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DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
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QUARTERLY REPORT Land For Prosperity

(January - March 2023)



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Margarita Domínguez is a community leader who was able to title her property in the village of Canutalito, in Ovejas, Sucre, thanks to a USAID-supported property sweep. On her property, she set up a small library, known as the El Nido de Letras, where she encourages the love of reading among children and adolescents. Land for Prosperity continues to support her endeavors through training on land administration issues so that she can pass it on to the students and women of Canutalito.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Agency for Rural Development	COVID-19	Disease caused by the novel Coronavirus of 2019	LOA	Life of Activity
Agrosavia	<i>Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria</i> (Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation)	CRC	Cauca Regional Environmental Authority	LRDP	Land and Rural Development Program
AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan	DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics	LTTA	Long Term Technical Assistance
AMUNORCA	<i>Asociación de Municipios del Norte del Cauca</i> (Association of Municipalities of Northern Cauca)	DIMAR	General Maritime Directorate	MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
ANT	<i>Agencia Nacional de Tierras</i> (National Land Agency)	DNP	National Planning Department	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ART	<i>Agencia de Renovación del Territorio</i> (Agency for Territorial Renovation)	DQA	Data Quality Assurance	NORC	University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center
Asoprocanor	Association of Cacao Producers Associations from Norte de Santander and Catatumbo	E3	USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	OACP	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
BSLP	Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscapes Plan	EDP	<i>Entidades de Derecho Público</i> (Public Sector Entities)	OCAD	<i>Órgano Colegiado de Administración y Decisión</i> (Decision-Making and Administrative Collegial Body)
CAR	<i>Corporación Autónoma Regional</i> (Regional Environmental Authority)	ELN	<i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>	MLO	Municipal Land Office (Oficina Municipal de Tierras)
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon	FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia	ROPR	<i>Registration Office for Public Records (Oficina de Instrumentos Públicos)</i>
CARSUCRE	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Sucre	FCF	Formalization Registration Forms	LRO	Regional Land Office (Oficina Regional de Tierras)
CDLO	Community Development Licit Opportunities (USAID/Colombia program)	Fedecacao	National Federation of Cacao Producers	PES	Payment for Environmental Services (Pagos por Servicios Ambientales)
CECAR	<i>Corporación Universitaria del Caribe</i> (Caribbean University Corporation)	FFD	Fixed Fee Deliverable	PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CGP	Contracts, Grants, and Procurement	FIP	Fundación Ideas para la Paz	PNIS	National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops
CLA	Collaborating, Learning and Adapting	FISO	Registration Form for Subjects of Land Regulation	POSPR	<i>Plan de Ordenamiento Social de la Propiedad Rural</i> (Social Management of Rural Property Plan)
CMDR	Municipal Council for Rural Development	FPIC	<i>Consulta previa</i> (Free, prior, and informed consent)	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
ComfaSucre	Sucre's Compensation Fund	GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	SENA	<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> (National Institute for Learning)
COP	Chief of Party	GLA	Global Land Alliance	SIMCI	Integrated Illicit Crops Monitoring System
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative	GOC	Government of Colombia	SMVC	<i>Sur del Meta y la vecindad del Parque Chiribiquete</i> (Southern Meta/Chiribiquete National Park)
CorMacarena	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Special Management Area of La Macarena	GVP	Gender and Vulnerable Populations	SNR	Superintendence of Notaries and Registers
CorpoAmazonia	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the South of the Amazon	ICA	Colombian Agricultural Institute	STTA	Short term technical assistance
CorpoNariño	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Nariño (Nariño Regional Environmental Authority)	IDEAM	<i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i> (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies)	URT	<i>Unidad de Restitución de Tierras</i> (Land Restitution Unit)
		IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		IGAC	<i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i> (Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute)	USG	United States Government
		JAC	<i>Junta de Acción Comunal</i> (community action board)	ZRF	<i>Zona de Reserva Forestal</i> (Forest Reserve Zone)
		LFP	Land for Prosperity Activity		



The Land for Prosperity Activity (“the Activity” or LFP), a five-year cost-plus-fixed-fee completion task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) II Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract, commenced implementation in September 2019, following up on accomplishments of USAID’s Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP), which ended the same month.

After four years of intense negotiations in Havana, Cuba, the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) signed a peace accord in the final months of 2016 to end more than 50 years of civil war. Central to the agreement’s commitments is strengthening land tenure security and rural livelihoods. This is the basis of the US government’s—through the Activity—continued collaboration with the GOC to facilitate land restitution, strengthen smallholder land rights, and mobilize the provision of public goods and services in historically neglected rural areas.

LFP’s Integrated Objectives

1. Advance massive land titling in rural areas along with continued land restitution support.
2. Strengthen local capacity to maintain formalized land transactions.
3. Strengthen land governance and economic development through strategic PPPs.

Land for Prosperity is predicated on the fundamental idea that improved access to land improves rural households’ livelihood and bases its implementation on two pillars: (1) contributing to the implementation of the 2016 Peace Accords, and (2) facilitating the reduction of illicit crops. The Activity relies on a set of guiding principles to ensure equity, efficiency, and sustainability.

LFP’s Guiding Principles

- Empower women, youth, victims, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations, and other historically marginalized groups
- Address environmental considerations and climate risks and adapt approaches— formalization models and PPP value chains—in environmentally sensitive areas, to promote sustainable resource management;
- Coordinate across the GOC, donor programs, communities, and the private sector;
- Engage USAID and GOC partners in high-level strategic discussions;
- Transfer knowledge, skills, abilities, and best practices for self-reliant scaling of results;
- Use locally informed strategies to enhance citizen security, including the safety of staff, partners, and beneficiaries;
- Use evidence from the regions to drive pragmatic policy reforms that streamline and simplify administrative norms and procedures.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Scenes from land tenure and rural development activities under the Land for Prosperity Activity, in the municipalities of Ataco (Tolima), Tumaco (Nariño), San Juan de Arama (Meta), and El Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar).





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Quarterly Highlights January - March 2023

The Land for Prosperity Activity (hereafter “the Activity” or “LFP”) supports USAID/Colombia with the twin objectives of contributing to peace and stability and expanding licit livelihood options while incentivizing illicit crop substitution. The Activity is sustainably improving conditions of conflict-affected rural households through the framework of technical components, guiding principles, and enablers.¹

¹ As stated in the Activity’s Work Plan, enablers are “credible, scalable, customizable, and sustainable models that help the Government of Colombia to strengthen state presence in underserved regions, combat illicit economies, and support rural transformation.”

	Q2	LOP Life of Project
Cases from parcel sweeps presented to ANT for validation 	3,478	22,038
Municipal/Regional Land Offices established 	3	40*
Land Titles delivered by Municipal & Regional Land Offices 	1,108	5,242
Funds mobilized to improve public services administered on properties titled through MLO/RLOs 	COP 3,044 M USD 1,1 M	COP 57,583 M USD 20,6 M
Public Private Partnerships established 	1	15
Funds mobilized through PPPs 	COP 10,525 M (USD 3,8 M)	COP 248,701 M (USD 89 M)
People trained and engaged to strengthen a culture of formal land ownership 	7,159	39,029

¹ For its calculation in dollars, Land for Prosperity will make the conversion using 1 dollar (USD) is equal to COP \$2,800

*See Annex A for LOP results

*Indicator LFP 11 adds only MLOs created and strengthened with the Activity support. The current progress of the indicator is 37 MLOs created.



Overcoming Challenges

Close coordination with partners and communities has been a fundamental aspect of Land for Prosperity since the beginning. These relationships allow the implementation of program activities to be carried out in the field and in rural municipalities despite complex scenarios and conditions in the regions with an active presence of armed actors and social conflicts. Colombia's National Land Agency continues to become an important partner in coordination with local authorities and law enforcement partners.

The Activity's coordination efforts have paid off as the parcel sweeps in the municipalities of Cáceres (Antioquia) and Ataco (Tolima) were completed with few challenges in terms of security. To continue consolidating experiences and best practices, LFP has been compiling, organizing and systematizing lessons learned (recommendations and good practices) for all stages of the process in Cáceres, Ataco, San Jacinto, Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras. These lessons learned are set to be integrated in the upcoming parcel sweeps in Tumaco, Santander de Quilichao, Sardinata, and Puerto Rico, all of which present considerable security challenges. Every week, LFP analyzes performance and compliance and makes adjustments to improve to avoid deviations from what was planned. An integrated operation system and guarantees for data quality are examples of actions stemming from these lessons learned.

In addition to coordination and risk assessment, LFP promotes training and better preparedness for partners and communities. One example of this in the reporting period is the training on Mine Risk Education (MRE) which reached 75 community managers in El Carmen de Bolívar. This training, although complex, contributes to risk management activities and prevention.

During the reporting period, 786 officials and consultants traveled, showing an increase of 41 percent compared to the same period in 2022. Of the 786 trips, 201 were made by staff members who traveled from the Bogotá office.

Security Overview by Region

During the reporting period, the main challenges came from road blockades and social protests. According to figures from the Ombudsman's Office, 214 cases of social conflict have been registered in the country in the first three months of 2023. On average, Colombia averages four protests per day, and some of these protests last for weeks.

At the end of January, the Bajo Cauca and Southern Córdoba regions were affected first by strikes and protests by the communities living in La Mojana. These protests blocked the Cauca-Montería road for a week. Then in March, the miners' strike lasted for almost three weeks, blocking the main road that connects Medellín with the Caribbean coast. This strike led communities into confinement resulting in riots, shortages, and even attacks on the municipal offices of Taraza, the burning of a tollbooth, and the incineration of at least seven vehicles. All public transport was suspended, and the situation forced the cancellation and rescheduling of several LFP activities.

In the Catatumbo Region, there was no impact on programmed activities. However, violent actions continue, and it remains the region with the highest number of kidnappings and attacks on the civilian population and public forces. The region with the second highest number of attacks is Northern Cauca, where confrontations between armed groups and attacks on police and military continue. This region registers the highest number of homicides associated with the conflict and criminal actions due to increased drug trafficking, and the most affected

municipalities are Caldon, Santander de Quilichao, Buenos Aires, and Suarez.

In Southern Meta and the areas around Chiribiquete, there was an increase in the control held by FARC dissidents over communities in Meta, Guaviare, and Caquetá. The strategy, it is inferred, is due to the government's announcement to begin talks for peace dialogues with illegal groups, and FARC dissidents have expressed their intention to be part of these dialogues. In March, the region's river flows increased due to the rainy season, and this could present concerns for upcoming activities and limit access to rural villages.

Tumaco has the highest number of landmine accidents, especially in the rural sector of Alto Mira and Frontera. There are expectations among the population regarding the National Government's announcement to begin peace talks with illegal groups.

In the Montes de María region, there were sporadic road blockades by some groups and associations, demanding non-compliance with the agreements reached, investment in infrastructure, and disagreements with new policies and reforms. This situation occurred on roads in Ovejas, Carmen de Bolívar, Malagana, and San Juan de Nepomuceno. However, these challenges did not affect mobility or LFP activities. There is a constant threat from the Clan del Golfo armed group, whose actions affect the entire region. Several leaders and inhabitants, in general, have denounced intimidation by the group, who extort contractors of civil works and cattle ranchers



"We want to contribute to generating incentives so that in Catatumbo, their properties are legally owned. It is a complex scenario but not impossible to improve the quality of life of the people, focused on a legal economy and the improvement of the land, so that they have legal products, which can impact the entire community."

Colonel John Robert Chavarro,
Police Commander of
Norte de Santander



COMPONENT I

Advancing Massive Land Titling

Land for Prosperity partners with land administration agencies and local government entities to implement Social Management of Rural Property Plans in rural municipalities. LFP-led massive land formalization pilots include the continued support for the land restitution process and promote inclusion, awareness, and empowerment of rural citizens. The component is also facilitating the involvement of private sector actors in the area of land titling and adapting pilot approaches for illicit crop substitution and other contextual features



"Up to 65 percent of Colombia's rural area lacks legalization, which has facilitated dispossession and allowed the property to fall into the hands of illegal actors. The Peace Accords spell out Integral Rural Reform, meaning education, roads, improvement of people's quality of life, and above all, legality. Land titling is a first step and establishes certainty for the people, so that the series of conflicts that have arisen do not occur."

-Gerardo Vega,
Director of the National Land Agency

Quarterly Highlights / January - March 2023



	Q2	LOP Life of Project
Cases from parcel sweeps delivered to ANT for validation	3,478	22,038
Hectares corresponding to parcels delivered to the ANT	65,428	415,256
Land titles delivered	45	67
Hectares corresponding to parcels titled under parcel sweeps	78	86



EARLY STAGE PARCEL SWEEP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS



MUNICIPALITY	1. STARTED WORK PREPARATION	2. DELIVERED WORK PLAN	3. COMPLETED WORK PREPARATION	4. COMPLETED SOCIAL WORK	5. RURAL PARCEL VISITS	6. FCF SESSIONS
El Carmen de Bolívar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tumaco	✓					
Chaparral	✓					
Santander de Quilichao	✓					
Sardinata	✓					
Puerto Rico	✓					
Chaparral	✓					

LATE STAGE PARCEL SWEEP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS



MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PARCELS	% OF PARCELS DELIVERED TO THE ANT	% OF DELIVERED PARCELS SUBJECT TO FORMALIZATION	% OF PARCELS TITLED
Ataco	11,359	77% (8,973)	58% (5,202)	
Fuentedeoro	4,355	32% (1,410)	49% (694)	
Puerto Lleras	4,587	49% (2,247)	40% (901)	
San Jacinto	3,796	100%	36% (1,354)	
Cáceres	5,612	100%	46% (2,564)	3% (67)
Total	29,709	22,038	(30%) 10,715	67

The parcel sweeps of Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras faced challenges with the prolonged rainy season and security alerts, making it difficult to access some areas.



Parcels sweep operators in Puerto Lleras (below) and El Carmen de Bolívar (above) work with communities to update the cadaster and title properties.



Parcel sweeps



San Jacinto, Bolívar.

Successfully completed, the parcel sweep resulted in 1,354 parcels covering 9,657 hectares, which are subject to formalization, or only 36% of the 3,796 total parcels. The low number of parcels subject to formalization is

due to the number of already formalized parcels and parcels in land restitution processes. For example, 634 parcels, representing 17% of the total, are currently in land restitution processes and cannot be formalized. According to the ANT, 108 parcels covering approximately 214 hectares, which are subject to formalization, were sent to the Sub-Directorate of Access to Land in Focused Areas to initiate a unique procedure for titling baldios, or government-owned vacant properties, in favor of rural families. In the following quarter, the ANT is expected to deliver the data, which compiles geographic and parcel information, to the IGAC. Thanks to the parcel sweep, 2,000 parcels were adjusted and updated in the rural cadaster. LFP expects the ANT to deliver land titles in the next three months. To facilitate this process, the Activity will continue to promote the coordination among ANT's regional offices, known in Spanish as Unidades de Gestión Territorial, and the Municipal Land Office (MLO) so that the latter can support tasks of notification of administrative acts required by the ANT in the territory.



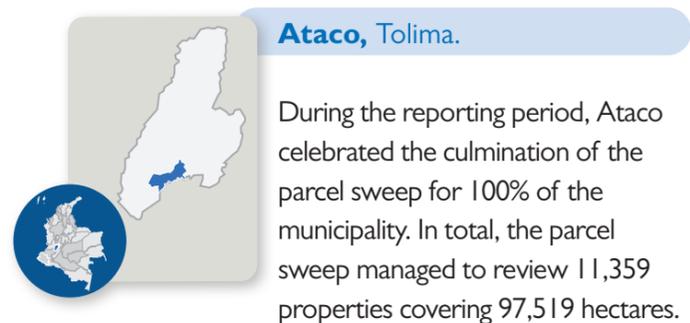
Cáceres, Antioquia.

During the reporting period, the National Land Agency (ANT) delivered 45 rural property titles and 22 public property titles for parcels in Jardín, making Cáceres the country's first parcel sweep in a conflict area with the presence of illicit crops (see story). During the reporting period, the ANT requested adjustments to the final data, which will be corrected and remitted in the next period. After a successfully completed parcel sweep and the approval of the urban component (6,253 parcels) by Catastro Antioquia, the cartographic-cadaster documents and information were delivered to the government. The Activity will continue supporting and accompanying the ANT with delivering land titles and continue the implementation of the 3T Strategy (Titles, Transition, and Transformation), reaching new families that are affected by the presence of illicit crops (see below).



Fuentedeoro, Meta.

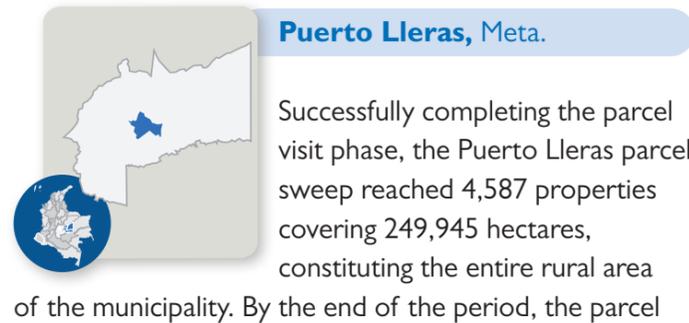
Successfully completing the parcel visits phase, the Fuentedeoro parcel sweep reached 4,355 properties covering 56,218 hectares. By the end of the reporting period, the parcel sweep had delivered approximately 1,410 parcels covering 27,655 hectares to the ANT, corresponding to 33% of the total. The ANT has validated 626 parcels, and 254 parcels covering 1,534 hectares are subject to formalization. Conflict mediation teams successfully intervened in 50 cases. As a result of the FCF workshops, formally known as FISO, of the 1,692 forms that were filled out, 62% corresponded to women-head households or joint-titling. During the following quarter, the Activity expects to deliver the remaining properties from the property sweep.



