the community's land rights, this collective titling process in the rural area of Cartagena opens the door for other threatened communities to request that the GOC grant them collective land titles.

In the other regions covered by the Program, ACIP worked with INCODER to hold coordination sessions with Afro-Colombian and indigenous organizations to prioritize land formalization cases for 2012. The chart below summarizes the current collective titling processes in target districts.

LOCATION	ETHNIC COMMUNITY	FORMALIZATION PROCESS	AREA	BENEFICIARIES	OBSERVATION
Maicao (Guajira)	Indigenous Wayuu Communities: Wlijitsmana, Purikumana, Siten,	Creation of 13 Wayuu collective territories on ancestral land.	4,500 has	2,500 people 500 families	INCODER has received 30 requests for the creation of

	Tarourumana, Marrian, Jaturuy, San Fernando, Siyasulu, Rinconada, Zarrulumana, Puipurén, Cocoma´Ana, La Paz	.			collective territories in Maicao
López de Micay (Cauca)	Afro-Colombians Community Council of Blacks of Río Naya	Titling of collective territories	100,000 has	18,386 people 3,798 families	Request submitted in 1997. Granting this title would comply with CIDH and the Constitutional Court.
López de Micay (Cauca)	Indigenous Community. Eperara Siapidara Cabildo de Joaquincito	Expansion of collective territory	50,000 has	184 people 41 families	Request submitted in 1997. Granting this title would comply with CIDH and the Constitutional Court.
Santa Marta, Aracataca Foundation (SNSM)	Kogui and Arhuaco Indigenous groups.	Expansion of the six areas of the Koguí Malayo – Arhuaco collective territory.	48,000 has	TBD number of families in these two sectors.	This titling would allow the GOC to meet its promises that have not been addressed in many years. Potential for future 160,110 has expansion.
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Arhuaco Indigenous Group. Cabildo Arhuaco	Expansion of the Arhuaco collective territory in four sectors.	30,000 has	TBD number of families in these four sectors.	This titling would allow the GOC to meet its promises that have not been addressed in many years. Potential for future 178,000 has expansion.
Valledupar (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta)	Indígenas Kankwamo Cabildo Kankwamo	Expansion of Kankwamo Collective Territory.	3.000 has	TBD number of families	This titling would allow the GOC to meet its promises that have not been addressed in many years. Potential for future 60,000 has expansion.
Cartagena (zona norte)	Community Councils of: – Puerto Rey – Tierra Baja – Arroyo de Piedra	Titling of three collective territories	89,254 has	3,368 people 665 families	Agreement between INCODER and the Community Council Association *Mi Tambo*. Request submitted on July 3, 2011.

In total, the Program will support INCODER in administrative and judicial procedures required to issue collective property titles to 16 indigenous and four Afro-Colombian territories. The mentioned activities will formalize 324,754 hectares and benefit 6,000 families.

3.6 STRATEGIC PROJECTS TO STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

ACIP led participatory exercises with traditional authorities and communities to prioritize land management and self-governance projects. The activities identified potential priority projects (detailed in the chart below) that will be presented to USAID to begin next quarter.

PROJECTS TO PRESENT TO USAID	
Cauca	Association of Indigenous Groups of the Central Zone (Genaro Sánchez) of the CRIC.
	Cultural Identity and Biological Diversity Conservation Project with the Association of Indigenous Groups of Nasachacha in the municipality of Páez
	Technical assistance for the development of the Intercultural Indigenous Health System of the Misak, Silvia indigenous group.
	Wastewater treatment plant for the agro-industrial center of the Guambia indigenous community and of the Mama Dominga de Silvia Hospital.
La Guaijira and Sierra Nevada	Educational Strengthening Project with the Wiwa community through the Wiwa Yugumaiun Bunkwanarrwa Tayrona Indigenous Organization.
	Food Security Project and Leadership Building Project for Indigenous Women in the Arhuaca community.
Caribbean Coast	Collective Land Rights Project with the Community Councils Association of Cartagena.
Choco	Food Security Project with the following indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups: FEDEOREWA, CRICH, COCOMOPOCA and COCOMACIA.

RESULT FOUR: INCREASED RESPECT FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

During the third quarter, ACIP evaluated regional and national proposals, selecting the activities that best promote and raise awareness about Afro-Colombian and indigenous realities. ACIP identified capacity building exercises to implement with the communities in order to improve their visibility in the regional, national and local media and to improve the promotion of cultural expressions. ACIP participated in National Afro-Colombian Month through commemorative events and intercultural exchanges with ethnic minority communities.

4.1 INCREASE RESPECT FOR AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE AMONG THE COLOMBIAN MAJORITY

4.1.1   BUILD THE AWARENESS OF JOURNALISTS, MEDIA AND THOUGHT LEADERS AROUND ISSUES OF RACE, ETHNICITY, CULTURE AND DISCRIMINATION

ACIP, together with the Association of Afro-Colombian Journalists (APA), designed a training program to benefit 400 Afro-Colombian media professionals in the nine cities covered by the Program during the first year. The training consists of knowledge-building of the reality of Afro-Colombian communities and the correct use of information about this population as well as technical training in the use of communications tools and software. After completing the training, ACIP will publish a column in the Colombian magazine *Ébano* (the most popular and highest quality Afro-Colombian magazine in the country) over a 12-month period to publicize the content developed by the 400 training participants related to Afro-Colombian reality. Apart from the magazine, ACIP expects to produce 800 communications pieces covering Afro-Colombian issues. This activity will begin next quarter.

