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DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

ANNUAL REPORT Land For Prosperity

Year Three (October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022)



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

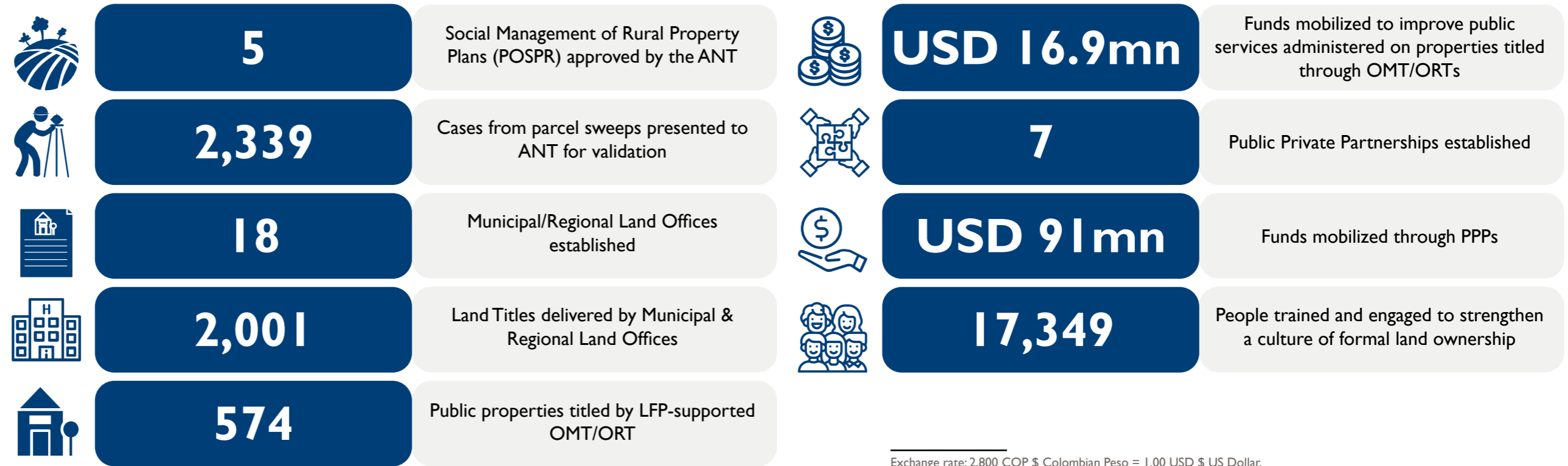
ADR	Agency for Rural Development	COVID-19	Disease caused by the novel Coronavirus of 2019	LOA	Life of Activity
Agrosavia	<i>Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria</i> (Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation)	CRC	Cauca Regional Environmental Authority	LRDP	Land and Rural Development 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>	OMT	Municipal Land Office (acronym in Spanish)
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon	FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia	ORIP	<i>Oficina de Registro de Instrumentos Públicos</i> (Registration Office for Public Records)
CARSUCRE	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Sucre	Fedecacao	National Federation of Cacao Producers	ORT	Regional Land Office (acronym in Spanish)
CDLO	Community Development Licit Opportunities (USAID/Colombia program)	FFD	Fixed Fee Deliverable	PES	Payment for Environmental Services
CECAR	<i>Corporación Universitaria del Caribe</i> (Caribbean University Corporation)	FIP	Fundación Ideas para la Paz	PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
CGP	Contracts, Grants, and Procurement	FISO	Registration Form for Subjects of Land Regulation	PNIS	National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops
CLA	Collaborating, Learning and Adapting	FPIC	<i>Consulta previa</i> (Free, prior, and informed consent)	POSPR	<i>Plan de Ordenamiento Social de la Propiedad Rural</i> (Social Management of Rural Property Plan)
CMDR	Municipal Council for Rural Development	GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
ComfaSucre	Sucre's Compensation Fund	GLA	Global Land Alliance	SENA	<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> (National Institute for Learning)
COP	Chief of Party	GOC	Government of Colombia	SIMCI	Integrated Illicit Crops Monitoring System
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative	GVP	Gender and Vulnerable Populations	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	ICA	Colombian Agricultural Institute	SNR	Superintendence of Notaries and Registers
CorpoAmazonia	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the South of the Amazon	IDEAM	<i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i> (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies)	STTA	Short term technical assistance
CorpoNariño	Corporación Autónoma Regional de Nariño (Nariño Regional Environmental Authority)	IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation	URT	<i>Unidad de Restitución de Tierras</i> (Land Restitution Unit)
		IGAC	<i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i> (Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute)	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		JAC	<i>Junta de Acción Comunal</i> (community action board)	USG	United States Government
		LFP	Land for Prosperity Activity	ZRF	<i>Zona de Reserva Forestal</i> (Forest Reserve Zone)

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



Year Three Highlights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Exchange rate: 2,800 COP \$ Colombian Peso = 1.00 USD \$ US Dollar.

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.”

*See Annex A for LOP results



OVERCOMING CHALLENGES

Regional Security. LFP holds weekly security monitoring meetings with Colombia's military leaders allowing the Activity to consistently evaluate the context of each territory, identify and analyze risks, and determine mitigation controls. LFP generates periodic incident

reports with the purpose of making recommendations and updating security protocols. Throughout year three, LFP held Inter-institutional coordination meetings with the National Land Agency for feedback on context analysis and follow-up on security protocols for coordination with law enforcement authorities. Over the last year, LFP was responsible for over 2,100 trips free of incidents directly affecting LFP staff, including travel to communities, territorial entities, and monitoring of activities.

Illicit Crops. At the end of year three, USAID approved LFP's strategy to support illicit crop substitution in Caceres through a strategy of land formalization and rural development investments. In year four, LFP expects to kick off the strategy, which requires the full support of the GoC for successful implementation. As the parcel sweep fieldwork in Caceres nears completion, LFP is looking at the parcel sweep methodology in the context of illicit crops, and as parcels with illicit crops are queued under the formalization-for-substitution scheme, the signing of crop substitution agreements between landowners and the ANT is critical. Landowners have agreed to subsequent verification before land titles are emitted and delivered, and the GoC is responsible to ensure that parcels remain free of illicit crops into the future.

Demining. The presence of landmines in the regions of Bajo Cauca, Catatumbo, and Tumaco continues to present concerns for completing parcel sweeps on time. Throughout the year, LFP coordinated with public entities and the Colombian military in those three areas to prioritize demining efforts and initiate the physical removal of mines. In the final quarter of the year, LFP delivered security protocols to the ANT for the upcoming parcel sweeps in Sardinata, Santander de Quilichao, and Puerto Rico. The security protocol

for Sardinata includes operational demining as part of protocols to ensure the safety of personnel and residents during parcel sweeps.

Free, prior, and informed consent. Through year three, LFP worked directly with indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups in the context of parcel sweeps and land formalization to provide them with consistent and transparent information about updating the nation's rural cadaster and the types of roles they can play in the process. LFP triangulated consultation meetings with the National Land Agency and at least six indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups in Puerto Lleras (Waikana Forero Daseo), Ataco (Pijao), San Jacinto, and Tumaco (both Afro-Colombian). LFP has determined there is a pressing need to update the ethnic guidelines when implementing POSPRs and has begun the construction of internal guidelines regarding the application of social safeguards, especially for free, prior and informed consent of indigenous groups in relation to land formalization. The process demonstrates transparency and the use of informed consent when approaching ethnic communities with land formalization requests.

Government transition. Following the presidential election in June 2022, LFP designed and initiated implementation of its strategy to influence key ministries to consider LFP's initiatives in work planning and build the Activity's foundation and achievements. Strategically, a strong influence over land administration policy will guarantee the continuity and political and technical support of the progress achieved so far, but, above all, ensure land issues remain at the forefront of rural development. LFP continues to establish a joint work agenda with the new government at both the national and regional levels to achieve greater impact.



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. de tierras.

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



Advance massive land titling in rural areas and support land restitution

COMPONENT I

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.

Main Objectives

- Implement formalization pilots while supporting land restitution
- Pilot parcel sweep methodology for areas with the presence of illicit crops
- Test social dialogue methodology for addressing inter-ethnic and inter-cultural conflict
- Develop and improve the ANT's capacity to collect data, formalize parcels, and coordinate with other land entities



They need community leaders like me because the operators do not know the roads or know how to reach the community. If they arrived without somebody from the community, the people wouldn't answer the door. If they see me with them, things change. My house is in this village and I've lived here for 35 years."

-Jairo Alberto Perez, parcel sweep community leader volunteer, Puerto Lleras, Meta

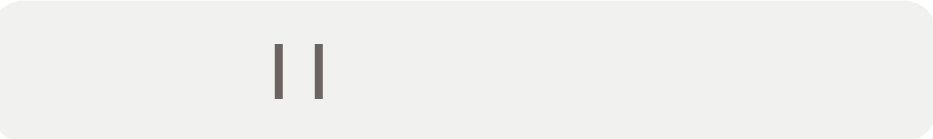
Annual Highlights



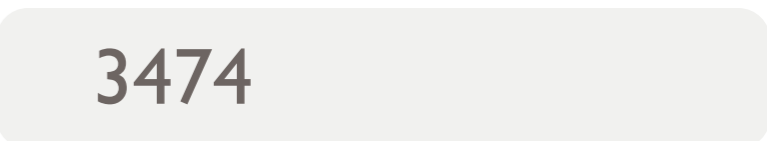
Year 3

Life of project

Social Management of Rural Property Plans (POSPR) approved by the ANT



Cases from parcel sweeps presented to ANT for validation



The parcel sweep is very important for Santander de Quilichao. In addition to giving people the possibility of accessing land and owning property, the exercise helps us to look at land use, including environmental protection, and it is documented, allowing us to plan better and project the municipality into the future. ”
 -Lucy Amparo Guzman, Mayor of Santander de Quilichao



FORMULATING SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF RURAL PROPERTY PLANS.