Ataco, Tolima.

During the reporting period, Ataco celebrated the culmination of the parcel sweep for 100% of the municipality. In total, the parcel sweep managed to review 11,359 properties covering 97,519 hectares.

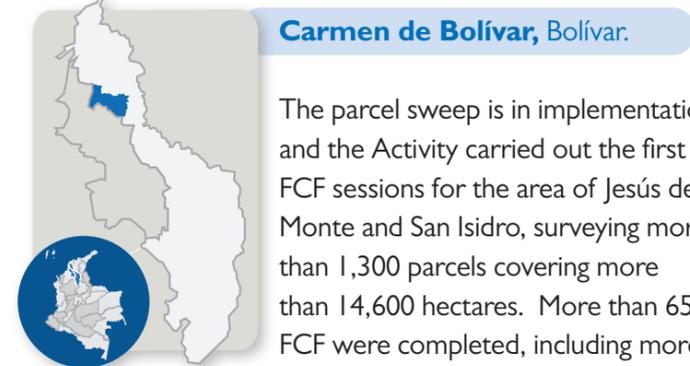
By the end of the period, 8,973 parcels were sent to the ANT for validation. Of the total parcels delivered, 6,110 parcels covering 22,360 hectares are subject to formalization. The remaining 2,863 parcels are not fit for formalization for diverse reasons, including parcels that already have a registered land title, tied up in land restitution processes, or have environmental restrictions. The conflict mediation team intervened in 528 property conflicts between neighbors or families and successfully applied alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (MASC) to 307 cases. The remaining cases are still in mediation. The parcel sweep delivered positive results for supporting ethnic communities, and the team accompanied Pijao ethnic groups to present seven requests for the constitution of reservations (see Crosscutting for more). In the following months, the team will deliver the physical files from the parcel sweep to the ANT and share the results with Ataco's municipal government.



Puerto Lleras, Meta.

Successfully completing the parcel visit phase, the Puerto Lleras parcel sweep reached 4,587 properties covering 249,945 hectares, constituting the entire rural area

of the municipality. By the end of the period, the parcel sweep had delivered 2,247 parcels covering 66,434 hectares to the ANT, representing 49% of the total. As a result of the FCF workshops, formally known as FISO, of the 1,884 forms that were filled out, 63% of them corresponded to women-head households or joint titles. The parcel sweep faced challenges with the prolonged rainy season and security alerts, making it difficult to access some areas. During the reporting period, the Activity continued building the network of volunteer community managers to support the parcel sweep in the remaining implementation areas.



Carmen de Bolívar, Bolívar.

The parcel sweep is in implementation, and the Activity carried out the first FCF sessions for the area of Jesús del Monte and San Isidro, surveying more than 1,300 parcels covering more than 14,600 hectares. More than 650 FCF were completed, including more than 500 for women-head households

and joint-titling. In coordination with the military, security conditions were evaluated, resulting in the green lighting of two additional implementation areas in Lazaro and Macayepo. El Carmen de Bolívar is the first parcel sweep to be executed without the lifting of RUPTA protection measures for displaced families in land restitution processes. Under these conditions, the ANT faces unprecedented situations of land formalization. With the ANT's support, the parcel sweep team has innovated a methodology to document and reconstruct the history of parcel ownership and prove a causal nexus between former and current landowners. For example, in Jesús del Monte, 169 parcels of the 792 parcels, or 22% of the surveyed parcels, present situations where the current landowner is not the same as the previous landowner and require the new methodology. The team is coordinating and managing information collection with the Land Restitution Unit (URT) to improve the identification of parcels in restitution processes. The URT now delivers a certificate to the ANT for parcels that are not undergoing restitution processes. The URT is also improving the process of lifting RUPTA measures when requested by parcel owners.



Tumaco, Nariño.

During the reporting period, in partnership with Tumaco's municipal government and the Colombian government, USAID's LFP officially launched the municipal-wide parcel sweep. In Tumaco, LFP will encounter the largest parcel sweep on record,

both in terms of area and number of parcels, as well as complexities that exceed its size: illicit crops, armed groups engaged in narco-trafficking, anti-personnel mines, tangled waterways, ongoing energy exploration, illegal logging, and illegal gold mining. Added to this are more than 30 indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities who require previous consultation and may or may not seek to expand their land rights. In Tumaco, the land of these ethnic groups cover 70% of the municipality, and 95% of Tumaco's population recognize themselves as indigenous or Afro-Colombian. In Tumaco, seven out of 10 properties are informally owned, and of the 19,734 rural parcels preliminarily identified, more than 14,000 are informally owned. The municipality has a high presence of illicit crops covering over 18,000 hectares, and more than 16,000 families are linked to PNIS. In terms of environmental issues, there are families living in forest reserves, low sea areas, flood zones, and watersheds, making land formalization difficult. LFP's efforts will require a strong effort from the GoC and coordination with additional USAID programs like Juntanza Étnica to successfully implement this parcel sweep. The parcel sweep is currently in the pre-enlistment phase, for which a series of preparation activities have been carried out, including coordination processes and building the parcel sweep team; and meetings to facilitate the process of entering the rural areas, among others.



"USAID has been Tumaco's best ally to develop the capacities of our communities and associations and key to improving land administration by consolidating our Municipal Land Office."

Emilsen Angulo, Mayor of Tumaco



GETTING A JUMP-START IN CÁCERES



“Titling is transforming means improving people's quality of life. The title gives certainty to the families that this is their property and allows them to go to a bank or a cooperative bank and make it possible for them to carry out a productive project on the titled land.”

-Gerardo Vega,
Director of the National
Land Agency

The National Land Agency delivered the first property titles to rural landowners as part of LFP's far reaching project to transform the territory.

"I have a little house made of a few boards," Maria Eugenia Ruiz, 55, said to an audience at the first delivery of land titles stemming from the parcel sweeps supported by USAID.

Ruiz is one of 46 newly registered landowners in Cáceres and had the chance to tell the audience her story of fear and anguish, which is not uncommon in Cáceres. Ruiz inherited her land and house from her mother more than 20 years ago, but she never attempted to process a land title.

"Some time ago, a lady sent me a message saying, 'Maria, you don't live there and don't let anyone else live there because that house is mine,'" she continued. "Now I can say this little house that was left to me by my mother, is where I live."

Thanks to these efforts to disentangle a history of conflict and land issues, the potential to formalize the entire municipality is now a reality and landowners like María can finally say goodbye to the permanent anxiety of losing their land.

The parcel sweep resulted in an 89 percent increase in parcels over the previous cadaster, increasing from 6,285 properties to 11,865 properties (6,253 urban parcels; 5,612 rural parcels). Cáceres has five urban areas, and the cadaster has not been updated for 16 years.



Illicit Crop Substitution

Following the parcel sweep, 459 properties of the current 524 parcels (1,556 ha) with illicit crops could join the 3T Strategy (Titles, Transition, and Transformation) in Cáceres. The 3T Strategy was socialized with the municipal administration and community representatives. To date, the 3T Strategy has been socialized to community action boards of 22 villages, representing 145 families that have illicit crops on their land. The team kicked off the process of profiling families who cultivate illicit crops and investments in agricultural and infrastructure projects. The first phase of the 3T Strategy will target 151 properties in Puerto Bélgica, El Tigre, Vijagual, and Piamonte. In coordination with USAID's Colombia Transforma Activity, financing was obtained for the studies and designs for a suspension bridge that would connect the town of Puerto Bélgica with the villages of Los Lloros, and San Lorenzo, among others. The Activity is currently working on mobilizing resources to finance the bridge's construction.

Puerto Rico and Santander de Quilichao

During the reporting period, in Puerto Rico (Meta) the Activity cross-referenced geographic information with families registered with the National Activity for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS). The study considers the 2021 Integrated Illicit Crops Monitoring System (SIMCI) report and is based on information gathered through LFP activities in the municipality, such as the parcel sweep and the cocoa PPP. The study found that approximately 95% of Puerto Rico's coca cultivation occurs in the Sierra la Macarena National Park. Illicit crops are present in 22 villages outside the park and 9 villages within the park. Finally, there are an estimated 52 families registered with PNIS who are also participating in the cocoa PPP, and there are some 10 hectares of illicit crops in the municipality's zona de Reserva Campesina.

In Santander de Quilichao, the Activity used a SIMCI grid and orthophotography to cross-reference the presence of illicit crops with other cash crops from strategic value chains. The municipality's parcel sweep operation is still in the preparation phases, but thanks to this exercise, it will be possible to coordinate a containment strategy in new villages infiltrated by illegal actors. According to the studies, illicit crops are most present in the areas of the municipality where coffee and sugarcane are being cultivated.



"We cannot think only about titling. We have to go further by supporting these families with agricultural projects in strategic value chains and with small infrastructure projects. We want people to feel accompanied by all the institutional offerings and more so in Cáceres, a municipality that has suffered from violence and illicit crops."

Juan Carlos Rodríguez,
Mayor of Cáceres

Updating the Cadaster of the Chiribiquete National Park

During the reporting period, the Activity made progress in the survey and processing of cartographic inputs for the occupied areas of Chiribiquete National Park, and orthophotography, on a scale of 1:10,000, has been delivered to the IGAC and is pending validation. The Activity is also waiting for the results of FPIC consultation processes carried out with ethnic communities in the park and representatives of the National government. The Serranía del Chiribiquete covers 4.3 million hectares and is Colombia's largest park and a vital hotspot of biodiversity, and this initiative demonstrates that proper land administration can strengthen conservation natural resource management and promote licit livelihoods for communities.

Land Formalization and the Private Sector

ProAntioquia in Bajo Cauca

During the reporting period, the ANT delivered 15 land titles for public properties, including 11 schools in the municipality of Ituango and 4 in Valdivia. The titles are the result of the partnership with ProAntioquia. In total, the private sector partnership has moved forward on 40 public property parcels for formalization. Of the total, 35 are rural and 16 are schools, distributed among the municipalities of Ituango, Tarazá, and Valdivia. The remaining five urban properties belong to the municipality of Tarazá. Of the 40 parcels, 23 were filed with the ANT, five are set to be formalized through the municipalities, and 12 are not subject to formalization after a legal and topographic analysis. In February, the Activity socialized the formalization activity, telling leaders and communities how ProAntioquia, an influential private organization formed to support sustainable community development in Colombia, is making available COP \$150,000,000 (USD \$33,000) to hire



LFP supported the creation of a conflict resolution toolkit in partnership with the USAID Inclusive Justice Program.



two professionals to receive the files inside the ANT and increase the efficiency. After the successful delivery of public property titles and the forthcoming efforts to improve the infrastructure of the schools, ProAntioquia has shown continued interest in supporting these types of activities.

Coordination with the USAID Inclusive Justice Program

In March, USAID, the ANT, and the Ministry of Justice and Law launched the module *In-depth Study on Methods for the Resolution of Conflicts Related to Land Use, Tenure and Property* in Apartadó (Antioquia). This module will train mediators and conciliators in dealing with conflicts associated with rural lands and is also a tool for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (MASC). The Activity supported the creation of the toolkit following several sessions of experience exchange sessions with the Inclusive Justice Activity, where LFP illustrated experience in the application of MASC in parcel sweeps. At the launch event, the Program participated on a related panel of experiences in conflict resolution, discussing topics about land conflicts, access to justice in land issues, the challenges to address these conflicts, and how they are currently being addressed. The new module is composed of the following content:

- Legal routes and tools to manage conflicts associated with land use, tendency and/or ownership
- Agencies and authorities that address these types of conflicts
- Types and scope of conflicts that can be handled through alternative dispute resolution methods
- Guidelines for applying rural and gender differential approaches to conflict resolution



COMPONENT 2

Strengthening Capacity for Local Land Administration

Land for Prosperity is building and strengthening the capacity of the GOC and local government to maintain formality in land market transactions and enhance the culture of formalization. The sustainability of the Activity's interventions is central to maintaining formal land transactions. Strategies that develop capacity and empower the government in land administration include land titling in urban areas, raising awareness about land formalization among citizens, and coordinating work between stakeholders and entities involved in land administration.

Quarterly Highlights / January - March 2023



	Q2	LOP Life of Project
Municipal Land Offices (MLOs) established	3	40*
Land titles (private and public) delivered by LFP-supported MLOs/RLOs	1,108	5,242
Funds mobilized to improve public services administered on properties titled by MLOs/RLOs	USD 1,1 M	USD 20,6 M
People reached with MLO/RLO services and information	7,159	39,029

*Indicator LFP-11 adds only MLOs created and strengthened with the Activity support. The current progress of the indicator is 37 MLOs and 3 RLOs created.



During the reporting period, LFP-supported Municipal and Regional Land Offices held two land title delivery events in San Juan de Arama (Meta) and El Carmen de Bolívar (Montes de María).



Consolidating Formal Land Markets Through Regional & Municipal Land Offices

LFP supported the creation of three Municipal Land Offices in Villa Rica and Guachené (northern Cauca), and San Carlos de Guaroa (Meta), bringing the total number of regional and municipal land offices to 37. The San Carlos de Guaroa land office will function under Meta's regional land formalization strategy and coordinate land titling with the Villavicencio-based Regional Land Office. During the reporting period, LFP-supported land offices delivered 426 private land titles and formalized 601 municipal properties with public services. The land offices also reached an estimated 6,916 citizens with land formalization services.

The municipality of San Juan Arama delivered 70 land titles to residents with support from Meta's Regional Land Office (RLO). The event also featured an institutional services fair, providing the community access to land and property services offered by regional and national land agencies (see story). In a bid to expand its services to rural municipal properties, the Meta RLO held meetings with mayors of Acacias, Lejanías, Granada, San Martín, and El Castillo to move forward on a strategy to formalize 79 rural schools under Colombia's 2017 Decree Law 902.

The MLO in El Carmen del Bolívar formalized 43 urban properties, and in an event with USAID visitors, the Mayor delivered four land titles directly to residents in their homes. The Mayor plans to deliver the rest of the land titles in April. Since its creation in 2020, the MLO has delivered over 200 urban land titles and formalized 12 municipal properties, including the Casa de Mujer, a senior citizen's home, the cemetery, and schools.

Tumaco's MLO coordinated the creation of its 2023 work plan over three work sessions with the Secretary of Gender, Secretary of Finance, and the Secretary of Agriculture. The MLO work plan is critical to ensure the implementation of joint activities among municipal agencies and improves the integration of public services with land and property issues.

In Tolima, LFP supported an event to promote land formalization of urban properties among rural municipalities in partnership with the regional government, the SNR, and IGAC. A total of 36 of Tolima's 47 municipalities were represented at the event, which was successful in transmitting the concept and mission of municipal and regional land offices and opened communication between Tolima's municipalities and land administration agencies.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF LAND TITLING

Meta's Regional Land Office has delivered over 250 land titles in several municipalities

Some of the residents of San Juan de Arama have waited nearly 20 years for a land title. Many have tried to get their properties titled, sending unanswered letters to institutions in Bogotá and spending countless hours addressing municipal leaders for assistance. The process of titling a property in small towns across Colombia is complicated and requires money and time. Municipalities like San Juan de Arama are underfunded, and legalizing property rarely produces results during the limited mandate of a mayor, who often views it as just another uphill battle against Colombian bureaucracy.



In March, the Mayor of San Juan de Arama, Eduard Castellanos, made history in his municipality and hand-delivered 70 urban land titles to residents. But none of it would have been possible without the coordinated efforts of USAID, Meta's regional government, and Colombia's land agencies. As legal land tenure becomes a priority in Colombia, Meta's Regional Land Office strategy gives long-ignored municipalities like San Juan Arama a chance to formalize urban properties.

In 2022, with USAID support, the governor created the Regional Land Office to administer land in six southern Meta municipalities with reduced budgets. Since then, Meta's regional government has been instrumental in delivering over 250 land titles in rural municipalities like San Juan de Arama, La Macarena, Vista Hermosa, Mesetas, and Uribe.

"The activity brings satisfaction to those landowners who, with a registered land title, finally feel like their

property truly belongs to them. And it brings a benefit to the municipality that can collect property taxes, which are then invested back into the same community. This is a win-win for all," says Castellanos.

The title delivery event also featured a public services fair, where residents met face-to-face with public servants from agencies that have never before had a presence in the municipality, such as the National Land Agency, the Land Restitution Unit, the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute, the Superintendence of Notaries and Registry, and the Ministry of Housing were on hand to answer any questions.

"We are gaining institutional credibility that did not exist before. People are encouraged and want to title their properties," says Castellanos. With support from Meta's Regional Land Office, Castellanos hopes to title 200 parcels this year and looks ahead to the future to title hundreds more.

BUILDING A STABLE FUTURE

How Tumaco's Municipal Land Office can open doors to new opportunities

Ever since Lirio del Rocío Quiñones' property was titled through Tumaco's Municipal Land Office, she has been eager to share her experience with others. The 54-year-old teacher never believed she would have a land title for her house because her neighborhood of Obrero was zoned under the dominion of Colombia's maritime authority DIMAR.

That changed in 2022, when the LFP-supported Municipal Land Office in Tumaco worked with DIMAR to rezone the area, enabling hundreds of homeowners to access land formalization and a registered property title.

