MOOC TATAMÁ-ASOSACAN Progress Report 2022



SMUS

Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico

ASOCASAN Territorio - Comunidad - Identidad

Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia

DAAD exceed Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst German Academic Exchange Service

USP

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

2 About us: Who are we? What do we do?

3 MOOC's objectives

4 SDGs to which the MOOC responds

5 Tatamá-ASOCASAN MOOC team

6 Activities conducted

7 Next steps

8 Conclusions

Introduction



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as Global Goals, are a set of 17 integrated and interrelated goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that humanity enjoys peace and prosperity by 2030.

In March 2022, in response to the invitation from the Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability – SMUS – to submit proposals for the development of Massive Online Courses (MOOCs), National Natural Parks of Colombia, the Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific -IIAP- and the Community Council of Alto San Juan - ASOCASAN-, grounded in the collaborative work they have been developing for more than a decade, decided to submit for consideration of SMUS the project entitled "From the territory: Pilot case of the collective management of a common territory Tatamá National Natural Park (PNN) - ASOCASAN Collective Territory input to the General Land Management Policy of Colombia".

The project was approved by SMUS, below we systematize some of the technical advances as of December 2022 and projections for 2023.

About us: Who are we? What do we do?

SMUS

The Global Center for Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS or GCSMUS) is one of the 12 Centers of Excellence for Exchange and Development (exceed) funded by the German Federal Ministry_

Environmental authority responsible for administering Colombia's National Natural Parks System and coordinating the country's National System of Protected Areas.

Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico

Develops research, produces information and knowledge of the Biogeographic Chocó, for public policy decision making, collective progress of the inhabitants of the region and consolidation of the cultural identity of black and indigenous peoples and peace.

It is an ethnic territorial organization located in Tadó, Chocó. Governed by Law 70/1993. Oriented to the administration, use and defense of the territory, community welfare from traditional practices and cosmovision.

We are organizations, teams and individuals committed to the conservation of nature and cultural diversity, respecting rights (human and nature's). We are convinced that collaborative work is fundamental to achieve sustainable, inclusive, resilient and peaceful territories.

MOOC's OBJECTIVES



Objective 1

Share the inter-institutional and community process of harmonization between ethnic and environmental planning instruments and their contribution to the formulation of the General Land Management Policy of Colombia in the period 2012-2021, a process to rebuild peace scenarios in the territory.

Objective 2

Propose a socio-environmental and intercultural methodological design for joint work between environmental authorities, academics and ethnic communities in the construction of a shared vision and territorial management from a differential approach to influence land-use planning instruments.

Objective 3

Socialize progress, challenges and proposals for the effective integration of natural and cultural diversity in public policies for land use planning, towards the achievement of equity, social inclusion and conservation of nature.

SDGs to which the MOOC responds











2022

Tatamá-ASOCASAN MOOC team



Gisela Paredes Leguizamón
.Zootechnician - Territorial Management
National Parks of Colombia
SMUS Researcher



Juan Carlos Troncoso-
Forestry Engineer Chief of the Tatamá National Natural Park

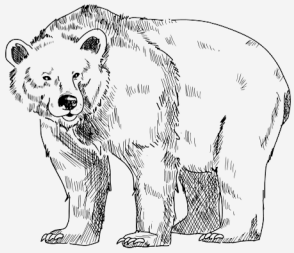


Aristarco Mosquera- Líder comunitario
Community Leader Coordinator
Community Council of Alto San Juan ASOCASAN

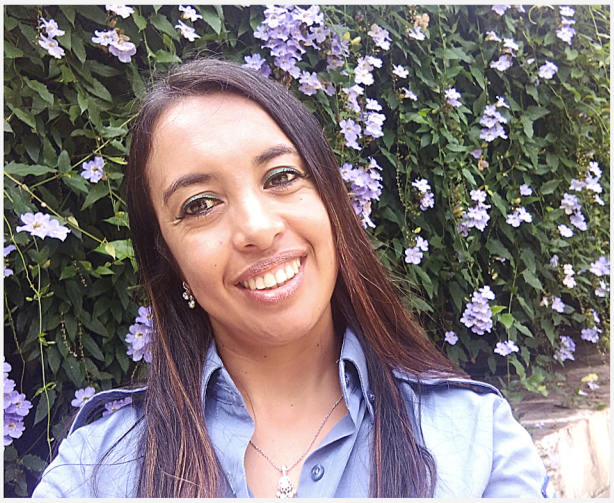


Jovanny Mosquera Pino
Researcher in territorial environmental planning Pacific Environmental Research Institute IIAP