The Activity works closely with the National Land Agency (ANT) to prepare for the scheduled massive land formalization campaigns by ensuring the Social Management of Rural Property Plans, known as POSPR by their Spanish acronym, are complete. In the final quarter of year three, the ANT approved Puerto Rico’s POSPR, which is the final municipality of the 11 municipal-wide parcel sweeps.

The ANT’s approval of Santander de Quilichao and Sardinata’s operational POSPR represents a significant step forward for formalizing the municipalities’ rural properties, and the POSPR approval process provides

invaluable lessons from complex municipalities due to the presence of illegal armed groups and illicit crops. The approval of the POSPR in this complex environment, specifically in Sardinata, was made possible only by the coordinated efforts of authorities, communities, and law enforcement to strictly follow the previously established security protocols.



PARCEL SWEEPS



San Jacinto, Bolivar.

The operational phase of the parcel sweep in San Jacinto has successfully come to a close, sweeping 100% of the rural area of the municipality, which corresponds to 48,266 hectares consisting of 3,817 properties. San Jacinto is the first of the parcel sweeps to reach

this milestone. For the parcels that will be updated in the cadaster and formalized, the operator has delivered 1,381 cases to the ANT. Of the total, 252 cases are women-headed households and 769 are jointly owned parcels, meaning that 74 percent of the properties to be formalized include women. With the support of the Network of Community Managers, a total of 576 work days were held with rural communities, allowing for the participation of 6,623 people including women, young people, members of ethnic communities, older adults and victims of the armed conflict. More than 1,700 received key information about land formalization under the Activity's sensitization and awareness raising strategy.

Counting on the support of the government, the parcel sweep was able to issue municipal land-type certificates; the homologation of 181 real estate registration folios (FMI) in the new registration system; achieve the lifting of collective RUPTA collective protection measures in 1,372 FMI; and coordinate all activities with the military and police to monitor the security of the teams that carried out the sweep. In Afro communities who determined not to be part of the parcel sweep, a total of 15 public properties where schools operate were formalized.



Caceres, Antioquia.

The operator has surveyed approximately 5,265 properties covering over 186,000 hectares of the municipality. The number of properties have essentially doubled thanks to the parcel

sweep, compared to the figures provided by Catastro Antioquia. In year three, the ANT validated 1,137 cases, or 22 percent of the total. The operator has completed field work and is now in the post-processing stage of the last implementation units of Guarumo, Piamonte, and Vijagual. The operator expects to finish the post-processing stages for these units in the next quarter and deliver the rest of the parcels to the ANT and Catastro Antioquia, making Caceres the first Colombian municipality to use a methodology adapted to the presence of illicit crops (see *more on illicit crops below*).

Of the 3474 properties that have been processed from the first four implementing units (65 percent of the total), there are 1,397 (40% of the total) that are routed for land administration procedures, and 896 of these that could qualify for the land fund or other procedures. This is important because it shows that the multipurpose parcel sweep methodology goes beyond just titling, impacting other aspects of land governance that can positively influence the presence of the state in rural territories to uphold the 2016 Peace Accords or advance agrarian procedures that have not existed for years.

In terms of FISOS—an approval step within the ANT—the figures are also telling. To date, of the completed 1947 FISOS, 767 are for individual women and 347 are jointly

titled, indicating that 57 percent of all FISOS include women. Of the total, 1089 are FISOS without land; 281 are landless families, and 808 are landowners with land located in areas facing legalization issues such as roads, water sources, land restitution and indigenous land claims. The identification of these cases allows the government to focus efforts on shaping policies that can remedy these situations.



Ataco, Tolima.

The property sweep has posed several challenges prompting LFP to take over management of the parcel sweep this year. Additional issues include training personnel and finding qualified personnel

in the region with technical and methodological understanding of the process. Since then, Ataco's parcel sweep has advanced beyond the initial growing pains and made impressive progress with parcel visits and the construction of the DTJ (Legal Technical Diagnosis), which is becoming the standard for other parcel sweeps.

By the end of year three, LFP had surveyed 9,655 parcels covering 45,800 hectares, or 54 percent of the total area of the municipality. In terms of parcels, LFP has surveyed 86 percent of the total of 11,160 parcels identified. In the remaining area, where the least number of properties exist, approximately 1,500 plots remain to be surveyed. So far, 2700 cases have been delivered to ANT for validation, but did not pass the ANT's quality filter and the information related to these properties is currently being corrected. Approximately 80% of the cases surveyed are expected to be delivered to the ANT next quarter.

In the fourth quarter, LFP held 10 dialogue sessions including the ANT and community leaders, with the Pijao ethnic community about territorial claims and the constitution of an indigenous reservation. The dialogues sessions allowed the building of trust and credibility, and the community decided to include their lands to be defined in the cadaster as they continue their claim to create an ethnic reservation, which is already underway in the Ethnic Affairs Directorate of the ANT.

In the fourth quarter, LFP held 10 dialogue sessions including the ANT and community leaders, with the Pijao ethnic community about territorial claims and the constitution of an indigenous reservation. The dialogues sessions allowed the building of trust and credibility, and the community decided to include their lands to be defined in the cadaster as they continue their claim to create an ethnic reservation, which is already underway in the Ethnic Affairs Directorate of the ANT.



Fuentedeoro, Meta.

Despite challenges with flooding and weather, the parcel sweep has advanced across 68% of the total area, which corresponds to 2,695 properties of an estimated universe of 4,112. A total of 519 cases from Puerto Santander, were delivered to ANT for validation. Central to the strategy is the creation of a network of 49 community managers (28 women) who are supporting the social component in the municipality's rural villages. A total of 865 people (48% women) have been trained on the scope of the land sweep and general concepts dealing with land administration.



Puerto Lleras, Meta.

In year three, LFP's operator advanced across 66% of the area and surveyed 2,905 parcels representing more than 166,000 hectares. The area surveyed includes the three implementation units Cabo Rayado Norte and Sur, and Chinita. Central to the strategy is a network of 70 community managers (15 women), some of whom are certified as mediators by the Ministry of Justice. The volunteers are supporting the operator in the mediation of conflicts that hinder progress. The parcel sweep's social component has reached 1,060 people (37% women) with information and training on land administration.



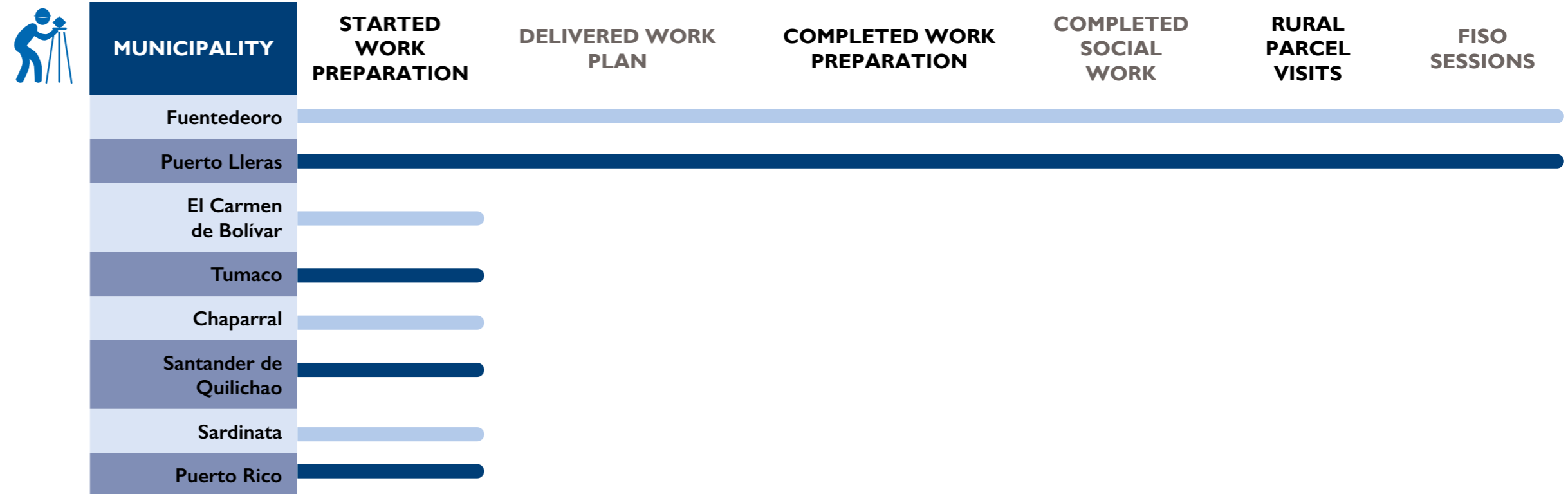
Carmen de Bolivar, Bolivar.