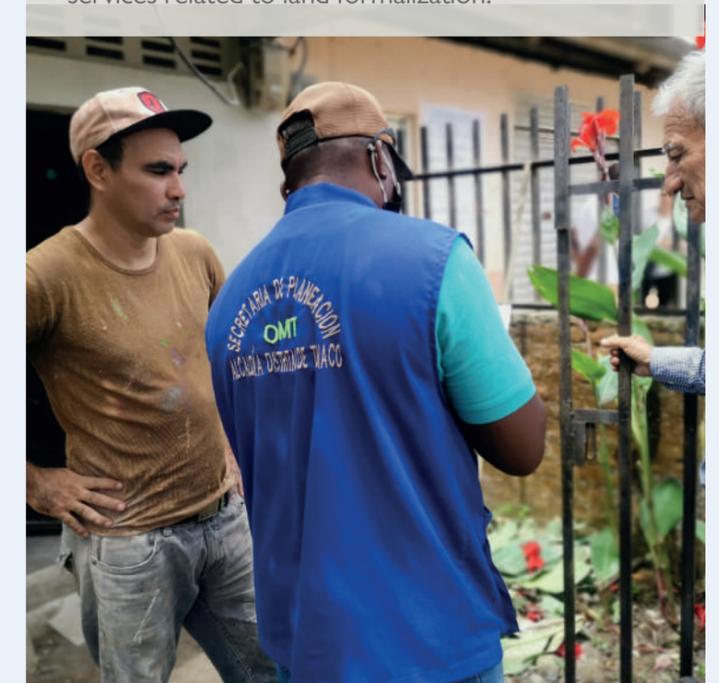
"I have lived here for 25 years, full of anxiety. Having a land title is a benefit and a blessing," she says. In the first six months of being a registered land owner, Quiñones accessed financing from Colombian savings and loan cooperative Cofinal. With a little capital, she built a second-floor apartment that she rents out, enabling her to supplement her teacher's income.

"I've always wanted to improve my living conditions. All my life, I have worked as a teacher. Now, I truly understand the importance of being a registered owner of a property."

Since 2020, Tumaco's Municipal Land Office has titled 380 urban properties for residents like Quiñones. Over the last three years, the MLO has reached over 5,000 residents of Tumaco with information and services related to land formalization.



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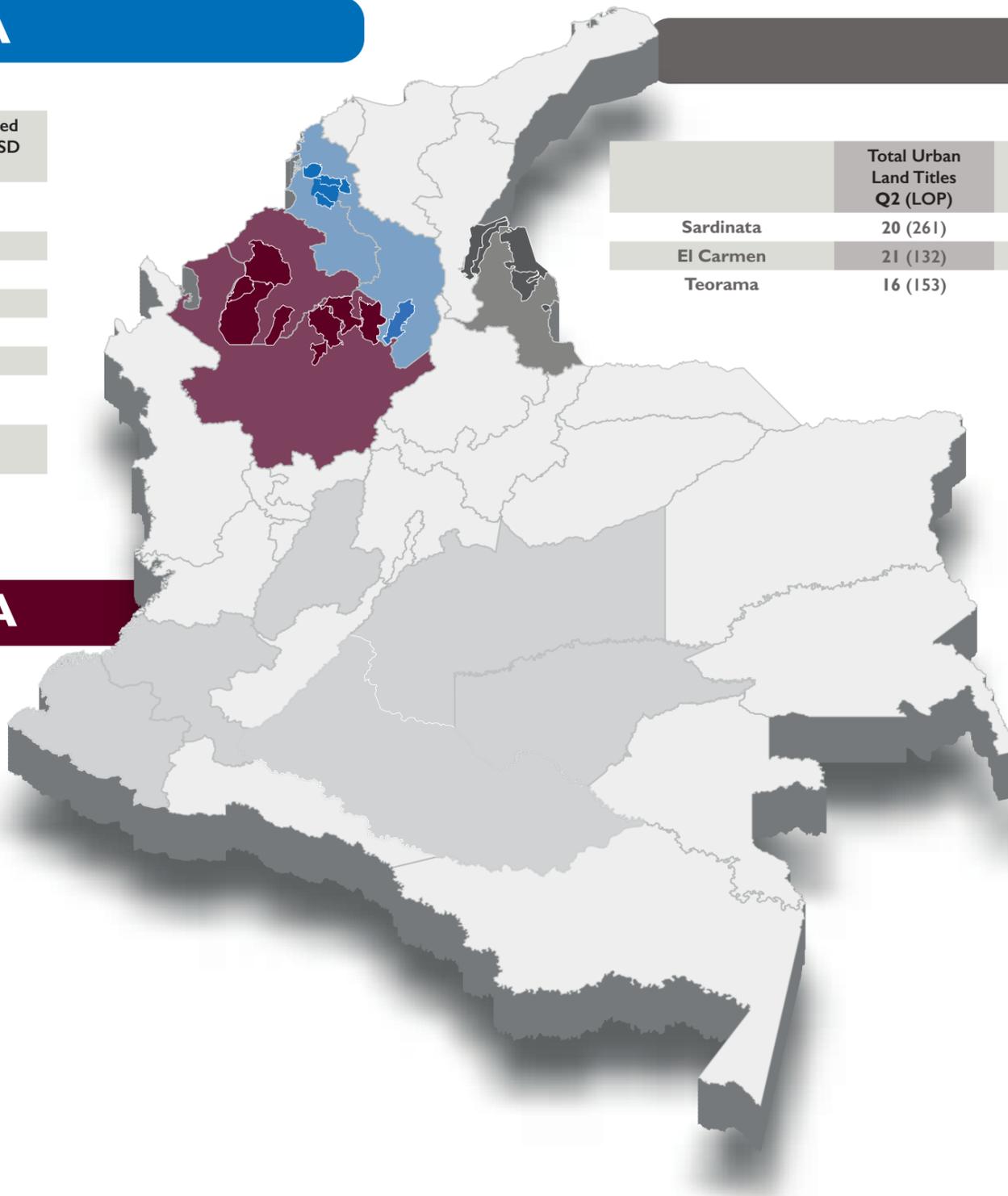
LFP-Supported Municipal and Regional Land Offices

MONTES DE MARÍA

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
El Carmen de Bolívar	43 (300)	0 (8)	10 (1571)	0 (281,488)
El Guamo	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (92)	0 (0)
Maria la Baja	48 (149)	0 (0)	17 (133)	0 (0)
Morroa	0 (53)	0 (0)	0 (27)	0 (0)
Ovejas	0 (133)	0 (9)	0 (437)	0 (469,734)
San Jacinto	19 (134)	0 (0)	0 (356)	0 (0)
San Juan Nepomuceno	0 (35)	0 (0)	0 (44)	0 (0)
Santa Rosa del Sur	0 (91)	0 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)

CATATUMBO

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Sardinata	20 (261)	0 (9)	222 (2996)	0 (1,437,601)
El Carmen	21 (132)	0 (8)	34 (502)	361,713 (361,713)
Teorama	16 (153)	0 (0)	28 (546)	0 (0)



BAJO CAUCA / SOUTHERN CORDOBA

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Cáceres	13 (141)	0 (7)	56 (3936)	0 (604,424)
El Bagre	52 (484)	0 (0)	99 (300)	0 (1,931,754)
Puerto Libertador	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (356)	0 (0)
Tierralta	51(97)	0 (0)	59 (173)	0 (0)
Valdivia	0 (11)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Valencia	0 (122)	0 (4)	0 (149)	0 (0)

LFP-Supported Municipal and Regional Land Offices

TOLIMA

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Ataco	0 (26)	0 (0)	4445 (4973)	0 (474,643)
Chaparral	0 (48)	0 (0)	0 (639)	0 (0)
Planadas	0 (28)	0 (8)	0 (478)	0 (536,803)
San Antonio	0 (91)	0 (0)	0 (913)	0 (0)

META-ARIARI

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Fuentedeoro	0 (216)	0 (3)	455 (3187)	0 (0)
Puerto Lleras	26 (264)	0 (4)	0 (833)	0 (0)

NORTHERN CAUCA

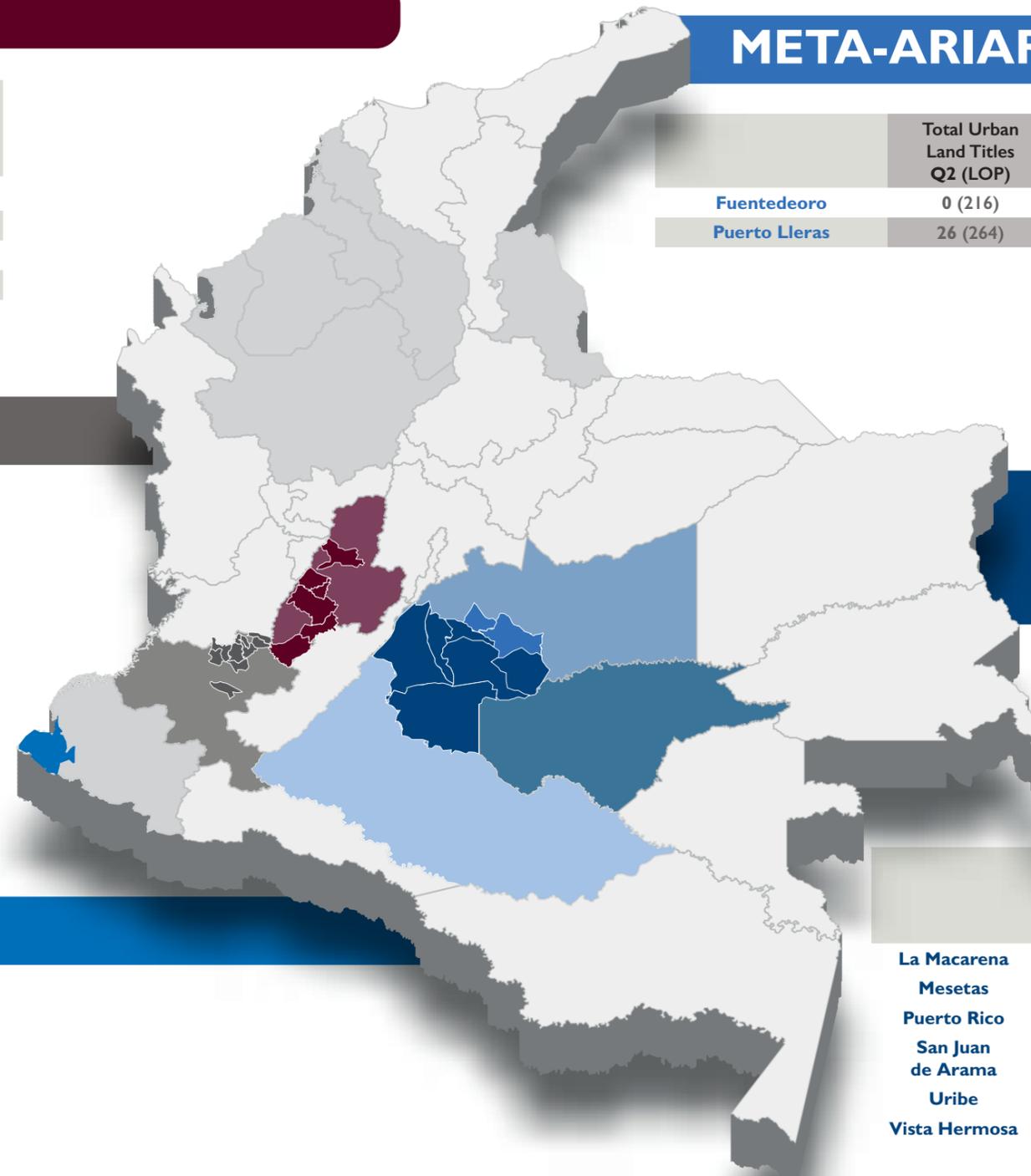
	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Caldono	1 (13)	0 (8)	1 (318)	0 (0)
Caloto	0 (6)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Corinto	0 (8)	0 (0)	1 (130)	0 (0)
Guachené	5 (5)	0 (0)	24 (43)	0 (0)
Miranda	0 (8)	0 (0)	0 (47)	0 (0)
Santander de Quilichao	453 (647)	0 (4)	468 (2731)	580,739 (14,3 M)
Suarez	35 (104)	0 (0)	217 (623)	0 (0)
Villa Rica	1 (22)	0 (0)	7 (47)	0 (0)

SOUTHERN META (SMVC)

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
La Macarena	10 (140)	0 (8)	113 (1306)	0 (0)
Mesetas	37 (56)	0 (0)	0 (363)	0 (0)
Puerto Rico	91 (376)	0 (10)	598 (3557)	37,282 (37,282)
San Juan de Arama	43 (85)	0 (12)	0 (257)	0 (0)
Uribe	0 (47)	0 (0)	0 (463)	0 (0)
Vista Hermosa	69 (232)	0 (7)	0 (566)	0 (0)

TUMACO

	Total Urban Land Titles Q2 (LOP)	EDP Titles Q2 (LOP)	People Trained in Formal Land Ownership Q2 (LOP)	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q2(LOP)
Tumaco	51 (385)	0 (10)	235 (5292)	107,423 (122,895)



Investments in public properties titled by Municipal Land Offices

Municipal leaders mobilized more than USD \$1 million to improve infrastructure and services related to urban public properties formalized by municipal land offices, bringing the life of project total to more than USD \$20.5 M.

The municipalities of Puerto Rico (Meta) and Tumaco (Nariño) each made important investments in schools to improve key infrastructure like classrooms and bathrooms. In Santander de Quilichao, the municipality mobilized national-level resources through the Ministry of Housing to fund a recreation complex. The following table outlines those and more investments made in properties titled by local administrations during the reporting period.

Investments made in public properties (EDP) Titled By LFP-Supported MLOs/RLOs

MUNICIPALITY	ENTITY	TYPE OF EDP	DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES MOBILIZED	COP	USD
Santander de Quilichao	Ministry of Housing	Sports complex	Studies, designs, and construction of an integrated recreational center in Corona Real. Studies and designs for the Maternal and Early Childhood Care Center (CAMPI)	1,626,069,215	580,739
	Quilisalud ESE	Maternal and Child Health Center			
Puerto Rico	Municipality	Education	Classrooms for early childhood education in Rafael Pombo school.	104.390.166	37.282
Tumaco	Municipality	Education	Improvements for school bathrooms and general infrastructure in the following schools: IE Popular de la Costa ITPC, IE RM Bishoft #5, and IE Faustino Arias Reinel #1	300,783,648	107,423
El Carmen	Municipality	Tourism	Improvements in Cerro de la Cruz tourist attraction	1.012.796.135	361,713
Total				3.044.039.165	1.087.157

The municipality of El Carmen in Norte de Santander invested over USD \$350,000 in a viewpoint and tourist attraction known as Cerro de la Cruz. The municipality's MLO has formalized three parcels and plans to improve these tourist attractions over the next year. In 2005 El Carmen was declared a National Heritage Site by the Colombian government. The isolation in which El Carmen has existed for many years has paradoxically allowed for preserving its cobblestone streets and colonial houses.



A FUTURE FOR YOUTH IN LAND ADMINISTRATION

Promoting a Culture of Formal Land Ownership

During the reporting period, 53 workshops, forums, service fairs, and training sessions were held, where 6,916 people (58% women) were trained in topics related to land formalization and administration to promote a culture of formal land tenure in the LFP's target regions. Beneficiaries were also trained in topics related to gender and social inclusion and institutional strengthening of the MLOs, reaching 39,347 people trained since the Activity was launched.



As part of their professional development, Cristian and Brayan were selected to work as field assistants and in knowledge management for the ongoing parcel sweeps in Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras. Parcel sweeps require motivation, energy, and a consistently united team. Captivating the younger generation is critical to keep a successful mission.

USAID is preparing a new generation of Colombians in rural municipalities to work on land issues.

It all started at the local theater troupe; one day, they were actors on a stage, and the next, sending critical messages to their communities. The drama, Teveo Formalizando, was a success in Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras, Meta, and key to expanding the reach of services provided by the USAID-supported Municipal Land Offices.

Before participating in a community theater project to raise awareness about land formalization in their municipality, Cristian Álvarez (24) and Brayan Sanchez (22) never thought of land administration as a career option.

"That was where all this love began as a little seed growing: I wanted to learn more, acquire more skills and knowledge about titling property and how important it is to have your land titled to say 'this is mine!,'" said Cristian.

The network of field assistants helps professionals reach parcels and the people who live there. With the completion of these property sweeps, it is expected that the ANT will be able to formalize more than 3,000 rural properties in both municipalities.



COMPONENT 3

Strengthening Economic Development

Land for Prosperity seeks to expand licit economic opportunities by mobilizing public and private funds for local public goods and services and to encourage private sector participation in value chain partnerships. The component aims to mobilize resources, build local capacity to plan for and execute public resources, establish partnerships, and promote inclusion and empowerment.



“The PPP for shrimp development is creating a space and synergies for the coordination and dialogue among actors in the value chain in Tumaco and surrounding areas. The sum of efforts focused on production, processing, and marketing will undoubtedly contribute to scaling up production in a value chain that can become an efficient alternative for economic development for families and small producers in Tumaco.”

-Eugenio Estupiñan, regional coordinator, Agency for Territorial Renovation

Quarterly Highlights / January - March 2023



Public Private Partnerships (PPP) established:



Q2

1

LOP
Life of Project

15

Funds mobilized through PPPs



USD 3,8 M
(COP 10,525 M)

USD 89 M
(COP 248,701 M)



New Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

During the reporting period, LFP facilitated the creation of five PPPs in four regions where the Activity is implementing land tenure activities. In Montes de María, LFP facilitated a PPP in the sesame value chain, a PPP in the lime value chain in Meta Ariari, and a PPP in the shrimp value chain in Tumaco. In the region of Northern Cauca, LFP facilitated PPPs in the cocoa and pineapple value chains. See the table below for more details about these partnerships.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS SIGNED THIS QUARTER

REGION	PPP	KEY GROUPS	COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	BENEFICIARIES	COMMITTED FUNDS (USD)
Montes de María	Sesame	21 farmer assoc. 14 public partners 4 private actors	Sumapaz Foods	565 growers	1,7 M
Meta Ariari	Lime	1 farmer assoc. 9 public partners 2 private actors	Merlet	60 growers	715,000
Tumaco	Shrimp	18 farmer assoc. 13 public partners 3 private actors	ECOMAR Comercializadora AMMIMAR	18 producers	900,000
Northern Cauca	Cocoa	4 farmer assoc. 4 public partners 6 private actors	Choculas Betsabeth	300 growers	500,000
Northern Cauca	Pineapple	5 farmer assoc. 5 public partners 5 private actors	Caicedo Muñoz (El Congo) HELPPPO productos alimenticios	335 growers	200,000



"Lime growers in Meta face challenges to aggregate and deliver considerable quantities of certified limes on time. By working together, producers can increase the quantity of their deliveries. Meta has many opportunities: there is available land and the lime has already been approved by customers in international markets."