ACIP has partnered with the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC) to provide media training to indigenous journalists and media professionals. CRIC was selected as a key partner due to its strength and experience in managing indigenous media communications and because it leads the Indigenous Broadcasting Network (AMCIC). The CRIC will hold workshops with indigenous journalists and media professionals from La Guajira, Sierra Nevada, Chocó and Cauca in the cities of Maicao, Quibdó, Popayán and Cauca. ACIP expects to train 40 indigenous media professionals and strengthen at least five indigenous media outlets during the first year of the training program.

4.1.2   AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS THAT PROMOTE ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY

Due in part to a history of poor governance in the region, Chocó has among the lowest development indicators in the country. Over seventy-eight percent of the population lives below the poverty line and almost half live in extreme poverty. It has the second highest rate of infant mortality (46 deaths per 100 live births) in the country, and only 25 percent of the population has access to running water while just 12 percent has access to sewage services. However, the new departmental government has strong legitimacy, with leaders committed to eliminating corruption, improving the government's credibility and strengthening processes of real participation and social governance.

ACIP is supporting the departmental government in one of its greatest challenges: changing the mentality of the Chocoana society on how it views the State, its principles and values, and how it views itself. The government has designed a campaign called "*Un Nuevo Chocó Para Vivir*" that aims to improve perceptions and create a new identity and self-image of the Chocoana society. ACIP plans to support this campaign and will submit its support plan to USAID next quarter.

4.1.3   IDENTIFY ETHNIC ROLE MODELS AND DEVELOP MATERIALS THAT TELL THEIR STORIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIETY

The participation of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities in the nation's history has been largely unknown; the leading role played by these communities has not been given the recognition it deserves. Ethnic minority leaders, heroes and heroines are not included in the commonly accepted "History of Colombia" and the contributions they make even today go largely unnoticed.

To address this issue, *La Fundación Color de Colombia* has worked over the last ten years to promote visibility of Afro-Colombians in the media and in academia across socio-economic groups. Since 2011, the foundation has worked with leading Colombian newspaper, *El Espectador*, in publishing a special edition highlighting the "12 Afro-Colombians of the Year". ACIP is working with the foundation to support a special national-level event to publicize this recognition with celebrities and expanded media coverage. In preparation for the event, ACIP will hold a meeting with leaders from the public and private sector during which the selected Afro-Colombian leaders will tell their stories and speak about Afro-Colombian reality so that these business leaders and policy makers are able to show the reality of this population. ACIP has already designed this activity and the meeting will take place next quarter.

4.1.4   SUPPORT THE DESIGN, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF ETHNO-EDUCATION MATERIALS

ACIP held a series of meetings and planning workshops with the indigenous communities of Sierra Nevada, specifically with the *Organización Gonawindua Tayrona* and its audiovisual production center. The meetings led to an agreement to support the organization in developing a 10-chapter educational documentary.

4.1.5   PROMOTE CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

ACIP held the first intercultural dialogue in coordination with the Secretary of Culture of Cali. The event took place in the district of Aguablanca, where approximately a quarter of Cali's population lives and 46.2 percent of residents are Afro-Colombian. More than 500 youth and 50 small business owners from the district held a dialogue with the renowned Afro-Colombian band Choquibtown. The event was held during Afro-Colombian Week and fostered intercultural exchange among youth (Afro and mestizo) through multicultural business initiatives, music and dance. The event allowed youth from different backgrounds to interact and built pride in Afro-Colombian culture. Additionally positive media coverage of the event showed to a wider audience the contributions that Afro-Colombians have made to Colombian culture, particularly in music.

ACIP supported the Afro-Descendent Association of Santa Marta and Magdalena, the Mayor of Santa Marta and the Governor of Magdalena in celebrating Afro-Colombian Week in the city of Santa Marta. ACIP co-financed cultural, artistic and academic events in schools with the participation of nearly 500 students as well as teachers and researchers in ethnic and cultural themes. ACIP also provided strategic financial support to an Afro-Colombian musical show in the city's main park with the participation of traditional dance groups from the department of Magdalena and from San Basilio de Palenque. Groups of all ages, races and socio-economic backgrounds attended the event and the positive media coverage showed the importance of Afro-Colombians in a city where this population has been long underrepresented and underappreciated.

4.2 STRENGTHEN THE PROCESSES WHEREBY AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE, IDENTITY AND HISTORY IS PRESERVED

ACIP began working with the *Wayuu palabreros*, on an organizational capacity strengthening process to ensure fulfillment of the commitments included in the *Plan Especial de Salvaguardia del Sistema Normativo Wayuu* designed to protect the community's language. The language was granted Cultural Heritage status by UNESCO in 2005. This activity will be conducted under the Improved Knowledge Transfer and Investigation Program of the Ministry of Culture. Additionally, ACIP agreed to work with the Ministry of Culture to develop a strategy to preserve cultural heritage through activities with the *Asociacion de Parteras del Pacífico* (Pacific Midwives Association), independence celebrations and the San Pacho festival in Quibdó.