The parcel sweep is currently in the work preparation phase, and has made progress in setting up a central office for operations, an organizational chart, and the request and consolidation of information from Colombia's land administration entities. Social outreach and then parcel visits are expected to begin in the following quarter. The operator has also coordinated exercises with the military about progress with demining efforts in the municipality.

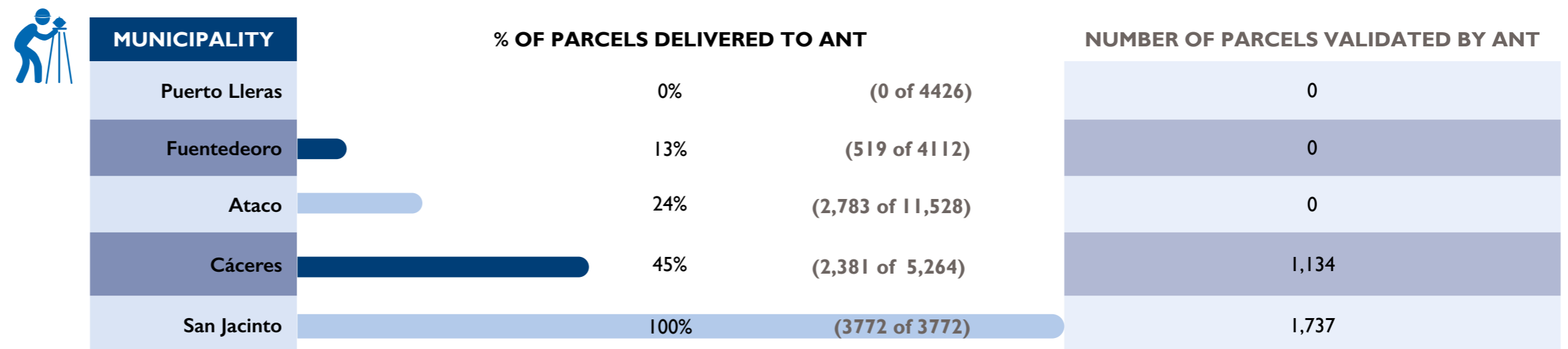




EARLY STAGE POSPR IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS



LATE STAGE POSPR IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS





Counting on the Community

To confront the lack of the public's experience and knowledge related to a formal land market, the initiative in Cáceres counts on a robust social strategy and a group of 20 community leaders who are essential to reach residents with important information about the process and key dates to keep on the calendar.

Ana Cristina Marchena is a community leader in Cáceres who is guiding the land formalization teams through the cultural norms of the municipality as well as preparing residents with the information they need. Marchena and her colleagues received training in basic land tenure policy and how to title a property in Colombia. She prepares residents for exercises in social mapping, assists with locating residents who have been displaced, and helps communities flag major land conflicts in their neighborhoods or towns.

Perhaps her most important role is as the nexus between the land formalization teams and the armed groups who continue to play a role in everyday life in Cáceres. As a trusted leader, Marchena can communicate with armed actors and prepare villages for the land formalization activities without unexpected episodes of violence resulting in turf wars or misunderstandings.

Restitution orders for land formalization.

Land formalization is a logical outcome of the land restitution process, and in nearly every restitution sentence, judges include the formalization of the victim's property. The ANT obtained a database of rulings from restitution judges ordering the ANT to adjudicate vacant land to restitution claimants. Of a universe of 2,599 sentences addressed to the ANT, the entity has 80 sentences pending compliance, and of these, a total of 14 correspond to properties located in municipalities with LFP-supported parcel sweeps. The sentences are distributed as follows: two in Ataco; one in San Jacinto; and 11 in Carmen de Bolívar. The rulings database was also delivered to the URT, so that the entity can clarify or reconcile its own internal figures.

In year three, the Activity requested the URT to remove protection measures imposed during the conflict, which ban the formalization of land due to threats of appropriation, abandonment, or confinement. Since these threats are no longer applicable, the URT lifted the

measures in Chaparral, Tolima and San Jacinto (Bolívar) for example. However, in El Carmen de Bolívar and Sardinata, the URT is reluctant to lift the measures, considering the ongoing security issues. In the period, LFP met with USAID, the Presidency of the Republic, and the URT to propose legal alternatives to mitigate the impact of the patrimonial protection measures (RUPTA) in the face of the need to formalize property rights. The URT committed to study the following proposed alternatives:

- Lifting the current protection measures while considering the public order on a case-by-case basis
- Title the properties of owners who are registered in the informe de predios y derechos, relying on the ANT, URT, and SNR to issue a joint uniform criterion on the legal possibility of granting titles under the protection measures.

The campaign's workers cannot simply go into a rural community. They need somebody who knows the people, and my community recognizes me as a leader because I am always working with women and children. The community trusts me and I can speak to them in their language," says Marchena.



UPDATING THE CADASTER OF THE CHIRIBIQUETE NATIONAL PARK.

In the period, LFP completed the physical and legal surveys of the unoccupied forested areas of Chiribiquete (89% of the park) in six municipalities and will send it to IGAC, as part of the initiative to update the park's boundaries in the rural cadaster. The surveys were carried out for the following municipalities: Solano, Cartagena del Chairá, Calamar, Miraflores, San Vicente del Caguán and San José del Guaviare, which represent more than 3.8 million hectares of forested land. In the period, LFP presented the terms of reference to contract an operator responsible for the physical and legal surveys of the occupied areas of the park. Under the requirements of the cadaster, all surveys of the occupied areas must be completed with a resolution on a scale of 1:10,000. The operator will also carry out an economic survey of the entire park, which helps determine estimated land values in a certain area.

ILLICIT CROP SUBSTITUTION GUIDELINES

The Activity and the ANT are working with the National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS) and the Agency for Territorial Renovation (ART) to craft the road map and implement massive land formalization plans in the context of illicit crop cultivation. In year three, with USAID support, the ANT made history when they adopted guidelines that enable the government to approach families who cultivate illicit crops like coca with land administration services like titling.

The guidelines include the following concepts:

- Promote and ensure cooperation among government agencies
- Guarantee the inclusion of all parcels with illicit crops
- Consider environmental issues and ethnic populations
- Communicate transparently with communities
- Report security conditions and illegal activity to corresponding government agencies
- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms following the titling process

ILLICIT CROP SUBSTITUTION IN CÁCERES

In the period, USAID approved LFP's proposal to support illicit crop substitution in Cáceres. The strategy uses land formalization and titling as an incentive to substitute illicit crops and includes a holistic, integrated approach to rural development. The approved proposal requires the synergy and full support of the GoC for successful implementation and sustainability. At the end of year three, LFP began structuring the initiative, including terms of reference for the operator and Project Manager from the Activity. The proposal is expected to begin in year four.

In Cáceres, there are 1,387 families linked to the PNIS who have suffered delays in the delivery and execution of agriculture projects spelled out in the agreement, and an estimated 459 families are growing illicit crops with no substitution alternatives. This situation generates a problem for LFP's theory-of-change, which posits that

property formalization alone as an incentive may not be sufficient to draw families away from illicit crops. In this sense, the GoC's timely allocation of financial and technical resources is paramount, as is the development of synergy among national and local programs and international development actors to strengthen actions that allow families affected by drug trafficking the freedom to transit.

As the parcel-to-parcel work nears completion in Cáceres, and the initiative enters the post-processing stage, the Activity can take a better look at the parcel sweep in the context of illicit crops. As parcels with illicit crops are queued under the formalization-for-substitution scheme, the signing of crop substitution agreements between landowners and the ANT is a critical part of the methodology. These families agree to subsequent verification before land titles can be emitted and delivered. During the monitoring and evaluation phase, the GoC is responsible to define and guarantee a route that ensures parcels remain free of illicit crops into the future.

To support the verification process, LFP and SIMCI-UNODC made progress in the structure of the verification pilot, which will be carried out in Puerto Bélgica, where there are 50 properties with the presence of illicit crops, 18 of which are queued for land titling.