Julio Eastman, Merlet
Commercial partner for the lime PPP in Meta-Ariari



THE SEEDS OF RECONSTRUCTION



Supporting the sesame value chain in post-conflict areas.

In Colombia's Caribbean region, sesame was often viewed as a secondary crop that farmers planted in the months following a cotton or tobacco harvest. In the late 80s, as tobacco markets diminished, and in the 90s, when the Montes de María region erupted in violence, farmers forgot about sesame cultivation.

Known for drought resiliency, sesame is often used by farmers as a cover to improve soil health and for moisture retention. And when cultivated in agroforestry systems, sesame enhances pollination of native species in the dry forests of Montes de María.

At its height in the eighties, experts estimated that farmers in the Montes de María region (Sucre, Bolívar, and Córdoba) produced up to 25,000 MT of sesame each year. Three decades later, sesame production was reduced by 95% to just 800 MT in 2021. Thanks to a Sesame PPP, Colombian farmers are getting a new opportunity to cultivate high-quality sesame for export. The objective of the PPP is to increase the planting and production of sesame to 2,000 MT by 2025.

Colombian food retailer and exporter Sumapaz Foods joined the partnership to provide purchasing agreements with the associations. Sumapaz Foods works with vulnerable groups and victims of the conflict to offer a diverse portfolio of Colombian products to gourmet food retailers in Europe and beyond.

"Through this PPP, we hope to close the gap due to middlemen buyers. With direct sales, now we are ensured fair prices. That is why we are excited to be part of this partnership; it builds our confidence and guarantees to continue our work to plant and harvest sesame," says Yoleida Salcedo, one of 35 women from the Pativaca Women's Association.

With support from the PPP, women's associations like Pativaca will receive technical assistance in agronomy and business administration. They will also participate in creating a regional sesame seed bank that will help guarantee sesame quality and traceability.

LAUDY CHÁVEZ AND THE CHOCOCAMPO BRAND

PPP in Meta Ariari is strengthening farmer's association to improve the fine flavor and aroma cocoa value chain.

Chococampo is more than just the dream of a woman from the countryside. The small company produces artisanal chocolate with all the flavors of Colombia's Eastern Plains to bring happiness in the form of chocolate to her country and the world. And the best part is that Chococampo makes chocolate while empowering the women in their communities.

Laudy Chávez is the leader of the cocoa producers' association Asopcari, located in the municipality of Granada in Meta. Last year, Laudy participated in the Rural Entrepreneurship Program at the Academy for Women Entrepreneurs (AWE), a program sponsored by the U.S. Embassy and Sergio Arboleda University.

"By participating in the leadership course, I improved my understanding of how women are capable of occupying positions that are usually taken by men, that we can be leaders and the owners of our farms," says Laudy.

Following Laudy's participation in AWE, Asopcari will receive COP \$6 million (USD \$1,300) as seed capital to improve processing equipment and Chococampo's business model, giving their artisanal products a wider reach. Meanwhile, Laudy replicates the lessons learned under a local Women's Leadership School with women cocoa farmers in the region.

Since 2021, Asopcari has been a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) member for fine flavor and aroma cocoa in the Meta region. The PPP was facilitated by USAID and gathers funds from private and public actors worth nearly COP \$5 billion pesos (USD \$1 million). The PPP includes six cocoa grower's associations and benefits almost 500 farming families.



"Thanks to the Women's Leadership School, I can provide my colleagues with the same workshops and programs I received. I can help to train rural women, single mothers, and women-headed households to change the image that men do everything. I want to let them know that women can also bring money home, improve our quality of life, have stability and share quality time with our children."

-Laudy Chávez



Updates in the PPP Value Chains

In the cocoa PPP in Catatumbo, Agrosavia trained 259 producers in a workshop to profile the PPP's beneficiaries in Sardinata, Tibú, Teorama, and Convención. Private sector partners APRASE, COOMVESAP, and Sustainable Colombia helped to develop farmer field schools in the municipalities of Convención and Teorama. In Tumaco, the traceability pilot continues implementation with the design of tools and licenses for operation, and partners reached 585 producers with technical assistance. In the cocoa PPP in Meta, the Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia (UNAD) and the Universidad de

los Andes Más Meta program joined the PPP. Academic partners like these universities support research, profiling of associations, and commercial aspects. In Tolima, a study showed that 201 participating cocoa farmers have parcels subject to formalization due to the parcel sweep in Ataco.

The cocoa PPP in Southern Córdoba has finished profiling and diagnosing over 60 percent of the producers under the partnership, and the PPP held its technical roundtable to review the progress of implementation of commit-

ments in the PPP's first year. In SMVC, LFP started the process of sensory profiling of fine cocoas with 40 producers in the region. The *Rural Extension Model for Special Cocoa in Environmentally Strategic Areas* was socialized and accepted by stakeholders. The innovative model emerged from the PPP's technical roundtable as a bid to coordinate and unify criteria regarding the support to be provided to farmers while considering biodiversity and conservation. In addition, three marketing agreements were signed with AGROCAVIS IMPULSA BACAO SAS to exploit the business model of marketing wet cocoa. This model would

involve the following partners: APROCACAO (Puerto Rico), Compañía Nacional de Chocolates; and ASOGUAYABERO (Uribe).

In Northern Cauca, the coffee PPP hired a professional Q-Grader to help create coffee profiles for 10 producer associations for an international specialty coffee event planned for October 2023, known as *El Mejor Café de Cauca*. The process is underway and includes analyzing and rating samples from the producers. The participating associations progressed with creating work plans, which is critical to ensure the quality and volumes of specialty coffee for the auction and event. The international coffee event is the first time such an event creates a space for coffee associations to auction micro-lots of specialty coffee. These events and auctions are major in creating a name in the specialty coffee world.

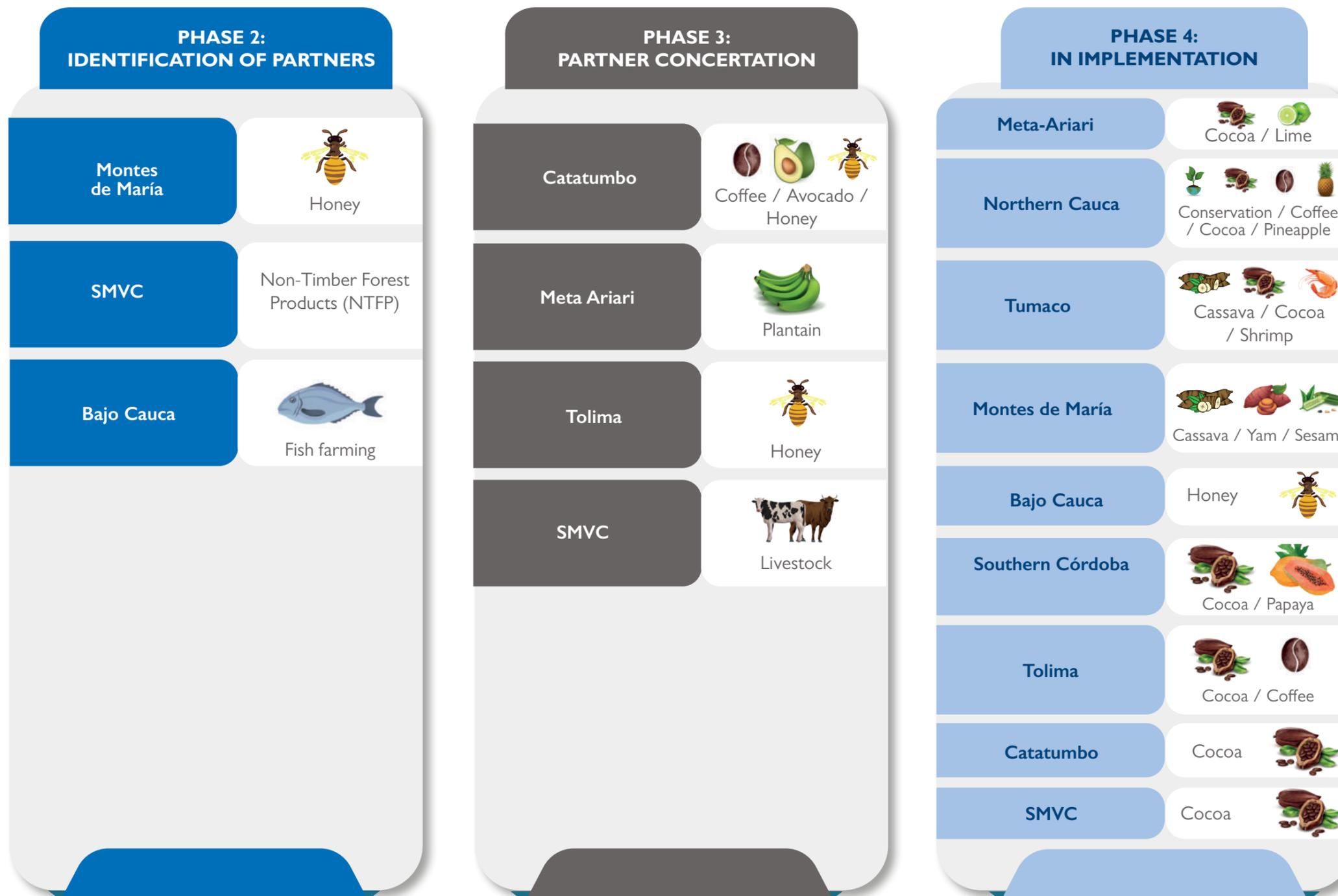
In the coffee PPP in Tolima, the commercial ally reported that the progress in constructing a wet coffee processing and drying plant is nearly finished and may be ready by July. Coffee growers received training in climate change and sustainable coffee growing, giving farmers tools to become more resilient to climate change and improve the quality of their beans. In the region, 14 workshops were held with 838 people trained.

In the yam PPP in Montes de María, the women's association Mujeres Unidas de San Isidro was pre-approved for the IC Fundación Potencia Program, which seeks to generate development and positive social change in rural areas by supporting the growth and consolidation of associative enterprises.



In Northern Cauca, the coffee PPP hired a professional Q-Grader to help create coffee profiles for 10 producer associations for an international specialty coffee event planned for October 2023, known as *El Mejor Café de Cauca*.

Progress in PPP facilitation



Mobilizing Resources Through Strategic Alliances

During the reporting period, LFP mobilized USD \$3,758,909 (COP \$10,525,000,000) to strengthen activities in agro-productive value chains in Bajo Cauca, Catatumbo, Montes de María, Meta, SMVC, Tolima, and Tumaco. This brings the life of project amount of resources mobilized through PPPs to approximately USD \$88.8 million (COP \$248,701,000,000).

The resources mobilized in the period represent investments made to increase production and processing of agricultural products, access to financial services for farmers, and inputs and tools, as well as to strengthen the capacity of farmer associations. The following table illustrates the major resources mobilized during the reporting period.

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION BY PPP

REGIONAL	VALUE CHAIN	ENTITY	DESCRIPTION	COP	USD
Bajo Cauca / Córdoba	Honey 	Bancoagrario	Access to financial services	103,000,000	36,786
	Cocoa 	SENA	Training with the <i>Emprende Rural-SER</i> Program	30,835,452	11,013
Catatumbo	Cocoa 	Sardinata Muni., SENA, Cúcuta CoC, Regional Commission for Competitiveness and Innovation, CNC, FedeCacao	Production and organizational strengthening	478,063,960	170,737
Meta	Cocoa 	ART, Puerto Lleras Muni, Govt. of Meta, ICA, SENA	Technical assistance, inputs, and formulation and implementation of agro projects.	4,660,335,570	1,664,406
Montes de María	Yam 	SENA, Corporación PBA, Prodesarrollo	Farmer training, formulation and implementation of agro projects	124,000,000	44,286
	Cassava 	SENA, Corporación PBA, Prodesarrollo	Farmer training, formulation and implementation of agro projects	202,000,000	72,143
SMVC	Cocoa 	Impulsa Bacao	Infrastructure for harvest and processing, technical assistance, and organizational strengthening	901,101,679	321,822
Tolima	Coffee 	Govt. of Tolima	Implementation of agro projects	2,668,303,096	952,965
Tumaco	Cocoa 	Ayuda en Acción	Technical assistance, inputs and tools	1,357,306,500	484,752
TOTAL				10,524,946,257	3,758,909

Regional Cumulative Results

“

For us it was important that LFP and the agencies came to consult with our community in Ataco, for the simple fact that it is part of the agreement already established with the government and it is a fundamental right that is part of the governance of our indigenous territories. With USAID we achieved success in the support for the documentation to constitute the seven Pijao communities' reservations before the National Land Agency. If it were not for USAID it would not have been possible.”

-Diana Maritza Figueroa, Governor of the Kalapika Ambulú sacred territory of the Pijao (Ataco)

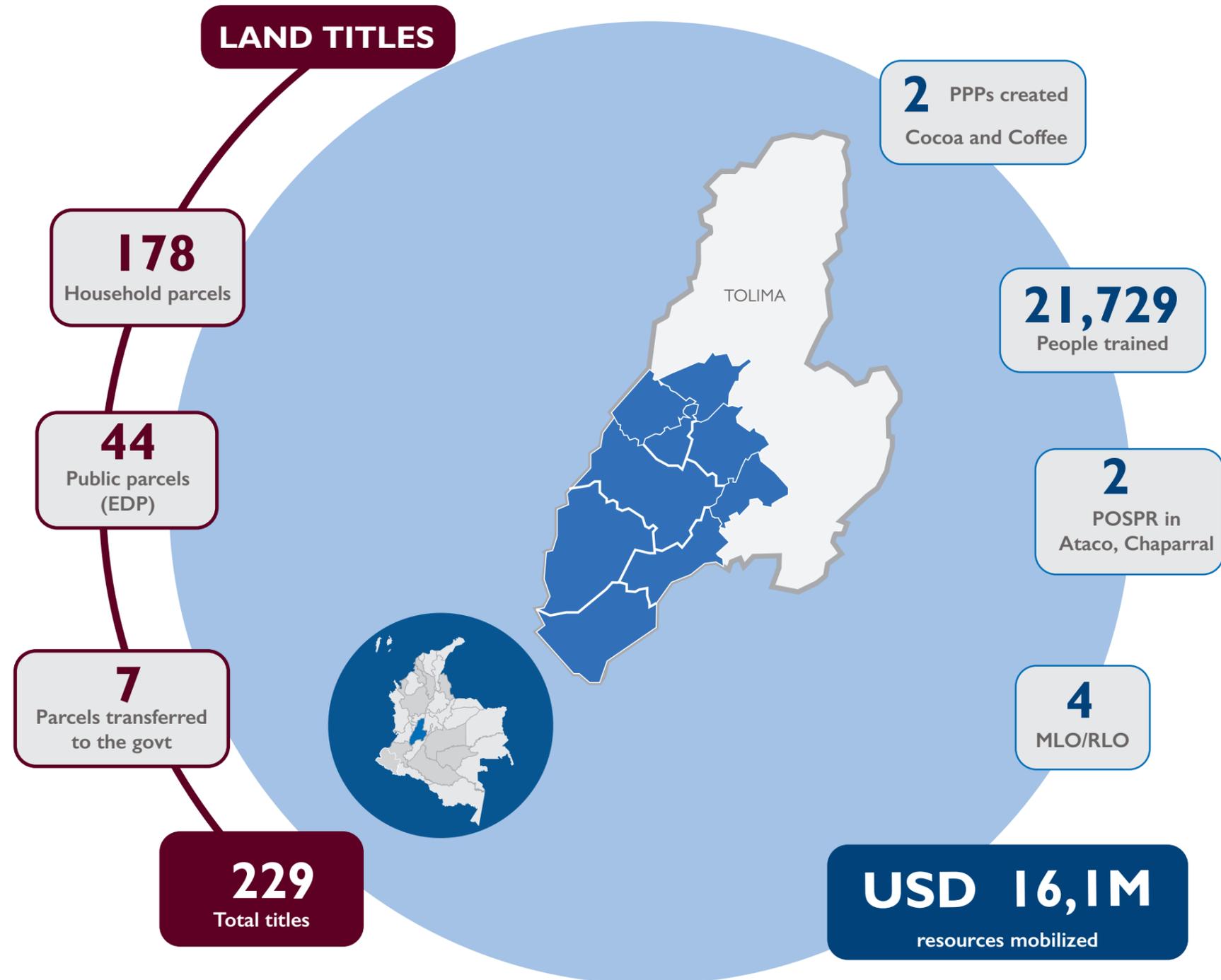


A parcel sweep team in El Carmen de Bolívar attempts to access a parcel near the town of San Isidro that is currently under protection measures established by the the Land Restitution Unit. Parcel sweep teams will have to reconstruct the histories of hundreds of these types of parcels.