4.3 STRENGTHEN AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS, ENTERPRISES AND RECREATION

ACIP supported the Insular Cultural Expressions Market, one of the activities that best reflects the cultural expressions of Colombia. This event takes place annually in the archipelago of San Andrés and aims to promote musical culture and interaction and trade amongst the archipelago's artists. The market promotes the sale and purchase of local music among the islands. This year, 35 cultural entrepreneurs and 30 musical groups participated in the market. Over the next two months, ACIP will measure the impact in terms of signed contracts and commercial promotion of musical groups.

Additionally, ACIP worked with the *Universidad Nacional*, the only incubator for cultural and creative industries in Colombia (PRANA) and the Cultural Entrepreneurship Group of the Ministry of Culture to plan training workshops to benefit 30 cultural enterprises in three of the Program's target cities and to formalize cultural associations among Afro-Colombian and indigenous groups. Cultural enterprises include artisan, musical, dance, theater, audiovisual, gastronomy and other initiatives. These trainings will cover the "ABC of Cultural Entrepreneurship" and strengthen connections among communities.

4.4 STRENGTHEN CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND INITIATIVES THAT SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OF AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE

The Program determined the type of support that it will provide to the Secretaries of Culture of Chocó and la Guajira this quarter. These two departmental governments were selected for technical assistance because they have important Afro-Colombian and indigenous cultural heritage and therefore require strong public institutions that are able to coordinate and manage resources for cultural activities and preservation.

Specifically, with the Secretary of Culture of la Guajira, ACIP agreed to support the creation of a Departmental Cultural System. This system will collect data about the Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations in order to monitor their needs and manage budgetary resources for these populations.

ACIP met with the Secretary of Culture of Chocó and agreed to support the departmental government through technical training to improve the collection, monitoring and management of the "*Procultura*" tax. Currently, this tax is not being paid in full by the commercial establishments responsible for paying it (restaurants, motels and hotels) and the municipal governments do not contribute the 2 percent required by law to the fund. Consequently, the departmental governments do not have sufficient resources to support cultural activities. Chocó currently collects USD 67,000 per year; ACIP expects to support the government in increasing collection to USD 1.1 million annually.

IV.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

ACDI/VOCA received comments from USAID for the Program's Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) on March 29 and submitted a revised draft in June. In consultation with USAID, it was agreed that ACDI/VOCA would submit a second revised version in Quarter 4, to realign the indicators and goals with the redefined Program strategy and vision. Once the PMEP is resubmitted and approved by USAID, the indicators will be uploaded to USAID's Monitor Program and ACDI/VOCA will begin reporting M&E advances via this system. Following this exercise, in coordination with USAID and its implementing partner DevTech, the terms of reference for the baseline assessment will be finalized and the baseline assessment will be launched under a sub-contract issued by DevTech by late September.

V.   LOOKING FORWARD: ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE FORTHCOMING QUARTER

➢ ACIP will support the government in designing an ethnic path (*ruta étnica*) that will allow the State to apply protection measures in ethnic territories and a plan to publicize this information among the communities.
➢ ACIP will lead capacity building activities with community based organizations (ex. *ONIC, AFRODES, PCN, Organización de Jovenes* and *Redes de Mujeres*) to strengthen their ability to address their target communities' needs.
➢ ACIP will train indigenous communities in the FPIC mechanism so that they may negotiate with the GOC on key legislation, policies and projects that affect their communities.
➢ ACIP will train regional and municipal level public official on how to implement projects and policies with a differentiated approach for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities.
➢ ACIP will work in coordination with USAID and its other implementing partners to digitize INCODER's information system for rural property titles.

- ➢ ACIP will work with the National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI) to promote its Ethnic Diversity and Inclusion Policy.
- ➢ ACIP will provide vocational training in select cities (beginning with Barranquilla) to benefit ethnic minority population.
- ➢ ACIP will support value chains in ethnic territories.
- ➢ ACIP will support indigenous communities in improving their life plans and Afro-Colombian territorial communities in their ethno-development plans.
- ➢ ACIP will support INCODER in at least four processes of land formalization for collective territories in Cauca, Chocó and SNSM.
- ➢ ACIP will launch one self-identification (*autoreconocimiento*) campaign for Afro-Colombian target groups, most likely in Chocó.
- ➢ ACIP will work with Afro-Colombian communities to identify role models at the national level.
- ➢ ACIP will continue its work with the *Wayuu palabreros* (described above in result 4.2) and will support the Wayuu in disseminating information about their culture throughout the department of la Guajira using educational documentaries.
- ➢ ACIP will support the *Organización Gonawindua Tayrona* in translating the 10-chapter documentary about the culture of the indigenous of the Sierra Nevada to English and Spanish to facilitate its dissemination throughout the country and internationally (described above in result 4.1.4).