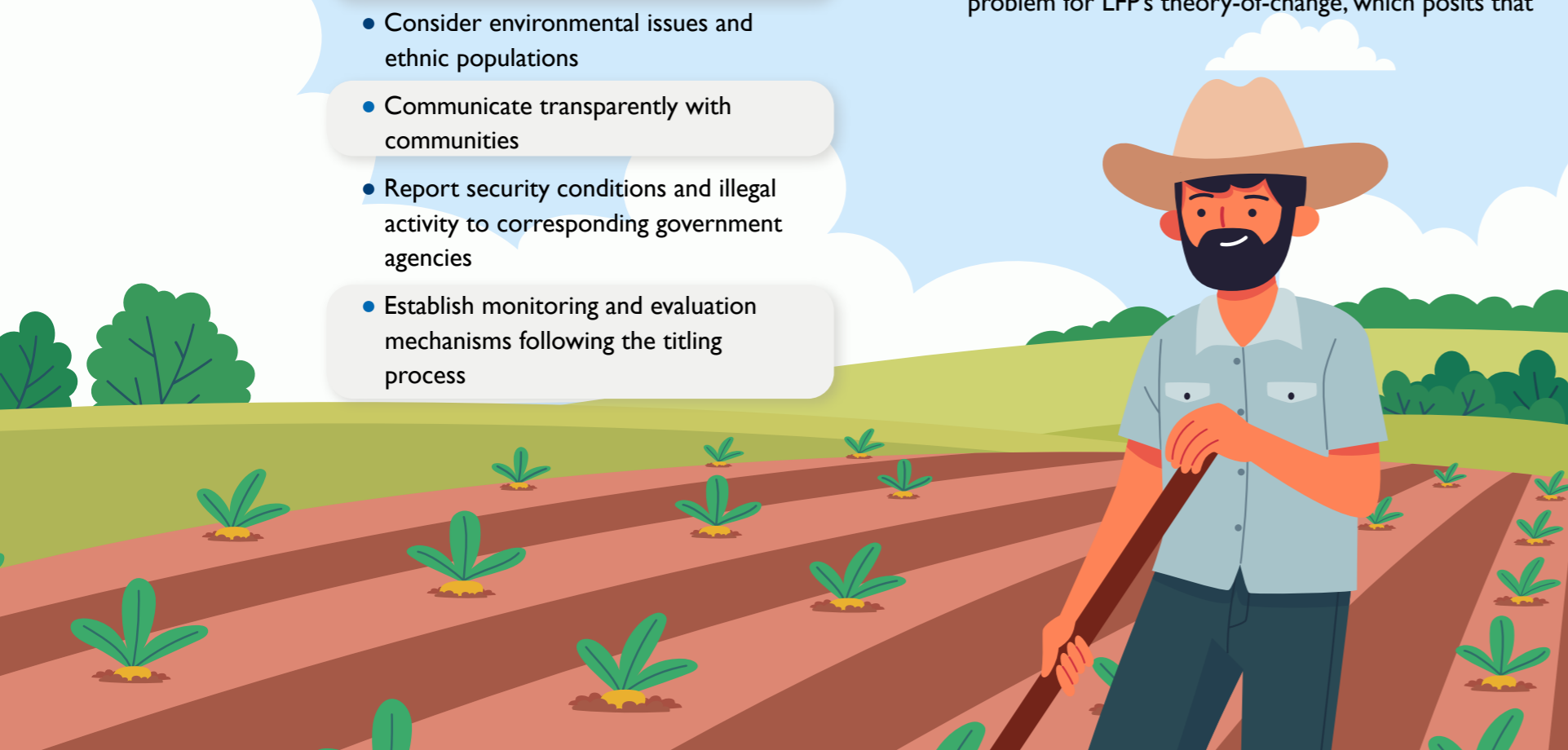
Finally, LFP has identified best practices that can contribute to crop substitution: public-private partnerships. Many families growing illicit crops and participating in government-led substitution programs continue to wait for investments and inputs to improve production and yields of cash crops. LFP is currently in planning phases with two additional PPPs in the fruit and cassava value chains, which could meet the needs of hundreds of farmers immersed in illicit crops.

Throughout the process, LFP's security protocols, including military approved access and the effective participation of community leaders, have facilitated coordination. The continued engagement of community leaders is important due to their knowledge of the ongoing situations in the territory.

ADDRESSING INTERETHNIC AND CULTURAL CONFLICT

In the Cáceres parcel sweep, LFP and the ANT have provided support to the José de los Santos indigenous community to complete the requirements for the constitution of a 300-hectare indigenous reservation for some 50 families. Throughout the year, LFP supported community and government partners with coordination, including meetings with representatives of the Zenú Indigenous Council, the Cacica Mayor of the municipality, Cecilia Mora Pérez, and the indigenous authorities of the council. The case was sent to the ANT under its jurisdiction and a response is expected in year four. The process demonstrates transparency and the use of informed consent when approaching ethnic communities with land formalization requests.

LFP reached an agreement with USAID Juntanza Étnica program and the ANT to join efforts and provide technical, legal, and logistical support to ANT to improve the processes for requests for collective titling and expansion of resguardos in San Andrés de Tumaco. The support will improve the ANT's capacity for compliance with court orders in order to protect the fundamental rights associated with ethnic and cultural diverse communities and to recognize the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and black communities in Tumaco. Improving the ANT's responsiveness to indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups in Tumaco will facilitate the implementation of the municipal-wide parcel sweep.





Strengthen local capacity to maintain formalized land transactions

COMPONENT 2

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.

Main Objectives

Maintain formality in land market transaction

Enhance the culture of formalization

Develop local government capacity in land governance

Generate favorable conditions for programs that will enhance social and economic development and the quality of life of citizens

“

It's much easier to make an investment when you know the title is in your hands. I feel like I can better organize my life and live with less anxiety. The Municipal Land Office, gave me the type of advice that a lawyer would charge us a lot of money for, because property issues are always complicated here. Knowing my children can benefit from the land makes life more comfortable.”

-Ana Espitia, Landowner in Valencia, Southern Córdoba

Annual Highlights



Municipal Land Offices (OMTs) established



Year 3

18

Life of project

33

Private land titles delivered by LFP-supported OMT/ORT



2,001

2,514

Public properties titled by LFP Supported OMT/ORT



574

848

Funds mobilized to improve public services administered on properties titled by OMT/ORT



USD 16,885,460

USD 17,425,241

People reached with OMT/ORT services and information



17,349

25,542



CONSOLIDATING A FORMAL LAND MARKET THROUGH MUNICIPAL LAND OFFICES (OMT)

In year three, LFP supported the creation of 18 OMTs to strengthen local capacity to maintain formalized land transactions in the long run. The creation of these offices brings the total number of LFP-supported land offices to 33. In year three, LFP-supported OMTs delivered 2,001 private land titles and formalized 574 public sector entities (EDPs). The MLOs also reached an estimated 17,349 citizens with land formalization services.

The local land offices in La Macarena, Mesetas, San Juan de Arama, Vista Hermosa, and Uribe fall under the Regional Land Office (ORT) created with Meta's regional government; and the local land offices in Suarez, Miranda, Caldono, and Corinto fall under the ORT created with Cauca's regional government.

The Regional Land Office strategy has proven to be a successful way for underfunded municipalities to share the costs associated with land offices while building the capacity of regional government leaders in land administration. After six months of implementation, these regional offices have facilitated 245 property titles for urban households (88 in Cauca and 157 in Meta), and expect to deliver more than 1,400 titles in the next six months. The regional offices have facilitated the titling of 31 urban public properties (11 in Cauca and 20 in Meta), and helped reach 2,903 people with information and training about land administration (734 in Cauca and 2,169 in Meta). Finally, with titled public properties, Cauca's regional government mobilized USD 2.2 million titles to invest in infrastructure, education, and health services.

Tumaco is overcoming legal and cultural barriers to formalize properties

The Tumaco Municipal Land Office employs 10 staff members including land surveyors, cadastral engineers, social workers, and lawyers. LFP has helped the office develop the team's capacity to improve services and carry out community outreach sessions. Due to a history of violence linked to drug trafficking, the community has reservations when it comes to giving out their information, even to municipal leaders. To combat this, the office holds workshops to raise awareness about formal land ownership.

During these sessions, called OMT *in Your Neighborhood*, staff spend a whole day in one neighborhood answering questions, dispelling doubts, and collecting documents from the local residents that want to title their parcels. With the requisite documentation, OMT staff help residents fill out the forms and look for their cadastral information so they can immediately start the titling process.

"They received our documents and took our information, then they came to visit us and measure the parcel. Then later they called us to tell us the deeds were almost ready", said Gloria Criollo, 53, a single mother of three who works for the government supporting maternal and child health programs. Late last year, Gloria attended a land titling workshop in her neighborhood, Union Victoria and received a land title in November 2021.



The titling process was not difficult, and I am so happy to have it. If I can get a bank loan, my dream is to finish building the front garden and the backyard, and finish some work inside because we have had a lot of rain and we have water leaks", she explained.



LFP-Supported Municipal Land Offices

MONTES DE MARIA

- Bolívar:
- María la Baja
- San Jacinto
- El Guamo
- El Carmen de Bolívar
- Santa Rosa del Sur
- Sucre:
- Ovejas

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
María la Baja	101 (101)	11 (20)	116	0
San Jacinto	79 (108)		116	0
El Carmen de Bolívar	185 (217)	8 (12)	98	188,480
Santa Rosa del Sur	43 (62)	0 (10)	0	0
El Guamo	0 (0)		92	0
Ovejas	49 (88)	0 (51)	124	0

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
El Carmen	59 (59)	7	465	0
Teorama	170 (170)		480	0
Sardinata	58 (198)	5 (13)	434	1.4mn

CATATUMBO

- El Carmen
- Teorama
- Sardinata

BAJO CAUCA / SOUTHERN CORDOBA

- Córdoba:
- Valencia
- Tierralta
- Puerto Libertador
- Antioquia:
- Valdivia
- Caceres
- El Bagre

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
Valencia	88 (88)	4 (4)	149	0
Tierralta	46 (46)	0	58	0
Puerto Libertador	0	0	336	0
Valdivia		3 (3)	0	0
Caceres	72 (96)	24 (29)	298	64,286
El Bagre	241 (241)	25 (25)	106	0

LFP-Supported Municipal Land Offices

TOLIMA

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
San Antonio	0 (0)	0 (0)	699	0
Chaparral	176 (176)	8 (8)	124	0
Ataco	13 (26)	2 (29)	21	474,645
Planadas	0 (13)	8 (8)	129	536,800

Tolima:
San Antonio
Chaparral
Ataco
Planadas

META-ARIARI

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
Fuentedeoro	26 (140)	0 (3)	1,125	0
Puerto Lleras	97 (97)	4 (4)	833	0