Southern Tolima

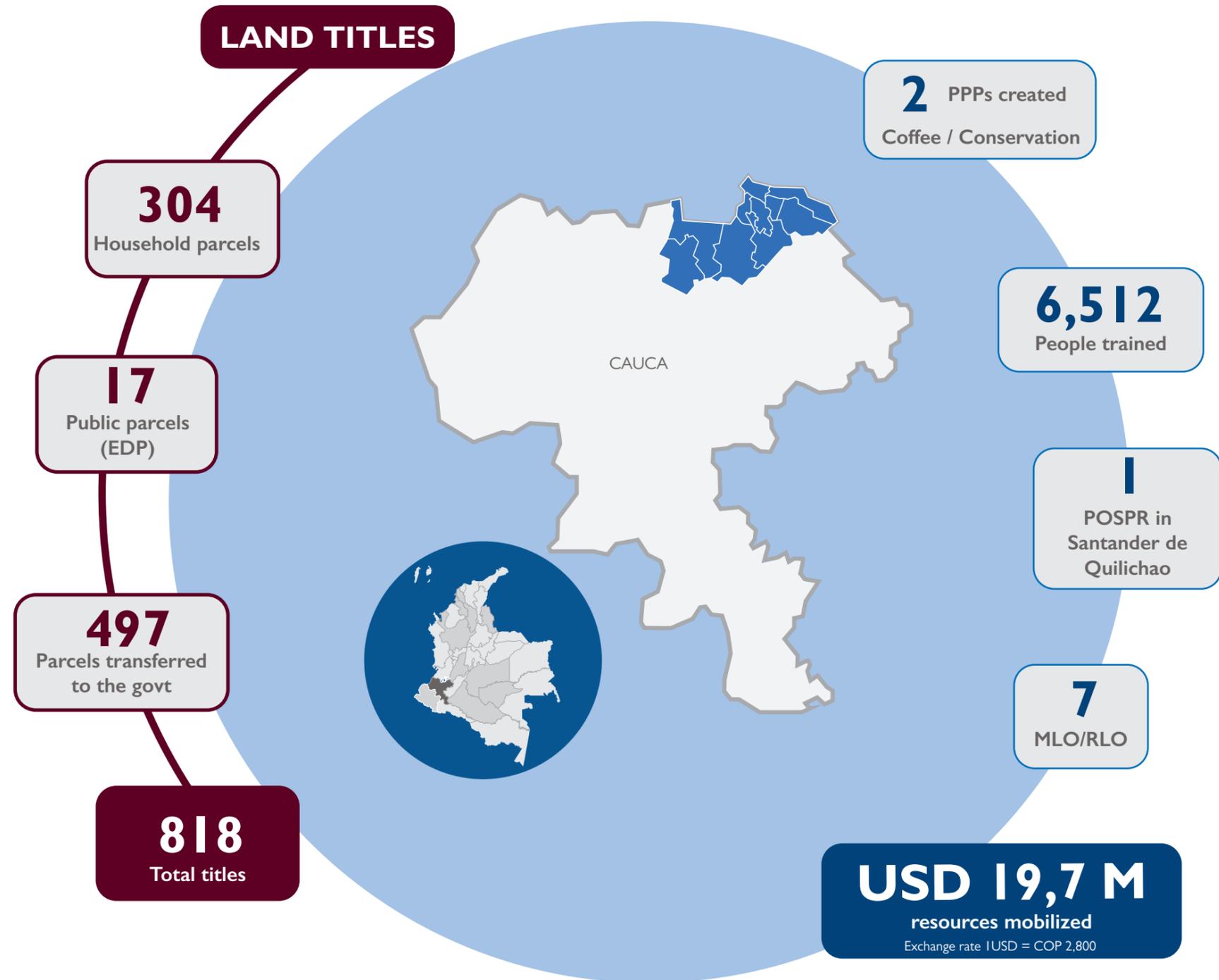
During the reporting period, the Activity closed the rural activities of Ataco's parcel sweep with an event attended by 169 people, including dozens of community managers, community action boards presidents, social leaders, governors of the Pijao indigenous community, officials from the ANT, Governor's Office of Tolima, the Army, and the Mayor of the municipality. The parcel sweep covered 99,174 hectares, identifying 11,842 properties, of which 7,306 parcels are subject to formalization. The sweep also successfully integrated the Pijao ethnic community supporting seven requests for the constitution of indigenous reserves to the ANT. LFP launched the virtual diploma course *Territorial Approaches to Comprehensive Rural Reform in the Peace Agreement* in partnership with the University of Tolima. The diploma course was designed by LFP and the Center for Regional Studies (CERE) of the university and covers 100 hours of lectures and activities in 14 sessions taught by various professors and experts. The diploma course has held two sessions with a record of 4,355 attendees. LFP also facilitated an agreement between the Chaparral MLO and the University of Tolima, allowing undergraduate students to intern or receive judicial training at the MLO. Chaparral hired a legal professional for its MLO.





Northern Cauca

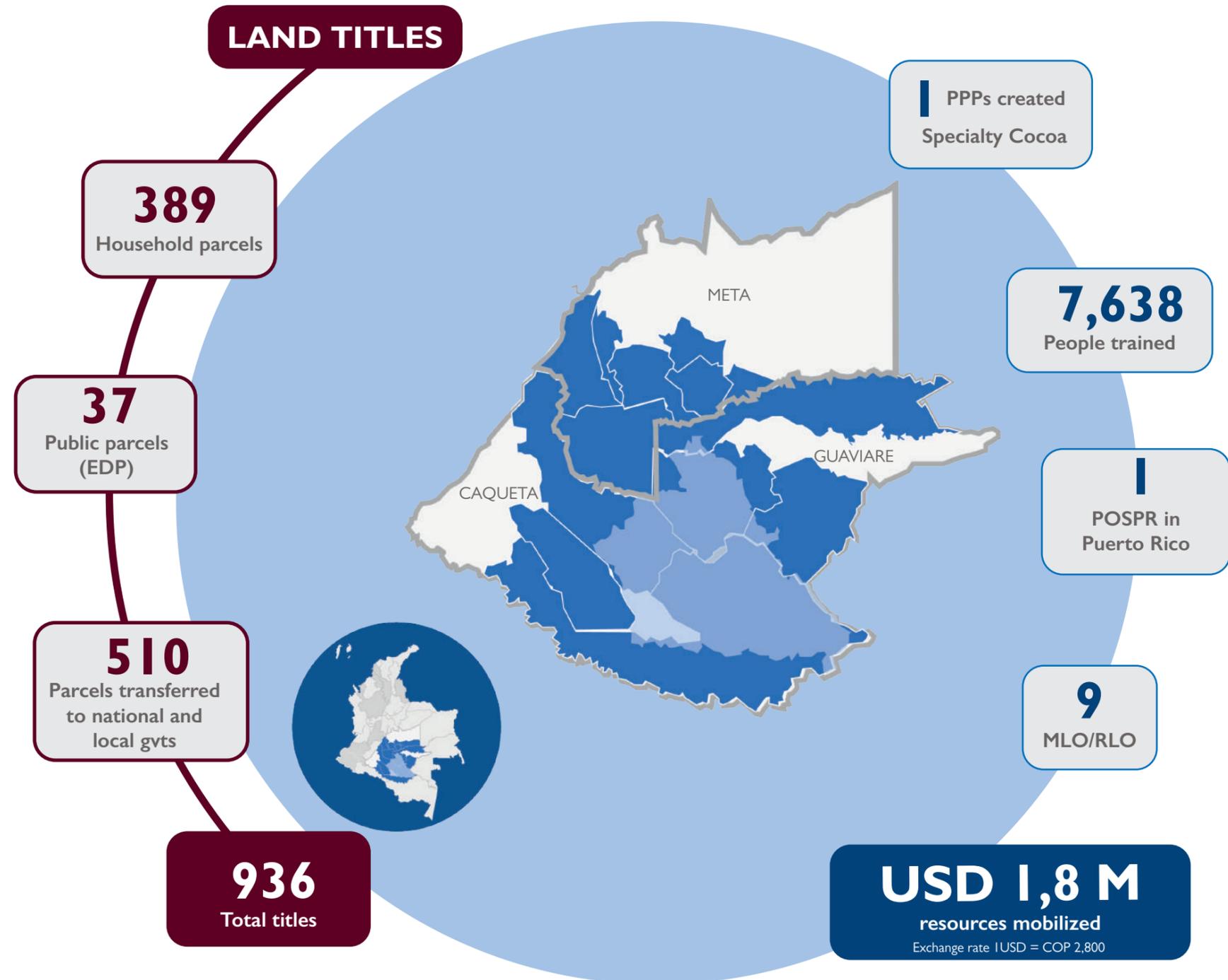
During the reporting period, LFP continues to the pre-preparation phase for the upcoming parcel sweep in Santander de Quilichao. Teams reviewed the areas of the municipality with illicit crops and coordinated work with agencies to profile agriculture production in relation to illicit crops. The parcel sweep is expected to reach over 28,000 parcels. The Santander de Quilichao's MLO made all the necessary arrangements to subdivide 410 plots of land in the Villa María urbanization and will title the properties for 410 vulnerable families. To strengthen the culture of formality in the region, the University of Cauca launched a new diploma course called *Catedra Quilichao* in addition to the *Catedra Payán* with students from the Comfacauca and Cooperativa de Colombia universities. The *Catedra Quilichao* will offer 54 hours of coursework related to Colombia's land laws and policies covering formalization, multipurpose cadaster, and land rights for ethnic groups. The Activity facilitated the signing of two new PPPs in the cocoa and pineapple value chains. The first seeks to generate sustainable conditions in cocoa production, strengthening producer organizations representing more than 400 families in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao, Puerto Tejada, Villa Rica, Padilla, Guachené, Caloto, and Miranda. The PPP will improve the processing and marketing of dry and semi-processed wet cocoa beans and value-added products like cocoa liquor and chocolate, among others. The pineapple PPP focuses on consolidating a homogeneous supply of quality pineapple and expanding marketing opportunities through a profitable business model for small producers growing the MD-2 pineapple variety.





Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC)

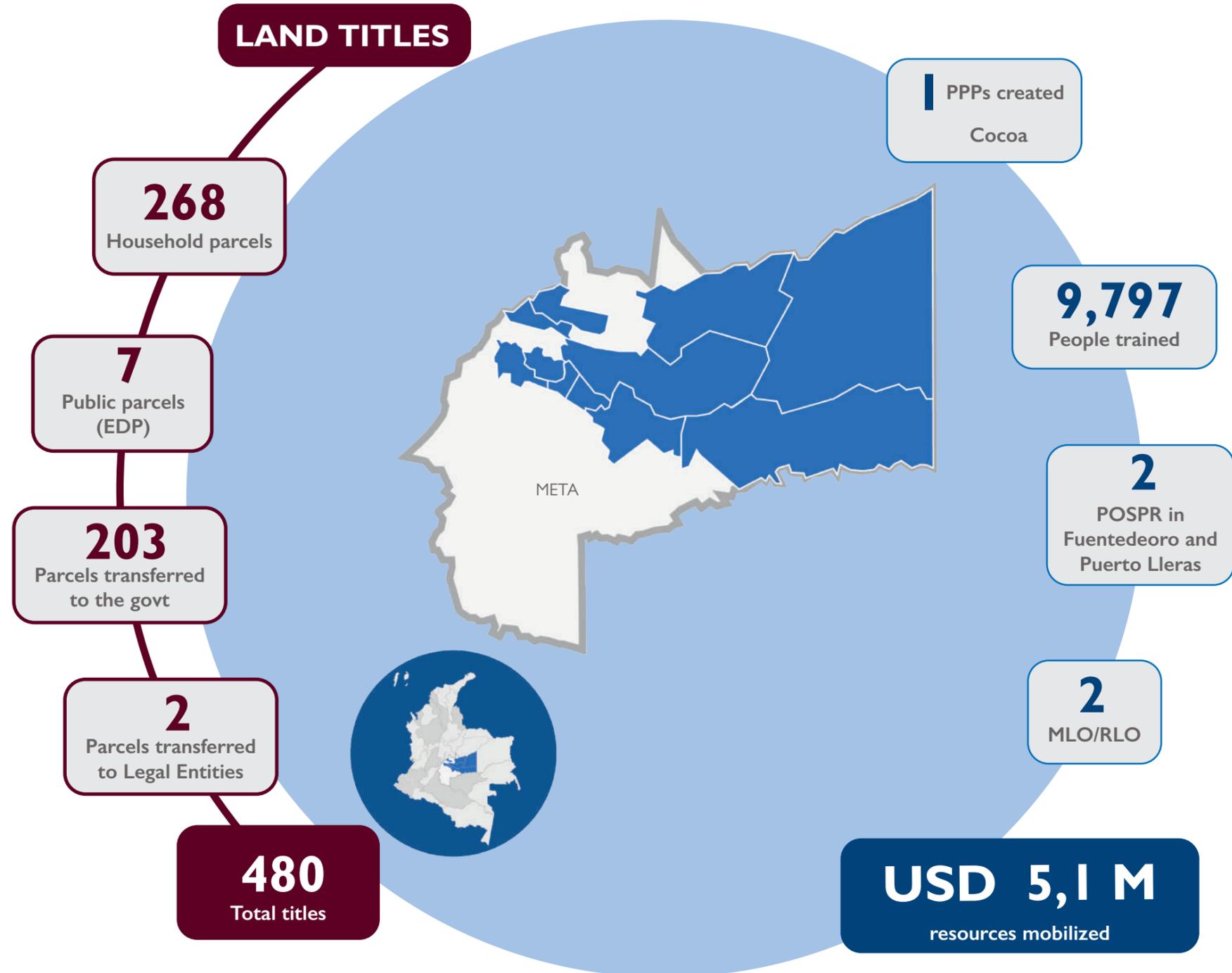
During the reporting period, the Activity completed the processing of the aerial photographs for the occupied areas at a scale of 1:10,000 that are being utilized to update the Chiribiquete National Park's cadaster. With local leaders and stakeholders of the municipality of San José del Guaviare, the Activity carried out a pre-profiling of families within the pilot polygon of Chiribiquete NP. Furthermore, LFP helped launch the Municipal Land Office of San José de Guaroa (Meta), which falls under Meta's Departmental Land Strategy and will coordinate land formalization activities with the Meta Regional Land Office. LFP helped the ANT deliver 250 titles in the municipalities of La Macarena, San Juan de Arama, Puerto Rico, Mesetas, and Vista Hermosa, and mobilized USD \$366,000 to strengthen the specialty cocoa value chain. Under the same PPP, the *Rural Extension Model for Specialty Cocoa in Environmentally Strategic Areas* was presented and is now being reviewed by PPP stakeholders. Cocoa farmers began the cocoa sensory profiling process, and LFP helped sign three marketing agreements between local producer associations and commercial partners in Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, and Uribe, two involving the Compañía Nacional de Chocolates.





Meta-Ariari

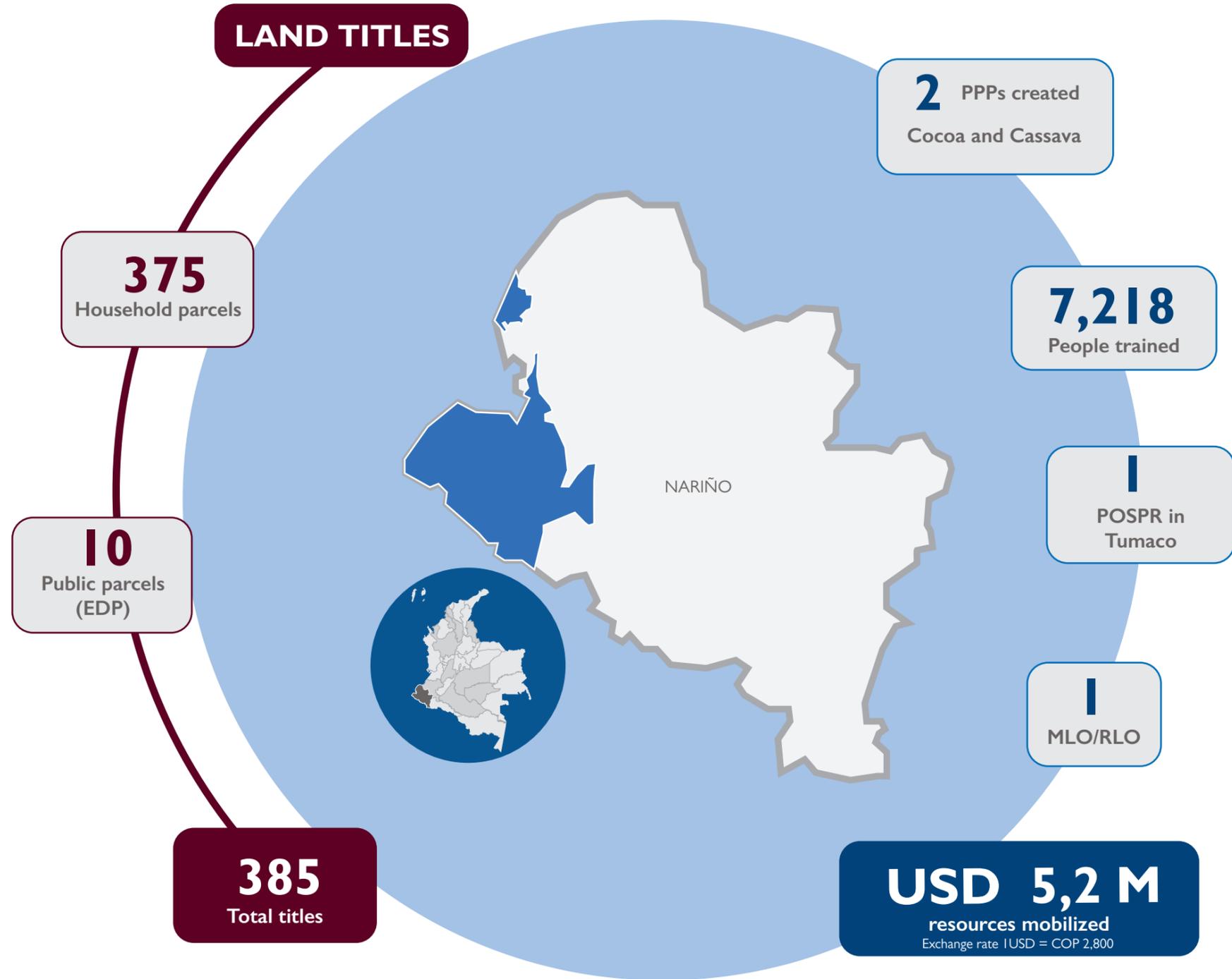
During the reporting period, the parcel sweeps in Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras made significant progress: last month, the Activity completed the property-by-property visit phase for the two municipalities, covering 306,163 hectares and 8,942. The parcel sweep identified 279 property conflicts, and 142 were successfully mediated. The ANT validated 626 parcels from the town of Puerto Santander, and 254 parcels over 1,534 ha are subject to formalization. For the next quarter, LFP expects to deliver all the remaining parcels from the property sweep, an estimated 5,407 parcels and will determine the consolidated number of parcels subject to formalization before the ANT. LFP facilitated the signing of a PPP in the lime value chain at an event with the participation of more than 240 people, including producers, the private sector (commercial partners), public sector institutions, academia, and international cooperation. The total amount of PPP resources committed totaled USD \$715,000. The lime is Colombia's third most important fruit export, following banana and avocado.