2022



Tatamá-ASOCASAN MOOC team



Ruth Pineda-Ingeniera agroforestal
Agroforestry Engineer
Tatamá National Natural Park
Professional



Sayuri Matsuyama.
Anthropologist - Documentalist



Local experts: Francisca Nelly Mosquera, Luis Hernando Mosquera Martínez, Yanith Suleima Renteria Aragón, Heyler Serbando Moreno Palacios

Activities conducted



The design of the MOOC Tatamá-ASOCASAN, is based on an instructional model that has defined learning goals, contents, pedagogical methodology and evaluation processes, leading students to learn about the process and procedure for the integration of natural and cultural diversity in public policies of territorial planning in the Colombian case, as an input so that based on their own territorial context they are motivated to generate their own processes. In 2022, activities were developed in the territory to design the pedagogical base material: workshops, interviews, field trip routes, among others.

2022 results

6	16	3	2
workshops	interviews	field trips	Scripts: Content and didactic

Execution time

May to December 2022

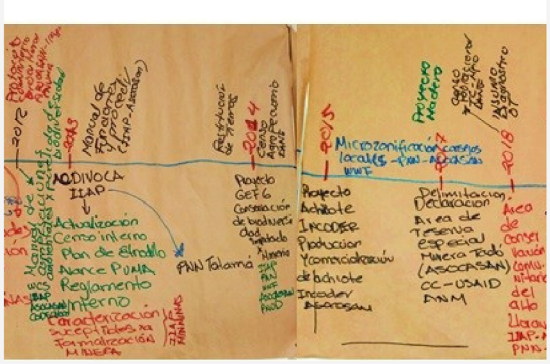
Workshops

The following is a general description of the events held, their objectives, number of attendees and products generated.



01. Project SMUS socialization

Objective: Socialize the project with ASOCASAN members, agree on participation strategy and work plan.
Number attending: 24 people. 15 men and 9 women.
Product: Work plan agreed upon.



02. TIME LINE

Objective: To elaborate a participatory timeline of the process related to ethnic rights, land use planning, environmental management, period 1995-2022.
Number attending: 23 people. 10 women and 13 men.
Product: Ethnic process timeline



03. Interviews and timeline

Objective: To complement the timeline and initiate interviews with local leaders on SDG 11 issues.
Number attending: 19 people. 9 women and 10 men.
Product: Timeline completed. Selection of characters, timeline and interview topics.

Workshops

The following is a general description of the events held, their objectives, number of attendees and products generated.



04. Conflicts in the territory

Objective: Participate in the socialization and feedback of the Territorial Administration System Policy -SAT- in the District of Tumaco, Colombian Pacific. Conduct interviews with community leaders.
Number of participants: 16 people. 10 men and 6 women.
Product: Public policy document with feedback and interviews.



05. Women and youth

Objective: To know the expectations and reflections of women and young people about the territory and development needs.
Number of participants: 51 people. 37 women and 14 men.
Product: Social mapping and prospective from community logic.



06. ASOCASAN Community Assembly

Objective: Socialize to the representatives of the 21 local Community Councils and the Board of Directors of ASOCASAN the progress of the MOOC and next steps.
Number attending: 122 people. 44 women and 78 men
Product: Legitimized the work for the community

Interviews

Diverse knowledge

There are different concepts and perceptions about territory and land use planning. Communities, teachers, municipalities, governments, environmental authorities, academics, producers, women, young people and public policy makers each have their own definition of territory and land use planning. Interviews were conducted in Quibdó and Tadó in Chocó, Tumaco Nariño and Bogotá with the ones identified as key people, recognized by the community and entities as expert leaders in their areas.



Interview with teacher Ana Mercedes Padilla de Caicedo.

Mama Menche, as Mrs. Ana Mercedes is known, well respected and valued for her wisdom, affection for the people and commitment to the territory, is a 96-year-old leader who shares in this video her life as an educator in different municipalities of the department of Chocó. She tells how daily life and the commercial, social and cultural life revolved around the Atrato River.