Fuentedeoro
Puerto Lleras

NORTHERN CAUCA

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
Santander de Quilichao	154 (155)	6 (6)	162	11.9mn
ORT Buenos Aires	0 (0)	0 (0)	24	0
ORT Caldono	0 (0)	8 (8)	188	0
ORT Corinto	7 (8)	0 (0)	121	0
ORT Miranda	0 (0)	9 (9)	47	0
ORT Suárez	39 (40)	0 (0)	354	0
ORT Caloto	0 (0)	3 (3)	0	0

Buenos Aires
Santander de Quilichao
Suárez
Caloto
Caldono
Corinto
Miranda

SMVC*

*Southern Meta & Vicinity of Chiribiquete

San Juan de Arama
Mecetas
Puerto Rico
Vista Hermosa
Macarena

TUMACO

Nariño:
Tumaco

	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
Tumaco	171 (262)	6 (10)	2,644	15,470

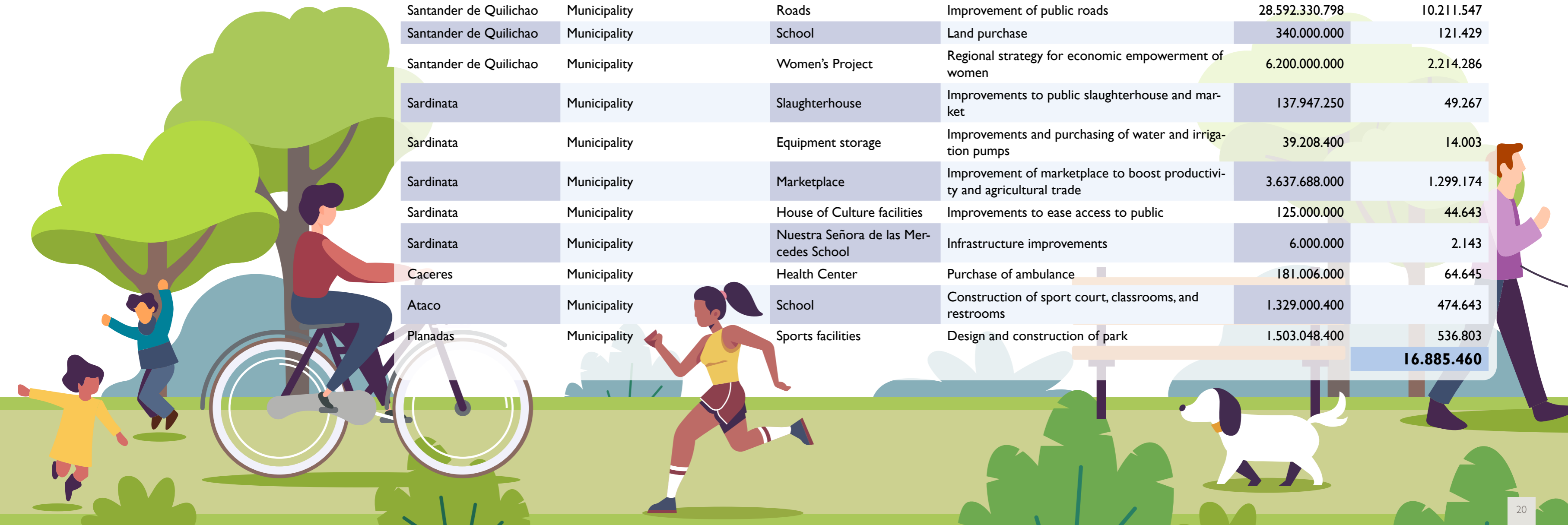
	Titles Delivered (LOP)	EDP Titles Delivered (LOP)	People Reached	Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD
ORT San Juan de Arama	0 (0)	12 (12)	199	0
ORT Mecetas	0 (0)	0 (0)	212	0
Puerto Rico	107 (107)	10 (10)	1,657	0
ORT Vista Hermosa	106 (22)	7 (7)	499	0
ORT Macarena	24 (24)	8 (8)	1,211	0

INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC PROPERTIES TITLED BY MUNICIPAL LAND OFFICES

Local governments mobilized **USD 16,632,332** to improve infrastructure and services related to urban public properties formalized by local land offices, bringing the life of project total to **USD 16,885,099**.

The following table outlines the investments made in the final quarter of year three.

MUNICIPALITY	ENTITY	TYPE OF EDP	DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES MOBILIZED	COP	USD
El Carmen de Bolivar	Municipality	Health Center	The construction of health center in Bajo Grande	77536696	27.692
El Carmen de Bolivar	Municipality	Women's Affairs Office	Improvements and equipment for the Women's Affairs Office	40.210.363	14.361
El Carmen de Bolivar	Municipality	School	Construction of temporary classrooms for various schools located in the municipality	410.000.000	146.429
Ovejas	Municipality	Cemetery	Improvements	1.315.252.400	469.733
Tumaco	Fundación CEA - Hands for Change	School	Equipping and improving schools	43.322.036	15.472
Santander de Quilichao	Municipality	Roads	Improvement of public roads	3.301.732.000	1.179.190
Santander de Quilichao	Municipality	Roads	Improvement of public roads	28.592.330.798	10.211.547
Santander de Quilichao	Municipality	School	Land purchase	340.000.000	121.429
Santander de Quilichao	Municipality	Women's Project	Regional strategy for economic empowerment of women	6.200.000.000	2.214.286
Sardinata	Municipality	Slaughterhouse	Improvements to public slaughterhouse and market	137.947.250	49.267
Sardinata	Municipality	Equipment storage	Improvements and purchasing of water and irrigation pumps	39.208.400	14.003
Sardinata	Municipality	Marketplace	Improvement of marketplace to boost productivity and agricultural trade	3.637.688.000	1.299.174
Sardinata	Municipality	House of Culture facilities	Improvements to ease access to public	125.000.000	44.643
Sardinata	Municipality	Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes School	Infrastructure improvements	6.000.000	2.143
Caceres	Municipality	Health Center	Purchase of ambulance	181.006.000	64.645
Ataco	Municipality	School	Construction of sport court, classrooms, and restrooms	1.329.000.400	474.643
Planadas	Municipality	Sports facilities	Design and construction of park	1.503.048.400	536.803
				16.885.460	



PROMOTING A CULTURE OF FORMAL LAND OWNERSHIP

In the year's final quarter, the Activity held 86 workshops and training sessions where 6,220 people were trained in topics related to land formalization and administration to promote a culture of formal land ownership in LFP target regions, bringing the total number of people trained to 17,142. Highlights include in the Meta/Ariari region where LFP works with local community and women's groups to strengthen capacities in the intersection of land and environmental issues.

Partnerships in Academia to Reach the Youth

LFP is aiming capacity building efforts at Colombia's youth, especially students from high schools, technical institutions, and universities under its Youth for Formality strategy. To date the program has created 100 training spaces and reached a total of 4,897 young people.

The strategy is based on a series of partnerships with academic institutions that play a key role to transfer theoretical and practical knowledge on registry, cadastral, and land issues to young people in rural areas. The second part of the strategy promotes young professionals and technicians from these institutions to carry out their internships with land administration entities such as municipal and regional land offices, a requirement for obtaining their professional or technical degrees. In year three, LFP brokered partnerships and MOU with eight academic institutions, including Simón Bolívar University and Francisco de Paula Santander University (Catatumbo); Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia (Meta Ariari); Corporación Universitaria Remington (Southern Cordoba and Bajo Cauca); University of Tolima-CERE (Tolima); Corporación Universitaria UNICOMFACAUCA and Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia (Cauca).

Land Issues Make it to the Small Screen

A performing arts youth group based in Fuentedeoro acted and filmed the drama *Teveo Legalizando y su Casa en el Aire* (I see you Titling and your House in the Air), a story about how a family believes they own the land where they live but discover that it is not true. The play was created in late 2021 from scripts provided by LFP and adapted to the region's historical and cultural context by the youth group. In the film, the majority of the parts are played by the teenage actors who grew up in the municipality and draw on their experience in order to represent the mentality of their elders. The 30-minute film, which was published in June on the Municipality's Facebook page, already has more than 1,400 views. The activity forms part of the LFP strategy to promote a culture of formal land ownership among rural citizens.

A vibrant functioning land market requires the collective belief that the government-led land administration works for everyone, and that registered land titles are protected under the law. To increase social and behavioral changes, LFP also created tool kits and trained more than two dozen women community leaders to reach neighbors about the land rights and the ongoing land formalization campaign in their municipality.



Playing Games with the Community

Luz Estela Velandia is one of dozens of community outreach volunteers raising awareness about land rights, the benefits of land titling, and the ongoing land formalization campaign in Fuentedeoro, Meta. With LFP's support, she received training in issues related to land formalization and formal land markets. The training also taught her how to use a kit of teaching tools designed to simplify concepts.

"The kit is didactic and participatory," she explained. "It has to be this way, because the subject matter is complex, especially for people who may not have a very high level of education." The props improve the recognition of complicated land topics and include puzzles, memory games, and flip charts.

Large land formalization campaigns rely heavily on social workers and outreach, and community liaisons like Luz Estela Velandia are one of the most effective ways to ensure participation. Many rural citizens in Colombia distrust the government and believe land titling is a ploy to take their land away. To overcome this information barrier, trusted and motivated neighbors like Velandia fill the spaces and help improve the trust in government programs.