Tumaco

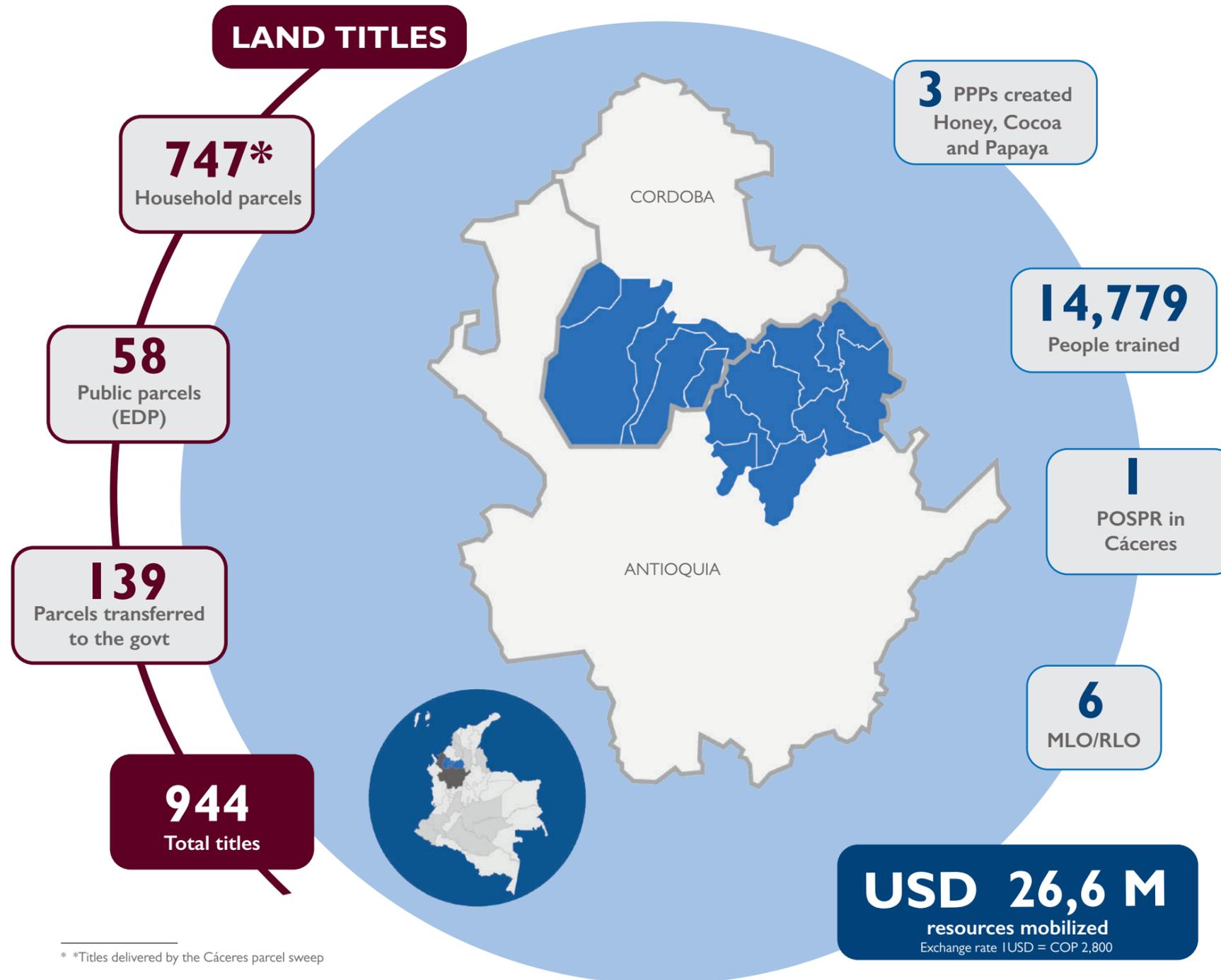
During the reporting period, LFP and partners launched the parcel sweep in Tumaco, which may represent the largest massive land formalization initiative in the history of Colombia. LFP and partners met with the Hercules Joint Task Force (FTCH) commanders, the Marine Infantry Brigade, ANT officials to socialize the parcel sweep and its processes and the security protocols for coordinating territorial interventions. The Activity also facilitated the signing of a PPP in the shrimp value chain at an event with the ADR and PPP stakeholders, including the Federation of Aquaculture Farmers. The PPP has the potential to benefit over 100 households in Tumaco and train more than 630 people in sustainable shrimp production methods. Tumaco is the only city on Colombia's Pacific coast that farms shrimp, and since 1982, private sector investors have built over 1,700 hectares of shrimp ponds, packing plants, and maturation laboratories.





Bajo Cauca & Southern Cordoba

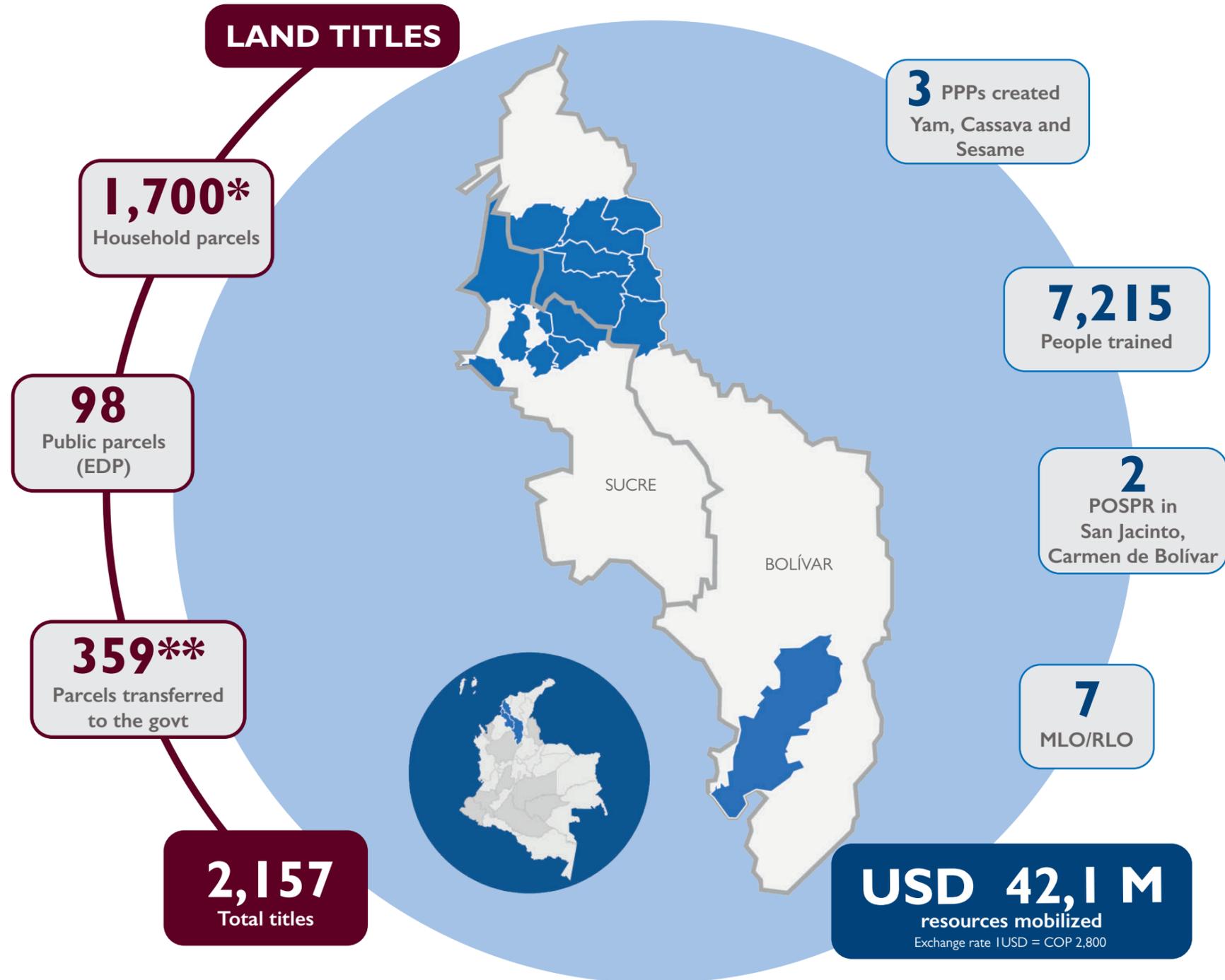
During the reporting period, the Activity, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), and the Ministry of Justice finished defining the 3T Strategy (Titles, Transition, and Transformation) work methodology allowing technical teams to go to the field and begin implementation. Under the comprehensive strategy that places rural development, land formalization, and crop substitution together, partners will begin with profiling 151 farms identified by the LFP. In addition, LFP prepared the social mapping of the territory with the Community Action Boards and representatives of 27 villages, and UNDOC conducted 130 family characterization surveys. LFP visited each property for geo-referencing to enable the food security interventions of the 3T Strategy. In Tierralta, LFP, in coordination with the Superintendence of Notaries and Registry, made 65 home visits to conduct topographic surveys and characterize potential beneficiaries of urban land titling. In El Bague, VIVA assisted with 40 topographic surveys and LFP with 60 more, including 20 housing land transfer resolutions. In coordination with Empresa Vivienda de Antioquia, the Activity and the Bajo Cauca municipal land office visited 108 potential beneficiaries of land formalization (84 in El Bague and 24 in Cáceres) to know if they are eligible for housing improvement subsidies for things like bathrooms, kitchens or floors.





Montes de María

During the reporting period, the Activity made significant progress in the El Carmen de Bolívar parcel sweep, training 85 volunteer community managers in environmental issues applicable to land formalization and information gathering by the Humanitarian Demining Battalion. The parcel sweep held its first two FCF workshops in Jesús del Monte and San Isidro. Similarly, LFP delivered to the ANT the consolidated information from the completed San Jacinto parcel sweep. LFP also delivered inputs to the municipal administration of San Jacinto. Finally, LFP met with the Land Restitution Unit in El Carmen de Bolívar to coordinate work on sharing land information about land restitution processes with victims of forced displacement. The meeting also served to learn about new cases of properties with precautionary measures where residents have requested the lifting of the judicial injunction. In San Isidro, the team did a preliminary questionnaire to reconstruct the history of specific plots to identify the beneficiaries and how they sold or passed their property, possession, or occupation to the current inhabitants. LDP facilitated the signing of a PPP in the sesame value chain valued at \$1.8 M to benefit over 550 sesame growers. The PPP's commercial partner Sumapaz Foods specializes in gourmet products to reach high-value consumers.

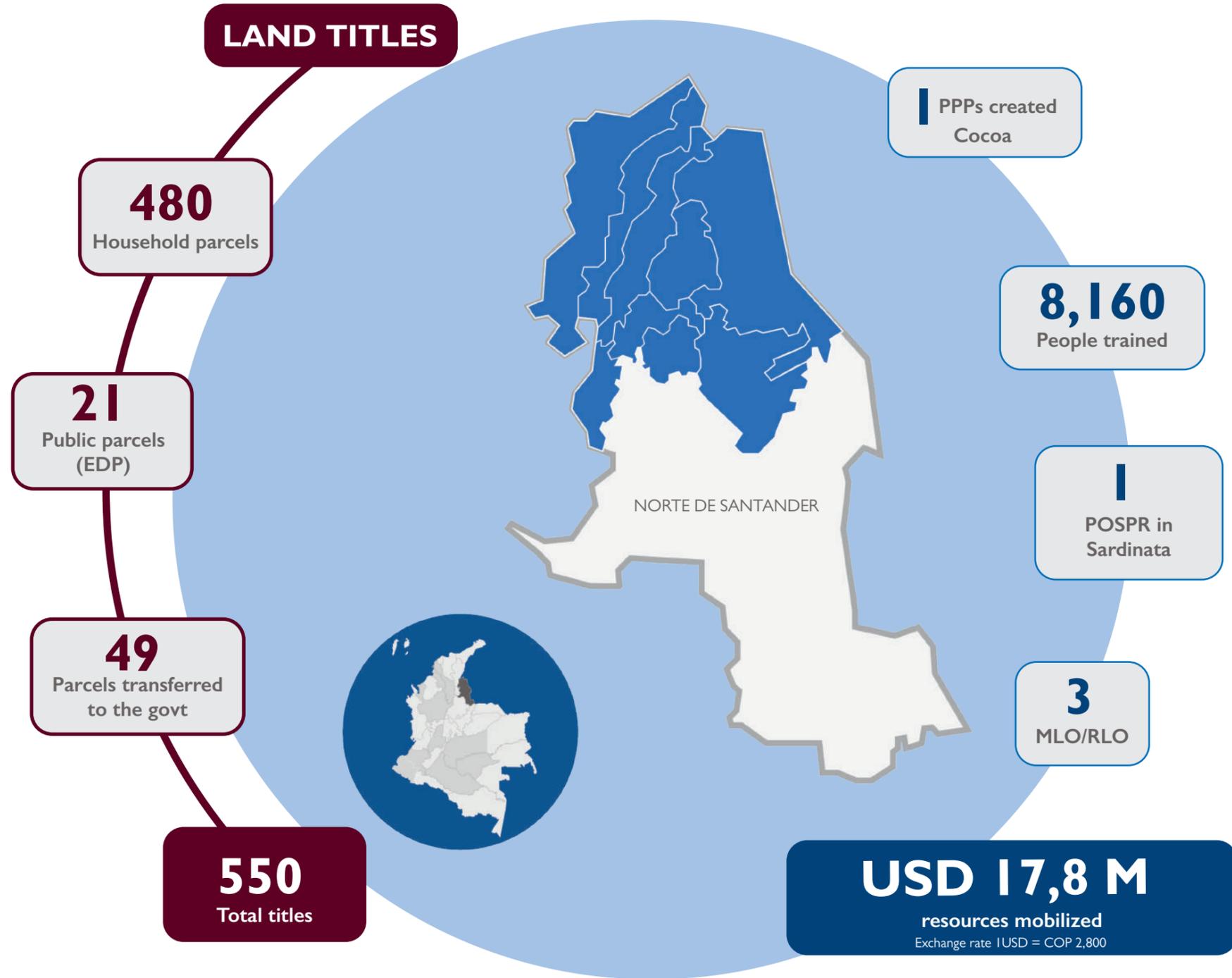


* Include results of 916 private parcels formalized of the Ovejas parcel sweep (second phase).
** Includes 87 land titles transferred to the Mayor's Office and 272 land titles transferred to the Nation.



Catatumbo

During the reporting period, the 3T Strategy (Titles, Transition, and Transformation) began a new course in Sardinata, Norte de Santander, where the Activity and officials from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNDOC, collected information for the profiling of the municipality. The Catatumbo Regional Land Office (RLO), which will be inaugurated next quarter, conducted pilot exercises to formalize land in the municipalities of Ábrego, Bucarasica, Convención, La Playa de Belén, and El Tarra. LFP has trained 56 RLO officials in the RLO's functions, urban land titling, the formalization of municipal parcels, and the role of social workers. The Sardinata Municipal Land Office formalized 20 vacant urban lots and declared them public property; The Municipal Land Office of El Carmen formalized 13 vacant lots as government plots and eight private urban parcels. Teorama's Municipal Land Office formalized 16 urban fiscal properties for residential use in the San Pablo village, providing families with secure land tenure. The Activity continues to share information on the upcoming parcel sweep in Sardinata with partners like Universidad Libre, which will offer a course in multipurpose cadaster activities to build the capacity of local professionals in land topics.





Women cocoa growers in Northern Cauca learn best practices to improve the quality of their cocoa.

Crosscutting Activities

Through a variety of actions that cut across the three main components, Land for Prosperity implements a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy to reach women, youth, Afro Colombians, and indigenous communities with the skills and knowledge that enhance their participation in land administration and natural resource governance. In all activities, LFP addresses environmental considerations and climate risks and adapts approaches in environmentally sensitive areas to promote sustainable resource management, especially in the areas around the Chiribiquete National Park. LFP places an emphasis on coordination with donor programs, communities, and the private sector to transfer knowledge, capacity, and best practices for long term success.

Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

During the reporting period, the Activity continued consolidating its GESI strategy by raising awareness around land rights with rural women, promoting and implementing social safeguard best practices with indigenous groups in the context of ongoing parcel sweeps and massive land formalization, and updating a diagnosis on the conditions facing rural youth due to the pandemic and the armed conflict. During the reporting period, LFP conducted nine training sessions, workshops, and interventions, reaching more than 790 people (80% women).