Field work routes

To live in the territory, observe it and walk through it to understand it



This MOOC not only analyzes theoretical information, or collects the voice of different inhabitants, technicians or authorities, it has endeavored to:
- Making some verification tours, on the farm where Manungara food sovereignty is managed and is an opportunity in the face of climate change and strengthening of identity.
- The realization of drone shots to show that it is a collective territory of a black community in Colombia, where it will be visualized how in the landscape coexist harmoniously communities and nature.
- The visit to the village of Carmelo, to show the form of occupation in a human settlement inside the rural land, also to Quibdó, capital of the department of Chocó.
- The taking of images of cultural events that are part of the heritage and identity, where the joy, the color, represent a way of being in front of life that has allowed to reaffirm the territoriality.



Drone shots of the collective territory taken by Jovanny Mosquera

Field work routes

To live in the territory, observe it and walk through it to understand it



Visit to Manungara. Documenting the MOOC by Sayuri Matsuyama



Corregimiento del Carmelo in Playa de Oro



Quibdó, a green city

Field work routes

Culture as a source of identity and territoriality



Paredes-Leguizamón, G; Mosquera-Pino, J; Troncoso-Saavedra, JC & Mosquera, A (Enero, 2023)

MOOC Tatama-ASOCASAN Progress Report 2022

Field work routes

Culture as a source of identity and territoriality



Woman in the San Juan river





San Pacho Festivities in Quibdó

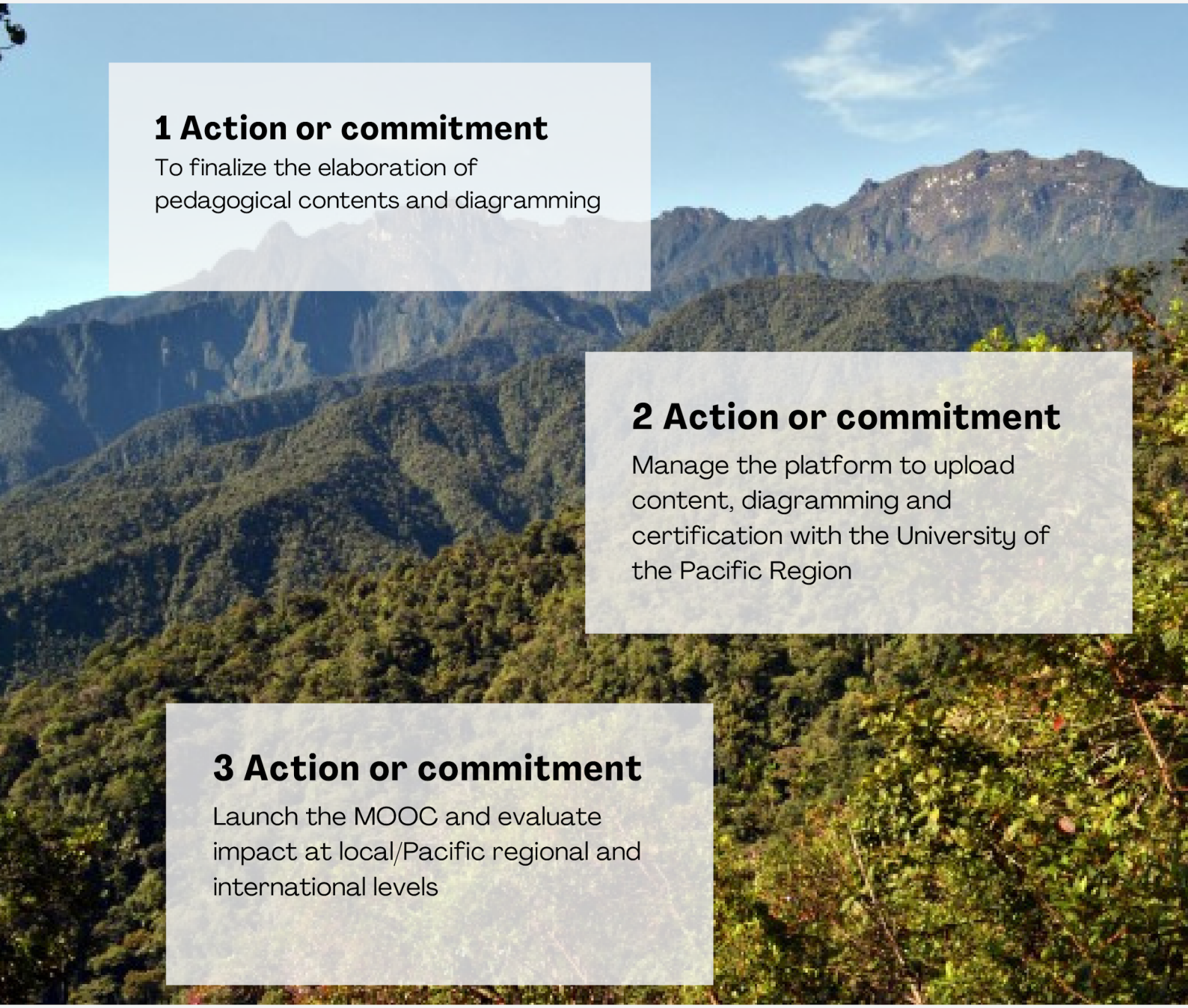


Bunde in Tadó

Paredes-Leguizamón, G; Mosquera-Pino, J; Troncoso-Saavedra, JC & Mosquera, A (Enero, 2023)

Next Steps

In 2022 we began the design and structuring of the contents of the MOOC Tatamá-ASOCASAN, 2023 the year of the launch of this course to the world. Much to share, much to learn, but above all the continuity of a multi-scale, community and inter-institutional process.



1 Action or commitment

To finalize the elaboration of pedagogical contents and diagramming

2 Action or commitment

Manage the platform to upload content, diagramming and certification with the University of the Pacific Region

3 Action or commitment

Launch the MOOC and evaluate impact at local/Pacific regional and international levels

Conclusions



In the implementation of the MOOC TATAMÁ-ASOCASAN project, conclusions have been ratified from the experience of territorial management, the lessons learned from the process of integrating protected areas, natural and cultural diversity in the processes and instruments of territorial planning and the challenges that this represents in the formulation of public policies and the possibilities of achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. We consider that these conclusions apply not only to this case but also to other contexts.