"One of the first things we learn together is the difference between a registered land title and a carta-venta,"

-Luz Estela Velandia





Strengthen economic development through strategic partnerships

COMPONENT 3

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.

Main Objectives

Strengthen and increase economic development through strategic public-private partnerships

Strengthen the capacity of local and regional governments to mobilize funds to improve basic services and public goods

Improve the leadership and skills for ethnic, youth, and women's organizations and community leaders.



I was growing illicit crops and I decided to substitute them and plant cocoa. Illicit crops have brought other types of problems to my family, and I prefer to not be involved. With the support of the cocoa partnership, I know I can produce a lot of value added products like sweets and desserts. My idea is to continue learning and make my cocoa project work.”

-Lucila Gomez, cocoa producer in Vistahermosa, Meta and member of the Specialty Cocoa PPP

Annual Highlights



Public Private Partnerships (PPP) established



Year 3

7

Life of project

13

Funds Mobilized through PPPs



USD 90,960,827 (COP 254,690mn)

USD \$119,625,830 (COP 334,952mn)










PLANS, PROJECTS, AND DESIGNS FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES.

In the final quarter of year three, the Activity mobilized USD \$4,613,607 (COP \$12,918,100,845) to strengthen activities in agro-productive value chains in Bajo Cauca, Catatumbo, Montes de María, Northern Cauca, and Tumaco. In year three, the Activity helped to mobilize more than USD \$90,961,000 bringing the life of project amount of resources mobilized through PPPs to USD \$119.6 million.

The resources mobilized represent investments made to increase the production and quality of cocoa and beekeeping, technical assistance in the yam and cassava value chains to formulate projects, the creation of business plans, small business training workshops, and delivery of materials to the yam value chain in Montes de María. The following table illustrates the major resources mobilized in the fourth quarter of year three.



MOBILIZED FUNDS BY PPP IN Q4 FY22

REGION	AIM OF THE MOBILIZED RESOURCES	TOTAL
 Bajo Cauca	Cocoa PPP / Strengthening of the cocoa production chain under agroforestry systems. (municipality)	COP 513,157,152 USD 182,270
 Bajo Cauca	Honey PPP / Establish new hives to strengthen production of honey (municipality, SENA)	COP 30,000,000 USD 10,714
 Catatumbo	Cocoa PPP / Technical assistance, support, project formulation, training and materials, and strengthening of associations (AGROSAVIA, Chamber of Commerce, municipalities, Asoprocanor).	COP 2,118,103,895 USD 756,466
 Montes de María	Yam PPP / Investment in project formulation, training, and teaching material to build capacity and strengthen the value chain (Bolívar regional govt, Prodesarrollo, municipalities)	COP 6,709,561,767 USD 2,396,272
 Montes de María	Cassava PPP / Investment in project formulation, training, and teaching material to build capacity and strengthen the value chain (municipalities, Corporación PBA)	COP 2,157,778,021 USD 770,635
 Norte del Cauca	Coffee PPP / Construction and delivery of a logistics and business center that will facilitate the commercial and operational development of the organizations	COP 1,340,000,000 USD 478,571
 Tumaco	Cassava PPP / Support for the consolidation and strengthening of cassava PPP in the municipality of Tumaco (Illicit Crops Directorate)	COP 49,500,000 USD 17,679
TOTAL		COP 12,918,100,845 USD 4,613,607



NEW PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

In August, the Specialty Cocoa PPP for the Southern Meta region was signed in Vistahermosa. The PPP, which is valued at more than USD \$4 million, involves 12 stakeholders from the private and public sector and 14 producer organizations representing more than 1,380 producers. The PPP technical secretariat will be led by the National Federation of Cocoa Growers (Fedecacao) and Agrocavis, a group of producers. The PPP's initial scope covers two years, and work planning is already underway to gather inputs and create an environmentally strategic business model for the region's producers of specialty cocoa of fine aroma. Over 100 farmers and officials from various sectors of the value chain attended the launching event.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS SIGNED THIS QUARTER

REGION	PPP	KEY GROUPS	COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	BENEFICIARIES	COMMITTED FUNDS (USD)
Southern Meta	Cocoa	3 community org 10 public partners 5 private actors 2 NGOs	Ladrillera Meléndez SAS; Caicedo Muñoz SAS; Hacienda Japio; Haciendo la Campiña; Fundación Caicedo Gonzalez	12 municipalities with more than 450,000 people	\$4 million



UPDATES IN THE PPP VALUE CHAINS

The Activity held a series of meetings and farm visits to revive the Plantain PPP in the Meta Ariari region, which was facilitated under the USAID LRDP program. The intention of the revised PPP is to revive the plantain markets along the corridor of Granada, Fuentedeoro, and Puerto Lleras. Leaders from the three towns provided information on plantain producers. Next, the Activity will create a map of actors that would participate in the PPP, focusing on productive transformation, value addition, and the search for sustainable commercial channels. LFP also arranged meetings with plantain associations with two potential commercial allies: Pepsico and Agrollanos, a cassava and plantain marketing company.

LFP participated in consultation meetings with the Departmental Committee of Coffee Growers of Norte de Santander and the Coffee Cluster of the Cúcuta Chamber of Commerce to create a coffee PPP in the region. The engagements set the objectives and action plans for the PPP with critical stakeholders such as the Secretary of Agriculture of Norte de Santander, the Regional Commission for Competitiveness and Innovation, the Mayor's Office of Cúcuta, the Mayor's Office of Salazar, and the Land Restitution Unit, among others.

In September, the Activity supported FedeCacao and helped to sponsor the second annual trade fair Chocolate al Parque in Granada, Meta with a record of 34 commercial stands from producers associations of the Meta-Ariari region. The event coincided with the International Chocolate Day and brought together more than 250 people, including farmers under the Cocoa PPP, Meta's Secretary of Agriculture, local govt

officials, the Federation of Cocoa Growers, the Cocoa Growers Committee, Rare and WorkKaKao. Therefore, it was an excellent opportunity for networking and branding. It was a great opportunity for networking and branding. The event was also important to continue promoting the culture of cocoa consumption and the marketing strategies of producers.

LFP finalized a report on the socioeconomic profiling of 1,525 cocoa producers in Tumaco, including the analysis of education levels, household income, land tenure, and agribusiness management. The diagnosis was then applied to 12 cocoa producer organizations, which were evaluated in five strategic areas: governance, administration, level of government/development aid support, production, and trade partners. Each organization received an action plan developed by USAID Generating Equity, which they were encouraged to follow. This model is expected to enable the organization to identify and register all the actors involved in the process and the origin and destination of the cocoa produced, including how it is collected, processed, transported, and marketed. Organizations will see how to improve quality standards with commercial partners, strengthen product marketing, optimize costs, improve competitiveness, and achieve quality assurance, safety, sustainability, and differentiation of their cocoa.

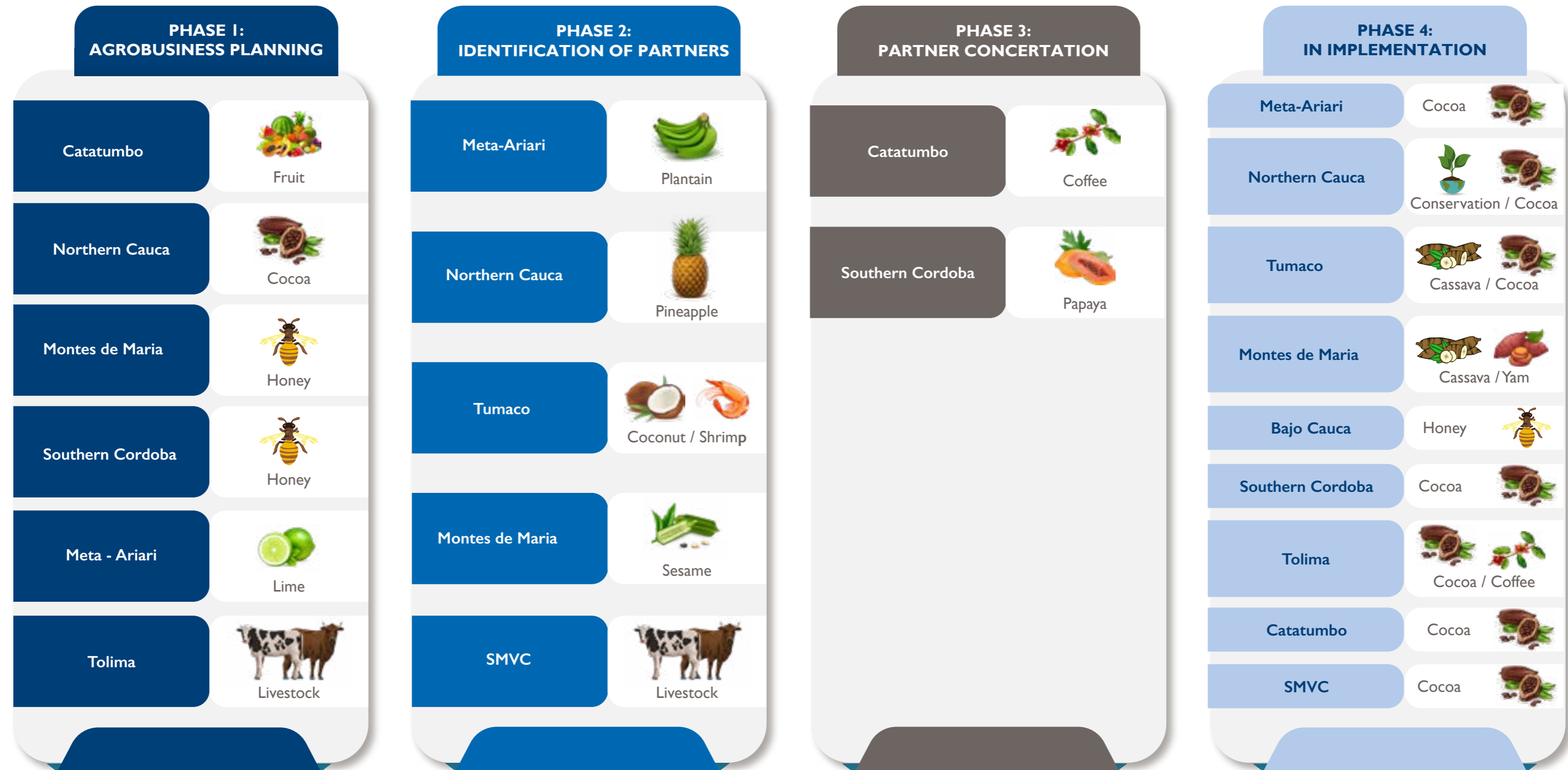
In Bajo Cauca, the Activity finalized the profile studies of 648 producers from 20 associations. In Tarazá, the Activity held the first training camp with 125 producers on good beekeeping practices, the use of safety equipment, and proper handling of toxic waste.