Women's Land Rights

For women who do not have a marriage certificate, common law marriage, which is valid after two years of cohabitation, is a legal option that ensures the same rights to property that an official marriage would. The situation becomes complicated when proving a common law marriage, especially if the man is not interested in sharing his rights to property or in situations of multiple simultaneous long-term relationships with different women. During the reporting period, the Activity and its partners developed and implemented a methodology to identify unique cases of women who have been one of multiple wives or previous wives under common law arrangements in the context of land rights. The methodology aims to raise awareness about family law matters while the Activity works with stakeholders to protect women's land access rights. The methodology was first tested in the villages of Tierra Grata and Chafurray in Puerto Lleras, Meta, and is being implemented in El Carmen de Bolívar.

LFP-supported Municipal Land Offices work to apply a variety of decrees and administrative policies to ensure gender issues are mainstreamed in their activities, including decrees that promote joint titling for men and women who are in a common law marriage. In some cases, proving the joint development of the parcel, which considers the work of a mother and homemaker, is enough to ensure the woman's rights. The Activity continues to extract lessons from the work of the MLOs to promote local housing programs and other goods and services offered by the municipalities. Since 2019, LFP-supported MLOs have delivered 2,375 urban land titles to women.



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Keys to success include respect for the Pijao's autonomy and self-determination, a series of consultations with Pijao leaders, and the participation of 100 people from the community.

Reaching Local Youth Committees

The Program updated the diagnosis on rural youth and the changing conditions they face due to external factors such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the armed conflict. The diagnosis serves as a basis for understanding the opportunities to reach Local Youth Committees in each region. Local Youth Committees are an elected body of youth representatives that help shape public policy that affect the youth. Based on this input, LFP is developing learning materials and activities to engage young people on topics such as access to land, culture of formal land ownership, and rural development.

Indigenous Land Rights

In the framework of massive land formalization, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is a right that indigenous and Afro-descendant communities have to say "yes" or "no" to proposals within the Rural Property Social Management Plans that could affect their territory and social structure.

During the reporting period, the Activity successfully integrated the Pijao indigenous community into the Ataco parcel sweep, ensuring that Pijao land claims are part of the Rural Property Social Management Plan. Thanks to a transparent and inclusive FPIC process in Ataco (Tolima), the Pijao allowed land administration teams to intervene in their ancestral territory and facilitate seven land claims extending the Pijao reservation with the National Land Agency. The reservations represent a total of 529 hectares of potential indigenous territories.

Over the past year, cabildo governors and leaders from the 10 Pijao communities gathered the necessary information for the applications. The process with the Pijao is an example that can be replicated in other territories due to its impact and the leadership role of the ethnic communities in the formalization of their territories.

In El Carmen de Bolívar, the Activity carried out FPIC processes with the Santo Madero Afro-Colombian Community Council and the Arroyo Alférez Cabildo to determine the willingness of the ethnic groups to participate in the parcel sweep and land formalization processes. Both communities gave their consent and, in February, met with a USAID delegation from Washington to share their experiences and recommendations that all land formalization processes should include FPIC processes for ethnic communities.

MARCH 8: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

LFP and partners commemorated 8M through a series of events, training, and workshops.

In Catatumbo, municipal leaders reached 95 people with events that addressed the history of IWD, Law 1257, gender-based violence, the care economy, and women's land rights. In Meta, community leaders held discussions around women's land rights, reaching 36 women in Puerto Lleras, and the Meta Regional Land Office celebrated 8M in Uribe and La Julia, reaching more than 290 people. In Montes de María, a *Rural Women's Entrepreneurship* event took place with the participation of 48 women, over half of whom are already participating in ongoing parcel sweeps or are linked to LFP-facilitated PPPs.

The event covered new masculinities, women's participation in rural development and land administration, and the care economy. In northern Cauca, LFP held a *Juntanza* for women cocoa growers to introduce the women to some of the stakeholders in the new Cocoa PPP. It was held at the farm of PPP commercial partner Chóculas Betsabeth, a project led by Betsabeth, a 100-year-old Afro cocoa farmer and founder of different productive initiatives for women in the region. In Southern Tolima, the Program coordinated an event with partners, reaching 53 women with information about women's land rights and joint titling. In Tumaco, the *Claiming Women's Rights Forum* about women's land rights and justice reached 90 people. The forum was held with USAID Youth Resilience Activity and Inclusive Justice Activity.



The Claiming Women's Rights forum in Tumaco was held with the USAID Youth Resilience Activity and Inclusive Justice Activity.

A SEAT AT THE TABLE

Strengthening women leadership in Tolima's coffee value chain through the Women's Leadership School.

Often, the progress made in women's leadership does not depend on a single woman but on several. Through the Women's Leadership School, LFP strengthened the capacity of 25 women linked to the coffee value chain. After training and workshops on decision-making, leadership, and self-esteem, four women were elected to represent their communities in the Assembly of CAFISUR, the most influential commercial partner in the region. With this success, the number of women delegates in the assembly has increased to 16 of 50, meaning that for the first time in history, 30% of the assembly delegates are women. The achievement means that more women than ever will be involved in electing the members of CAFISUR's Board of Directors. It also means that the 15 women delegates can draw on their own experience to present to CAFISUR the challenges women face in coffee production in their communities.

Margarita Solano Oviedo has been producing coffee for 10 years on the El Progreso farm in the village of La Virginia in Chaparral municipality. Margarita is a leader since she has managed her coffee company for years. For her, the visibility of women is a critical aspect of achieving equity in the business.

Darcy Jovana Oyola Garzón is a teacher who has been producing coffee for 22 years on her farm La Esperanza in



CAFISUR, Tolima's largest coffee cooperative reaches 24,000 coffee farmers from nine municipalities in Southern Tolima.

the village of Polecito, in Ataco. Darcy's father was going to run for the Assembly, but then he thought about it and supported his daughter Darcy to represent their community. The father told their community it was time for leadership to rotate in the cooperative. The women are the new coffee entrepreneurs and have earned a seat in these spaces with the work they have done.

"My greatest skills are listening and identifying possible connections that help in good management. I bring value and recognition to my community and know their needs. I know I can make the most of these strengths," says Darcy.

Esmilda Caicedo Osorio has 35 years of experience in coffee production and lives in the village of La Granja Ambeima, in Chaparral. Esmilda was elected with 99% of the votes of her community to represent them in the CAFISUR Assembly.



"I believe women should occupy different positions because we have a unique perspective about women's needs, such as saving and managing expenses. For example, as head of the household, I have had to manage everything on the farm, taking care of the coffee trees as well as the household,"

Esmilda Caicedo



"It is important that women participate in the CAFISUR Assembly be recognized by CAFISUR, by the public sector, and all those entities involved in the coffee value chain,"

Margarita Solano Oviedo



The Program made progress with its training methodology in environmental considerations within the Puerto Rico parcel sweep and developed the first draft of a learning game called Biofinca under its Maloca Verde strategy, which is a communications strategy to change behaviors and raise awareness about forest conservation. Climate Change Mitigation.

Managing Environmental and Climate Risks

The Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscapes Plan (BSLP) is a unique strategy designed by the LFP and stakeholders for land management activities and conservation in Southern Meta and the areas surrounding the Chiribiquete National Park. The BSLP includes actions that reduce deforestation and protect biodiversity while implementing LFP activities in one of the government's priority areas for conservation. Activities include updating the cadaster and delimiting the borders of Chiribiquete National Park, supporting a Municipal Land Office and parcel sweep in Puerto Rico (Meta), and designing and executing a comprehensive land-use contracting strategy for farmers living in protected areas, among others. The strategy is based on the logic that addressing land tenure issues and strengthening sustainable rural development will disincentivize further deforestation and promote biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. In addition, proper land use management and administration in protected areas like national parks disincentivizes illicit crop cultivation.

During the reporting period, implementation of the BSLP has experienced delays due to changing GoC guidelines about land use contracts and the fulfillment of FPIC for land formalization activities. LFP acquired and processed the imagery for the occupation areas inside the Chiribiquete National Park and sent the imagery to the IGAC for review. The Activity held meetings with Corpoamazonia and the CDA to define a road map for continued capacity development of the regional environmental authorities, known as CARs.

The Activity held two technical workshops with USAID Amazon Alive related to on-demand land formalization in Caquetá and Guaviare. The programs defined the socialization plan to raise awareness about land formalization processes with the communities of Cartagena del Chairá (Caquetá) and the Calamar and Miraflores Sustainable Forestry Nucleo (Guaviare), two areas prioritized by the government to reduce deforestation. In addition, the Activity held one workshop with rural community leaders from San José del

Guaviare to profile 80 families within a selected area to develop the on-demand formalization pilot.

The Activity progressed with its training methodology in environmental considerations within the Puerto Rico parcel sweep and developed the first draft of a learning game called Biofinca under its Maloca Verde strategy, a communications strategy to change behaviors and raise awareness about forest conservation.

Climate Change Mitigation

The Activity held several activities within the context of PPP implementation to prepare farmers with the tools and skills for climate change adaptation and mitigation. In the period, examples of this include Southern Tolima, where coffee growers were trained in sustainable coffee growing practices that build their capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The training covered topics like biodiversity conservation, integrated pest management, soil conservation, organic fertilizers and soil fertility, sustainable water management and gray water, and renewable energy alternatives. In the Bajo Cauca region, 60 honey producers were trained in farmer schools on waste management, forest conservation, and forest restoration. The Activity also held a training session about land use and environmental concerns, environmental services, and biodiversity conservation, with 80 community leaders participating in the El Carmen de Bolívar parcel sweep.



Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

One glaring lesson from previous rural parcel sweeps is the lack of professionals available from the local workforce to fill vacant positions. In regions with an already weak land market, students and young professionals do not consider careers in land administration. Over the past three years, the Activity has partnered with a list of regional academic institutions to prepare a new generation of professionals as land surveyors, legal experts, knowledge management specialists, and social workers with a unique set of skills related to land administration.

In its first three years of implementation, Land for Prosperity has signed agreements with a handful of regional universities, held hundreds of workshops, and reached over 10,000 people with skills and knowledge related to land administration.

Building Capacity with Academic Partners

Region	Academic Institution
Tolima	Universidad de Tolima Universidad de Ibagué
Northern Cauca	Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia Unicomfacauca Universidad del Cauca
Bajo Cauca / Southern Córdoba	Remington Montería Luis Amigó Montería Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Montería Universidad Cooperativa Montería
SMVC	SENA
Tumaco	Universidad Nacional, Sede Pacifico
Catatumbo	Simón Bolívar University Francisco de Paula Santander University

During the reporting period, the Activity has consolidated efforts to create a comprehensive diploma course that all academic partners would adopt and offer to the public. The *Diplomado Aproximaciones Territoriales a la Reforma Rural Integral en el Acuerdo de Paz*—known as the *Diploma on Territorial Approaches to the Integral Rural Reform in the Peace Accords*—ensures standardization of coursework and the sustainability of future land administration courses.

During the reporting period, the University of Tolima became the first partner to launch the new diploma, offered to students virtually. In its first semester, approximately 6,000 people are enrolled. The diploma covers seven modules, including rural property administration, multipurpose cadaster, registry law, and the Peace Accords. The Activity signed partnerships with three additional regional universities to offer the standardized diploma, including the Simón Bolívar University and Francisco de Paula Santander University in Cúcuta (Catatumbo) and the Universidad Nacional's satellite campus in Tumaco.

LFP Accumulative Results in Building Professional Capacity with Academic Partners

- 13 academic partnerships to offer diploma courses in land administration and rural development
- 13 students who have completed internships in land-related agencies and institutions



“This diploma course with Universidad de Tolima is valuable because it allows us to review our work and see whether we are doing things right. It allows us to rethink our strategy to solve problems. The course shows us there is space for innovation.”

-Julia Venegas, Assistant Director of Land Tenure, National Land Agency



OUTREACH: WE ARE CLA & CLA TUESDAYS

During the reporting period, the CLA team designed and delivered its first virtual newsletter We are CLA, which highlighted the elements of CLA in the Ataco parcel sweep. In addition, the team developed a series of one-minute video capsules called CLA Tuesdays about ongoing CLA topics related to Land for Prosperity activities. The videos are shared with staff and partners via email on a weekly basis.

Collaborating

The CLA component held the first Private Public Partnership (PPP) Exchange Forum as a virtual space where the seven LFP regions, which are implementing PPPs in the cocoa value chain, shared best practices and recommendations for future PPPs. In the coming months, CLA will lead and facilitate a series of PPP Exchange Forums with regional staff for PPPs in the honey and coffee value chains. The results from these meetings provide valuable inputs for the facilitation and implementation of future PPPs and ultimately improve LFP's strategy to ensure sustainability of rural development initiatives and improve the position of PPP stakeholders in competitive markets.

Learning

CLA component supported the Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC) regional office in designing and implementing an agreement with the regional SENA office to train 30 land surveyors who could potentially work on the parcel sweep in the municipality of Puerto Rico.

Adaptation

CLA component supported the Activity's massive formalization campaigns, implemented under Component 1, with the analysis and strategy to incorporate 172 lessons learned identified in the parcel sweeps that were already executed in the first three years of implementation. These lessons learned converted into adaptations will be incorporated in the parcel sweeps waiting to get underway in Tumaco, Sardinata, Santander de Quilichao, Puerto Rico, and Chaparral.

LFP Performance Indicators

This annex presents information related to progress toward Activity performance indicators. Table C-1 summarizes quarterly, annual, and LOA results and progress toward targets. It presents progress reaching Year 2 and 3, along with quarterly progress. Additionally, the Year 4 and LOA goals are separated, as well as the progress of the indicators that apply in the new geography. In this section, we indicate in green the indicators that have reached the Y4 goal, in yellow those that have made progress on the Y4 goal, in red those that have not achieved progress on the Y4 goal, and in gray those that do not apply goals for the current fiscal year.

N°.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FY22 – Y3						FY23 – Y4						LOA			
			FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET	FY2022 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET	FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	FY2023 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 SMVC TARGET	LOA TOTAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET	LOA ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS
EG.3-I	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance ¹	0	5,700	NA ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,545	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,850	27,525 (66.65%)	4,104 (264.77%)	31,629 (73.81%)
LFP-I	Households who benefit from USG assistance for land rights and economic development contributing to citizen security and regional stabilization (Custom Indicator)	0	5,700	783	5,700 (100.0%)	100	NA	100 (100%)	15,545	881	881 (5.67%)	1,450	32	268 (18.48%)	42,850	9,131 (22.11%)	368 (23.74%)	9,499 (22.17%)
GNDR-2	Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted Activity's designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) ³	0	50%	NA ⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	58.88% (118%)	60.39% (121%)	58.95% (118%)
EG.10.4-I	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance	0	10	5	10 (100%)	3	2	18 (600%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	114 (154.05%)	18 (600%)	132 (171.43%)

¹ Contributes to Standard Indicator through disaggregation of custom indicators (LFP-I and LFP-4).

² This indicator is reported annually; therefore, no progress was made during this quarter.

³ Direct contribution to Standard Indicator GNDR-2.

⁴ This indicator is reported annually; therefore, no progress was made during this quarter.

			FY2022						FY2023						LOA			
Nº.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	FY2022 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET	FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	FY2023 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 SMVC TARGET	LOA TOTAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET	LOA ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS
LFP-4	Number of government officials, traditional authorities or individuals trained in restitution, formalization, public project planning and information sharing and management with LPA assistance (Custom)	0	13,676	NA	13,676	NA ⁵	NA	NA	54,676	12,663	56,231 (102.84%)	NA	NA	NA	120,000	NA	NA	85,066 (70.89%)
EG.10.2-4 ⁶	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	0	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	728 (73%)	NA	NA	NA	800	NA	NA	2,000	NA	728 (36.4%)	728 (36.4%)
EG.11-2 ⁷	Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance	TBD	NA	NA	NA	3 ⁸	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	10	NA	0%	0%
EG.10.4-2	Percent of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training ⁹	0	50%	NA ¹⁰	100% (200%)	NA ¹¹	NA	NA	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	100%	NA	100% (200%)
EG.10.4-5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of USG assistance.	0	14,817	5,300 ¹²	19,461 (131.34%)	150	NA	150 (100%)	NA	NA	NA	2,400	80	531 (22.13%)	632,700	634,644 (100.74%)	681 (25.22%)	635,325 (100.41%)

⁵ The LOA target of the LFP-4 indicator applies in the initial and SMVC geography.

⁶ This indicator only measures efforts in SMVC. It does not apply to the initial geography.

⁷ This indicator will only measure efforts in SMVC. It does not apply to the initial geography.

⁸ LFP has made progress in the methodological construction of the baseline of producer associations and institutions that will be strengthened in environmental issues. The survey is currently underway. Once the baseline is determined, the program will carry out the reinforcing actions that will be determined and then follow up to report on the associations and institutions that comply with the increase in capacities.

⁹ Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-2.

¹⁰ This indicator is reported annually; therefore, no progress was made during this quarter.

¹¹ The LOA target of the EG.10.4-2 indicator applies in the initial and new geography.

¹² Q2FY2023 progress contributes to FY2022 outstanding targets. It applies to initial geography.