Nature and people matter	LLand use planning should recognize the importance of socio-environmental and cultural management of ethnic territories with ancestral biodiversity conservation practices and the planning of protected natural areas as a fundamental part of regional, national and global planning.
Community resilience / territoriality	Importance of the reunion of communities to discuss their territory, past, present and future based on realities such as biodiversity, conservation of natural resources and how they have managed their lives in the midst of armed conflict scenarios and have managed to maintain their presence in the territory with dignity and exercise autonomy.
Complementary management	SThe participation of the different organizations of the State as well as academic and community institutions is required, thinking in the same territory, articulating actions, harmonizing planning, this collaborative work is a fundamental input for the formulation and development of contextualized and effective public policies for land use planning.

The differential approach begins with the recognition of the territorial context (historical, socio-ecosystemic and cultural) and the existence of diverse forms of occupation and use of the territory. The understanding of territorial dynamics, which determine how to develop land-use planning processes and which instruments to use, is a key element of the differential approach.

Conclusions



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Integral vision and management of the territory	The fragmentation in territorial planning, where the urban is privileged over the rural and isolated from the ecosystemic and ethnic, perpetuates and exacerbates territorial gaps and reduces the possibility of adapting to climate change. All SDGs are fundamental for the achievement of inclusive, resilient and sustainable territories.
Work scales	All stakeholders in the territory make decisions at their different scales of action (property, community, municipal, departmental, regional and national), and are therefore jointly responsible for the proper occupation and use of the territory, for preventing and managing conflicts, and for harmonizing their planning. The short, medium and long term viability of the territory depends on all.
Language and dialogue of knowledges (diálogo de saberes)	EThere are different languages and dialects on the planet and in the territories. In order to advance in land-use planning, it is necessary to translate technical language to the context, in such a way that the possibilities of listening, teaching and learning are maximized. A call is made for transdisciplinarity and dialogue of knowledge, since there is knowledge in the communities, in different knowledge disciplines and in policy managers.

The approach is fundamental. The combination of ecosystem, irrigation management, urban/rural and rights-based approaches is crucial in the planning, development management and land management. Complementary to this is the attitude of collaborative work and the willingness to work as a team.



Thank you

Let’s continue on this journey of joint efforts, for the territories, for life, we count on you, because we can do more and better together!