Eighteen coffee growers under the PPP of Northern Cauca took part in a five-day, eight-hour workshop on Coffee Quality Evaluation given by international

Q Grader, or quality grader, Luz Stella Arango. The workshop included cupping six types of coffee, and growers learned to review the attributes and conditions of the coffee. The 18 participants will train their peers and colleagues from their associations. The event was financed by the Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana and sponsored by the Paz Colombia project, of which the National Service Learning (SENA) is part.



PROGRESS IN PPP FACILITATION





Traceability and the Cocoa of Tumaco

Afromuvaras is the business initiative of female cocoa producers that belong to the Afro-Colombian Community Council Rescate las Varas in Tumaco. Today, Afromuvaras has over 500 women members and produces 2-3 metric tons (MT) of cacao each month. They now aim to increase production to 5 MT. This goal, essentially doubling production, will only be possible by improving modernization, traceability, and the capacity of their members with up-to-date technology. In late 2021, Land for Prosperity facilitated the creation of a cocoa public-private partnership in the region that aims to strengthen producer associations like Afromuvaras so they can improve the quality of their grain and access new markets.

Under the PPP, they established commercial relationships with CacaoHunters, experts in cacao and one of the country's biggest buyers and exporters. Today, CacaoHunters buys dry cacao from Afromuvaras at a premium price that recognizes quality. To leverage the market linkages with CacaoHunters and other buyers, the PPP is also supporting the implementation of traceability models, being led by other partners such as Microsoft, Logyca, the Agency for Rural Development, and USAID.
















With the support of the municipal administration and USAID, and with an increasingly strong and viable economy based on cacao, women in Tumaco are demanding gender equality, and the women of Afromuvaras are motivating others to fight for their rights and leave a clear path for future generations.



With the traceability system, we will be able to know each step of the process. Today, clients are asking for cocoa with certain characteristics, and thanks to the traceability system I can negotiate better conditions because I know the quality of my product,” explains Johanna Rodríguez, co-founder of Afromuvaras.



SUMMARY OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS SIGNED

REGION	PPPs	PPP GOALS	LFP SUPPORT
Tolima	Coffee 	Added value	Increase sales by connecting producers to potential buyers that can pay premium prices for certified dry and premium coffee
	Cacao 	Productivity and associativity	Provide technical assistance to strengthen the organizational and technical capacities of the producers to increase crop quality and volume
Montes de Maria	Yam 	Associativity and technical capacity	Strengthen the commercial capacity of the associations to increase crop quality and volume
	Cassava 	Technical and commercial capacity	Strengthen technical capacities to increase sales volumes
Catatumbo	Cacao 	Commercial strengthening	Strengthen sales capacities, improve quality processes and profile producers
Bajo Cauca	Honey 	Technical capacity	Define Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) protocols, implement field schools and profile producers
Tumaco	Cacao 	Quality and productivity	Improve the quality of the product to increase producer income through a traceability model
	Cassava 	Added value	Define the technical, operational and financial viability to build a cassava transformation project
Northern Cauca	Coffee 	Quality and sales	Strengthen the capacities of the organizations that sell high-quality coffee and connecting them to potential buyers that can pay premium prices
Meta	Cacao 	Quality and sales	Strengthen the sustainability, harvest and pos-harvest processes to increase quality
Southern Cordoba	Cacao 	Productivity and business strategy	Identify existing gaps in the business model and support the formulation of two strategic projects to increase production
Northern Cauca	Environment 	Natural resource protection	Increase capacity of stakeholders through awareness-raising, training, and advisory to implement joint environmental activities under a payment for environmental services scheme
SMVC	Cacao 	Quality and sales	Improve quality and producer profiles, and strengthen organizational capacity



Land for Prosperity by Region

“

One day, I would be very interested in working in the parcel sweeps on the issues of land formalization and restitution to be in a position to help those people who do not know the situation of their property. In Colombia, there is a lack of professionals who know about this topic, so learning about property and our land laws should be mandatory in universities, and maybe in high school too. Land is not something that only professionals need to understand, it is a part of our society."

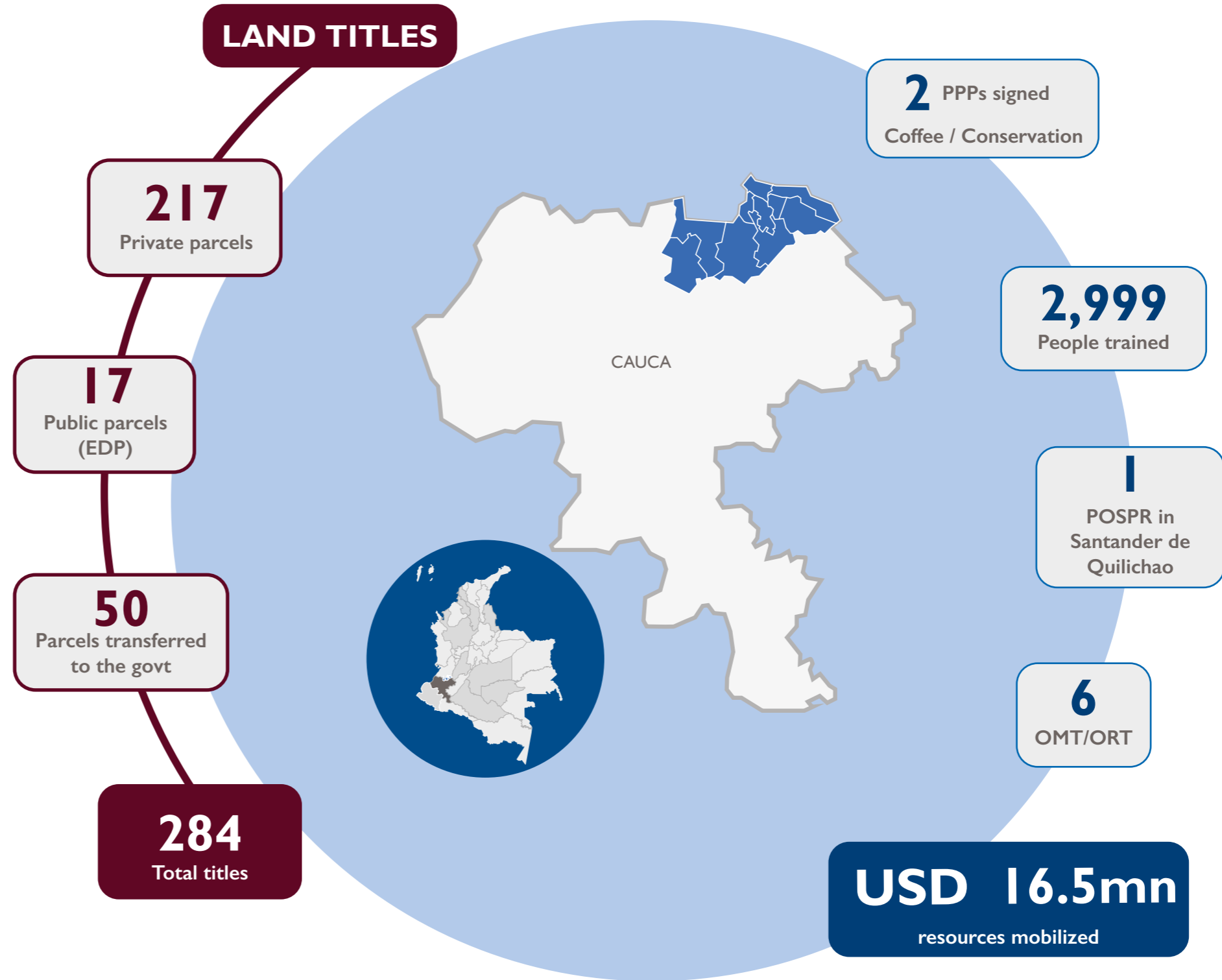
-Juan Diego Guerrero, 25,
law student at Unicomfauca in Popayan, Cauca



Northern Cauca

Major year three achievements include the completion of the Social Management Plan for Rural Property (POSPR) in Santander de Quilichao and its approval by the National Land Agency. The Cauca Regional Land Office, which is coordinated under Cauca's regional government, helped to establish four Municipal Land Offices in Miranda, Corinto, Caldono, and Suarez, and with the OMT in Santander de Quilichao, the region delivered 284 titles.