			FY2022						FY2023						LOA			
Nº.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	FY2022 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET	FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	FY2023 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 SMVC TARGET	LOA TOTAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET	LOA ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS
Ym	Value of mobilized funds ¹³	0	USD 17,500,000 COP 49,000,000,000	NA	USD 17,500,000 COP 49,000,000,000 (100%)	USD 500,000 COP 1,400,000,000	NA	USD 500,000 COP 1,400,000,000 (100%)	USD 60,260,000 COP 168,728,000,000	US \$6,929,626 COP \$19,402,953,581	US \$80,051,835 COP \$224,145,138,928 (132.8%) ¹⁴	US 1,000,000 COP 2,800,000,000	US 359,104 COP \$1,005,491,845	US 1,261,729 COP \$3,532,841,200 (90.26%)	USD 172M COP 481.6 Billion	US \$132,561,836 COP \$371,173,139,721 (77.98%)	US 1,761,729 COP \$4,932,841,845 (88.09%)	US \$134,323,565 COP 376,105,981,566 (78.10%)
Xm	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds ¹⁵ (COP\$)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	COP \$824,242,449	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	COP \$4,826,217,527	NA	COP \$4,826,217,527
EG.10.4-7	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance ¹⁶	0	4,700	506	1,906 (40.55%) ¹⁷	150	NA	150 (100%)	6,850	NA	NA	1,700	61	323 (19%)	22,000	5,056 (25.28%)	473 (23.13%)	5,529 (25.13%)
LFP-5	Number of parcels issued a formal document that provides legal certainty (Custom)	0	4,700	947	3,025 (64.36%) ¹⁸	150	NA	150 (100%)	6,850	NA	NA	1,700	250	786 (46.24%)	22,000	6,175 (30.88%)	936 (46.80%)	7,111 (32.32%)
EG.10.4-8	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance ¹⁹	248,140 ²⁰	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	NA
LFP-6	Proportion of households with formalized land who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas, as secure as a result of USG assistance (Custom)	62.9% ²¹	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67%	NA	NA	NA
EG.10.2-2	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance	0	NA	NA	NA	2.1 Million	NA ²²	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 Million	NA	NA	4.6 Million	NA	NA	NA
LFP-9	Number of applications advancing one milestone in the formalization process (Custom)	0	23,550	NA	23,550 (100%)	900	NA	900 (100%)	19,420	14,479	51,681 (266.12%)	7,200	2,608	6,880 (95.56%)	133,100	140,631 (112.50%)	7,780 (96.05%)	148,411 (111.50%)

¹³ Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator Ym.

¹⁴ LFP has managed to exceed the resources mobilized target planned for FY2023. This goal was achieved thanks to implementing the Program's management actions within the framework of the signed PPPs. With this achievement, the goal is being exceeded by 32%.

¹⁵ Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator Xm.

¹⁶ Contributes to Standard Indicator through disaggregation of Custom Indicator LFP-5 (includes only adult owners of the parcels that positively achieve property titles).

¹⁷ The lag in this indicator is due to the slow processing of ANT cases.

¹⁸ The delay in this goal is justified by the fact that, to date, ANT has only generated the first titles of Cáceres (45), even though the Program has delivered more than 20 thousand cases.

¹⁹ Contributes to Standard Indicator through disaggregation of Custom Indicator LFP-6 (the adults of the households surveyed will be calculated).

²⁰ EG.10.4-8 and LFP-6 indicator baselines was collected during Y2 and shared with USAID in Q2FY2022.

²¹ EG.10.4-8 and LFP-6 indicator baselines was collected during Y2 and shared with USAID in Q2FY2022.

²² LFP has made progress in 11% of the images of occupied areas of Chiribiquete NP taken in its entirety and in post-processing. In addition, the physical and legal information for 89% of the PNN has been completed and is being analyzed internally, and the procedure for compliance with USAID social safeguards has been defined internally.

			FY2022						FY2023						LOA			
Nº.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	FY2022 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET	FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	FY2023 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 SMVC TARGET	LOA TOTAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET	LOA ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS
LFP-7	Number of documented proof of concept pilots implemented by parcel sweep methodologies (formalization plans)	0	3	NA	NA ²³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	0%	0	0%
LFP-17	Reducing time in massive land formalization projects (Custom)	TBD ²⁴	NA	BL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	NA
LFP-18	Reducing cost in massive land formalization projects (Custom)	TBD	NA	BL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	NA
EG.10.4-3	Number of land and property rights disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance ²⁵	0	NA	NA	245	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	318
LFP-10	Leverage funds from the private sector for formalization (YI).	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.7% (COP 150 Million)	NA	NA	NA	NA	15%	18%	NA	18% (118%)
XI	Value of USAID investments linked to leveraged funds ²⁶	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	COP 545,380,187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	COP 545,380,187
LFP-11	Number of MLOs (Municipal Land Offices) with rural information centers established and working under models proposed (Custom)	BL ²⁷	7	NA	17 (243%) ²⁸	1	3	8 (800%)	6	2	12 (200.0%) ²⁹	NA	NA	NA	24	29 (126.09%)	8 (800%)	37 (154.17%)
EG.10.4-4	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered. ³⁰	34.26%	50%	NA	0% ³¹	50%	NA	NA	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50%	0%	NA	0%

23 During FY2022 and FY2023, LFP concluded the operational phase of the Predial Sweep of the municipalities of San Jacinto (Bolívar) and Cáceres (Antioquia). The predial sweeps in Ataco (Tolima), FuentedeOro (Meta), and Puerto Lleras (Meta) are 70%, 60%, and 46% complete, respectively.

24 LFP carried out an assessment and developed a Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), which were included in the AMELP update.

The assessment resulted in a proposed protocol to measure indicators LFP-17 and LFP-18 for each of the Activity's land sweeps, as well as the methodology to calculate the baseline.

25 Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-3

26 Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator XI.

27 LFP assessed the status of MLO areas, to strengthen these local instances to increase the governance of land and maintenance of the land market transactions.

28 LFP reached the goal of the indicator ahead of schedule at the close of FY2022, so for the remainder of the Program's life, it is focused on the sustainability of the offices already created and on testing the pilot of the Regional Land Offices, as a model to be led by the Governorates.

29 LFP reached the goal of the indicator ahead of schedule at the close of FY2022, so for the remainder of the Program's life, it is focused on the sustainability of the offices already created and on testing the pilot of the Regional Land Offices, as a model to be led by the Governorates.

30 Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-4.

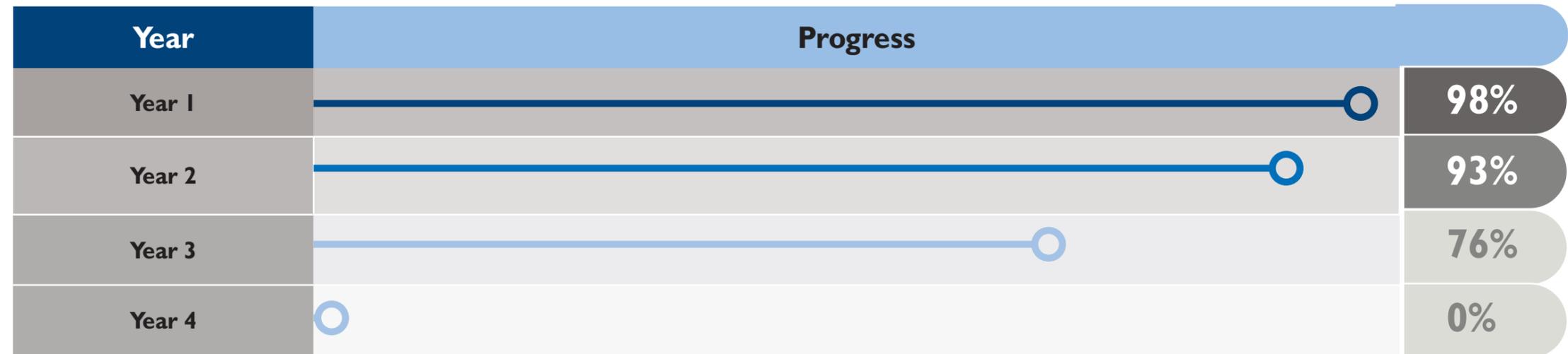
31 The baseline for indicator EG.10.4-4 with national representativeness and a margin of error of 5% has been calculated in FY2022, with a reference value of 34.26%. The Program will conduct the second measurement in the coming quarters to determine the change in citizens' perception of the MLOs.

			FY2022						FY2023						LOA			
Nº.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 INITIAL TARGET	FY2022 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET	FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 INITIAL TARGET	FY2023 SMVC TARGET	Q2 FY2023 ACTUAL REPORT	ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2023 SMVC TARGET	LOA TOTAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET	ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET	LOA ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS
LFP-13	Number of information systems in operation and managing land and rural development information (Custom)	0	7	2	7 (100%)	1	3	8 (800%)	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	31 (88.57%)	8 (800%)	39 (108.33%)
LFP-14	Number of public-private partnerships formed or strengthened as a result of USG assistance (Custom)	0	1	NA	1 (100%)	1	NA	1 (100%)	8	1	2 (25.0%)	1	NA	0%	27	14 (56%)	1 (50%)	15 (55.56%)
LFP-15	Change in the value of smallholder sales generated with USG assistance (Custom)	(5,34%) ³²	6%	NA	NA	6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24%	0%	NA	0%

32 The baseline was updated for Q4FY2022. It includes sales for 2020 for the producer associations that are part of the PPPs of Cacao in Sur de Tolima and Yam in Montes de María. It will continue to be updated once LFP establishes the baseline for the other PPPs created or strengthened. During the next quarters, the Program will continue to monitor sales to determine the change in sales.

Report on Status of Fixed Fee Deliverables (FFD)

The following table outlines the progress of the Activity's Fixed Fee Deliverables:



The following table presents the status of pending Year I FFD:

PENDING YEAR I DELIVERABLES				
N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE	JUSTIFICATION
2	(CI) 8-12 documented proofs of concept of massive formalization/registration pilots through adjusted parcel sweep methodologies developed with target municipalities by expanding the LRDP supported pilot in Ovejas, Sucre	September 30, 2020	June 2023	Changes in parcel sweep schedule (Chaparral)

The following table presents the status of pending Year 2 FFD:

PENDING YEAR 2 DELIVERABLES				
N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE	JUSTIFICATION
4	(C1) Information system needs assessments and sustainability plans for centralized or decentralized land information systems in select municipalities	September 30, 2021	June 2023	Delays in the definition of GOC counterpart and needs. Currently advancing with Asomunicipios (Catatumbo).
41	(C3) Support studies and designs or other requirements for the government to fund the required infrastructure in targeted municipalities	September 30, 2021	February 2023	Delays selecting the subcontractor for this activity
42	(C3) Households and producers in selected regions that are transitioning from illicit crops and/or are land policy beneficiaries supported in licit and integral socioeconomic development	September 30, 2021	February 2023	Delays in accessing PNIS beneficiaries' information from the GOC
53	(C3) USAID's Private Sector Guidelines for Responsible Land-Based Investments tested with interested private sector partners in selected regions	September 30, 2021	March 2023	Delays selecting the private partner to implement USAID's guidelines

The following table presents the status of pending Year 3 FFD:

PENDING YEAR 3 DELIVERABLES				
N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE	JUSTIFICATION
4	(C1) Community participation and decision making in the definition, implementation, and oversight of massive formalization efforts supported (Active participation)	September 30, 2022	February 2023	Delays in the implementation schedules in PSOPR.
13	(C1) Assessment and adaption in models in which the private sector has gotten involved and supported land formalization, including consideration on sustainability of private sector investments	September 30, 2022	April 2023	Linked to the implementation of Fedecafé's activity in Northern Cauca (Ficha CI-88-20)
24	(C2) Completed, municipality-approved land inventories, documenting public and private lands in pilot sites, including restitution beneficiaries	September 30, 2022	January 2023	Delays in access to information and analysis.
25	(C2) Completed parcel registration across designated pilot sites and monitor of GOC's progress on the national land data repository	September 30, 2022	February 2023	Delays in access to information due to changes at the national government.
26	(C3) Inclusion of massive formalization beneficiaries (including restituted families) in licit public-private sector led value chains and business models that will provide them income- generating opportunities.	September 30, 2022	February 2023	Delays in POSPR implementation timelines (Cáceres).
27	(C3) Inclusion of ethnic, youth, and women groups identified in the three components in licit public-private initiatives that will provide them income- generating opportunities	September 30, 2022	February 2023	Delays in POSPR implementation timelines (Cáceres).
28	(C3) Strengthen departmental and municipal governments to mobilize funds into strategic Public Private Partnerships for effective provision of basic services (i.e. irrigation, technical assistance, roads, electricity, or other productive services.)	September 30, 2022	March 2023	Regional budgets timelines.

PENDING YEAR 3 DELIVERABLES				
N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE	JUSTIFICATION
29	(C3) Support studies and designs or other requirements for the government to fund the required infrastructure in targeted municipalities.	September 30, 2022	February 2023	Studies and designed implemented according to investor schedules and times.
30	(C3) Households and producers in selected regions that are transitioning from illicit crops and/or are land policy beneficiaries supported in licit and integral socioeconomic development	September 30, 2022	March 2023	Delays in access to PNIS databases.
38	(C3) USAID's Private Sector Guidelines for Responsible Land Based Investments tested with interested private sector partners in selected regions.	September 30, 2022	April 2023	Delays in the implementation. The Activity is advancing in the adjusted guidelines and in approaching private sector for their socialization.
40	(C3) Private sector resources mobilized to support livelihoods of smallholder beneficiaries of land restitution, land titling, post-conflict, and illicit crop substitution schemes.	September 30, 2022	April 2023	Delays in the implementation. The Activity is advancing in mapping private sector and will advance in the identification of a pilot project.
41	(C3) Provision of local entities with guidance, tools, training, resources, and definite roles and responsibilities for gender, ethnic, youth, and other populations with conditions of vulnerability integration in program planning, design, implementation, monitoring evaluation, and reporting	September 30, 2022	March 2023	Delays in project implementation
43	(Cross) Rapid Ecological Assessment for SMVC completed	September 30, 2022	June 2023	Delays in activity definition and implementation.

The following table outlines the expected delivery dates for Year 4 FFD:

EXPECTED DELIVERY DATES FOR YEAR 4 FFD			
N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE
1	(C1) 8-12 documented proof of concept of massive formalization/registration pilots through adjusted parcel sweep methodologies developed with target municipalities by expanding the LRDP supported pilot in Ovejas, Sucre.	September 2023	February 2023
2	(C1) Chiribiquete National Park cadaster updated using indirect methods to delimit its boundary and to identify important tenure context features along its borders.	September 2023	September 2023
3	(C1) Implementation of adjusted massive land titling methodology in selected regions with and/or at risk of illicit crop cultivation	September 2023	March 2023
4	(C1) Community participation and decision making in the definition, implementation, and oversight of massive formalization efforts supported (Active participation)	September 2023	May 2023
6	(C1) Support adoption of time and cost system, mobile technology to capture information for the ANT, and integration of cadaster-registry systems	September 2023	August 2023
7	(C1) Inclusion of local stakeholders (local governments, community, academia, and the private sector, organizations representative of marginalized groups, among others) to secure land titles and maintain formal land tenure.	September 2023	June 2023
8	(C1) Support to land restitution as part of the efforts to provide integral and clear land tenure and property rights in targeted areas and their linkage to viable livelihoods and economic opportunities.	September 2023	July 2023
12	(C1) Women made visible when exerting rights to land, mostly those requesting land titles as part of a household than as heads of households	September 2023	June 2023
16	(C1) Two community-level (on demand) formalization pilots implemented in the SMVC region	September 2023	September 2023
17	(C2) Harmonized collection and management of cadastral information, land registry records and contextual data layers supported.	September 2023	March 2023
18	(C2) Support the GOC to transfer the information hub across 10 entities called "The Land Node" that addresses access to information for land restitution to similar tools for subnational governments for effective land administration and management and for land formalization	September 2023	July 2023
19	(C2) Establishment of municipal land offices in selected regions is informed by continuous collection, analysis, and update of lessons learned and best practices	September 2023	July 2023

EXPECTED DELIVERY DATES FOR YEAR 4 FFD

N°.	FIXED FEE DELIVERABLE	CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE	EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE
23	(C2) Guarantee the adoption of land information systems at the local, subnational, and national levels (MLO, Agriculture Secretaries, and ANT)	September 2023	July 2023
25	(C2) Completed parcel registration across designated pilot sites and monitor of GOC's progress on the national land data repository	September 2023	July 2023
26a	(C3) Inclusion of massive formalization beneficiaries (including restituted families) in licit public-private sector led value chains and business models that will provide them income- generating opportunities.	September 2023	August 2023
27	(C3) Inclusion of ethnic, youth, and women groups identified in the three components in licit public-private initiatives that will provide them income- generating opportunities	September 2023	July 2023
28	(C3) Strengthen departmental and municipal governments to mobilize funds into strategic Public Private Partnerships for effective provision of basic services (i.e. irrigation, technical assistance, roads, electricity, or other productive services.)	September 2023	May 2023
30b	(C3) Foster the adoption of more effective policies and programs for voluntary illicit crop substitution following an integrated territorial approach	September 2023	August 2023
35	(C3) Increased economic, political, and legal clout for women and increased access to benefits derived from land policies and economic opportunities	September 2023	June 2023
37	(C3) Public Private Partnerships established in which both sectors play a strategic role to achieve inclusive development and land formalization.	September 2023	June 2023
39	(C3) Incentivize and support the private sector to go beyond its corporate social responsibility efforts to play an effective role in inclusive agricultural transformation in rural areas, so that the financial benefits accrue not only to large investors but also to communities.	September 2023	August 2023
40	(C3) Private sector resources mobilized to support livelihoods of smallholder beneficiaries of land restitution, land titling, post-conflict, and illicit crop substitution schemes	September 2023	August 2023
42	(C3) Two PPPs for local economic development consistent with conservation and sustainable landscapes objectives created in SMVC	September 2023	July 2023
45	(Gen) Mechanisms to develop the capacity of between one and three local subrecipient(s) developed and implemented	September 2023	July 2023
47	(Gen) Periodic Communications Pieces organized and presented by component	September 2023	July 2023



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