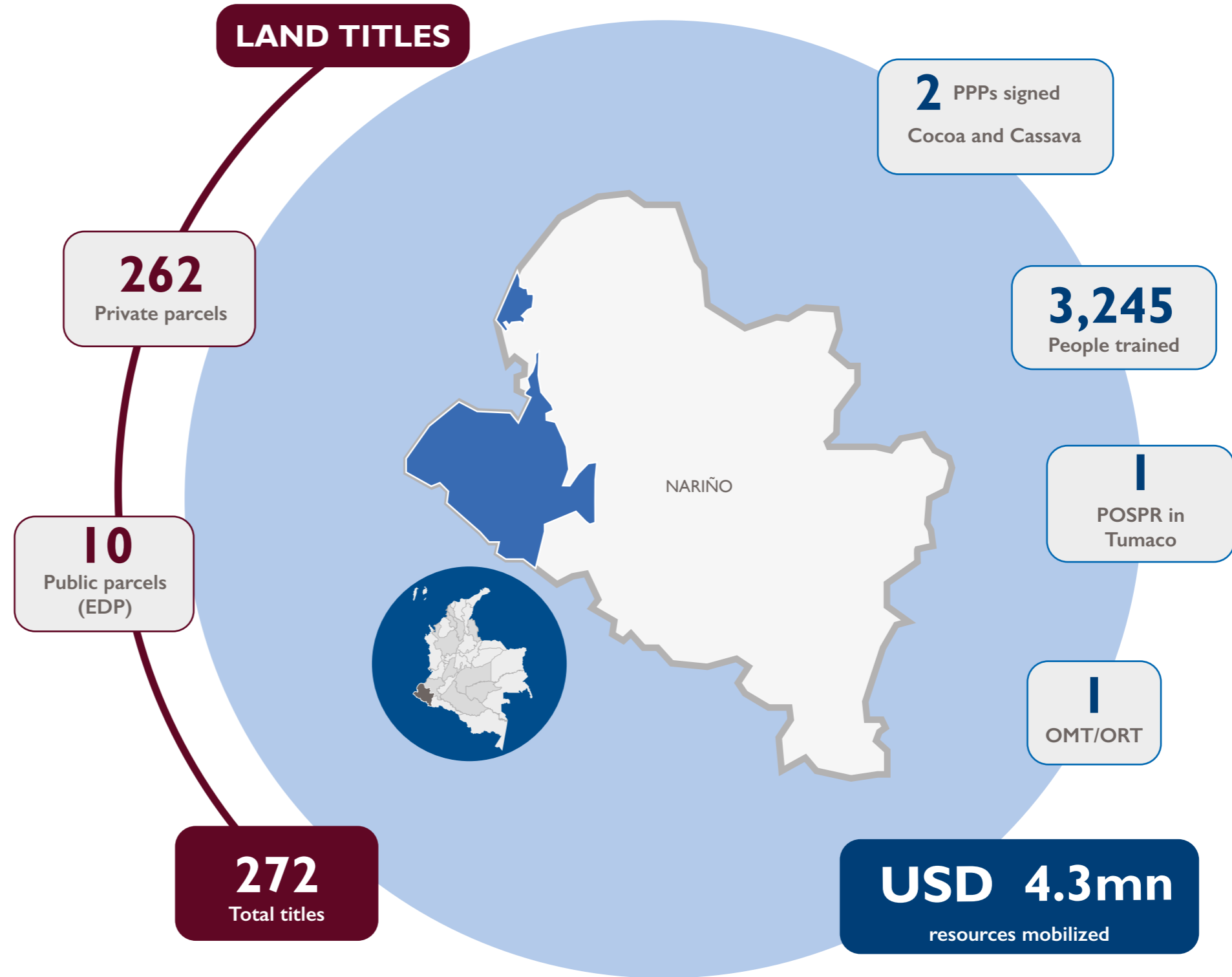
Through the Catedra Payán, a course designed for law students in Cauca, the Women Water Protectors school, environmental forums related to the Conservation PPP, and youth outreach strategies, 2,999 people were trained in land and environmental management issues. LFP facilitated the creation of a PPP in the specialty coffee value chain and an innovative conservation PPP structured around the conservation of watersheds as an initiative to create payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes. Both PPPs feature the support of the private and public sector entities as well as the SENA, community organizations and NGOs.





Tumaco

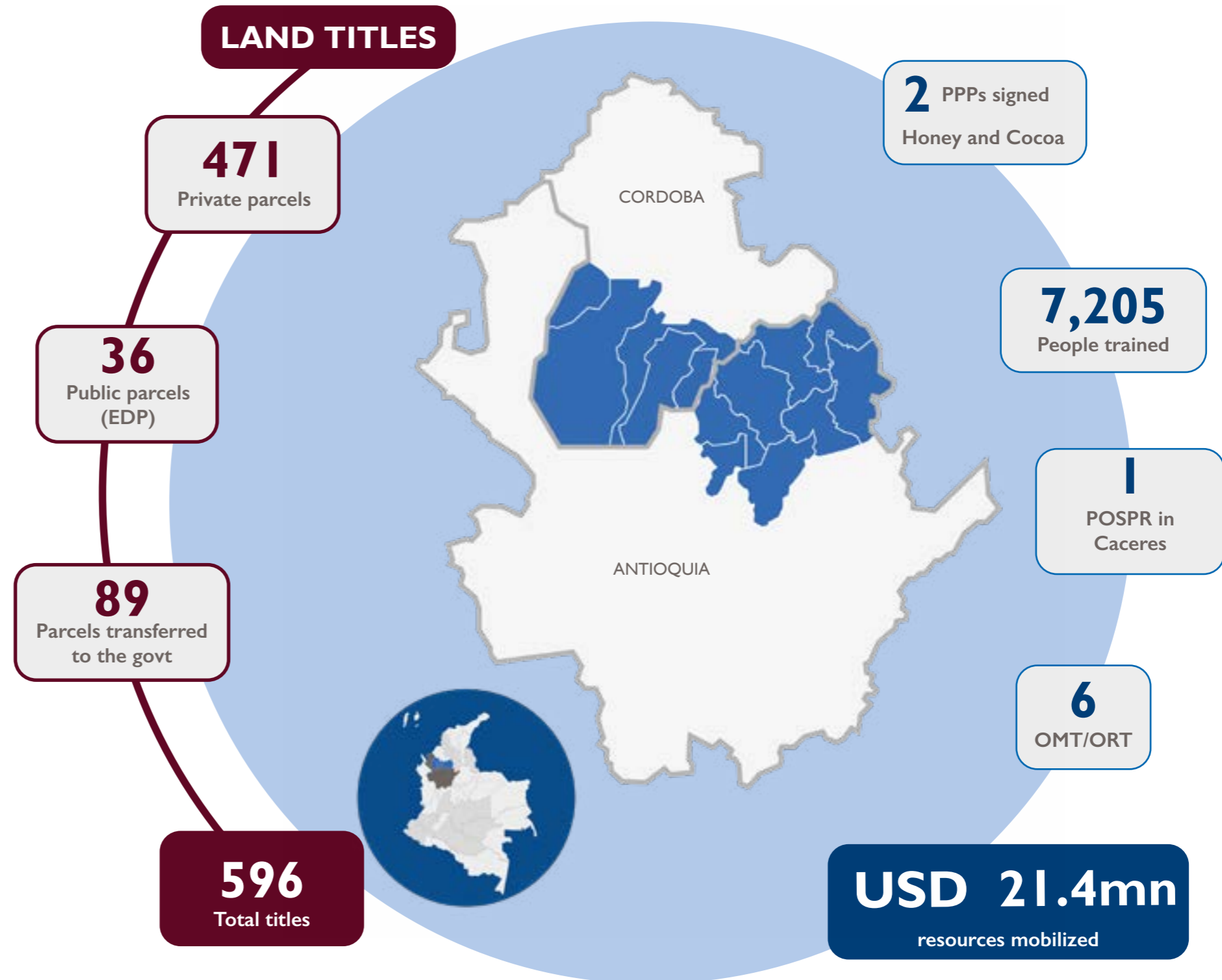
Key milestones in the region of Tumaco include the approval of the Social Management Plan for Rural Property (POSPR) and accompanying Security Protocol. Following two years of social work and community outreach, the parcel sweep is expected to begin in November 2022. Tumaco's Municipal Land Office continues to operate with a dedicated staff of 11 and helped deliver 272 property titles in year three.. A forum on international and local experiences for the involvement of the private sector in property formalization processes brought together local administrators, academics, and community leaders, and private sector actors such as the American Business Council. The first Cocoa Crop Management and Agribusiness Prospects in the District of Tumaco seminar, held under the banner of the region's Cocoa PPP, allowed 237 people to be trained in crop management, quality and traceability of cocoa. LFP helped to facilitate the signing of a PPP in the cassava value chain and continued strengthening the cocoa value chain with an organizational diagnosis and socioeconomic characterization of more than 1,500 cocoa growers in the region.





Bajo Cauca & Southern Cordoba

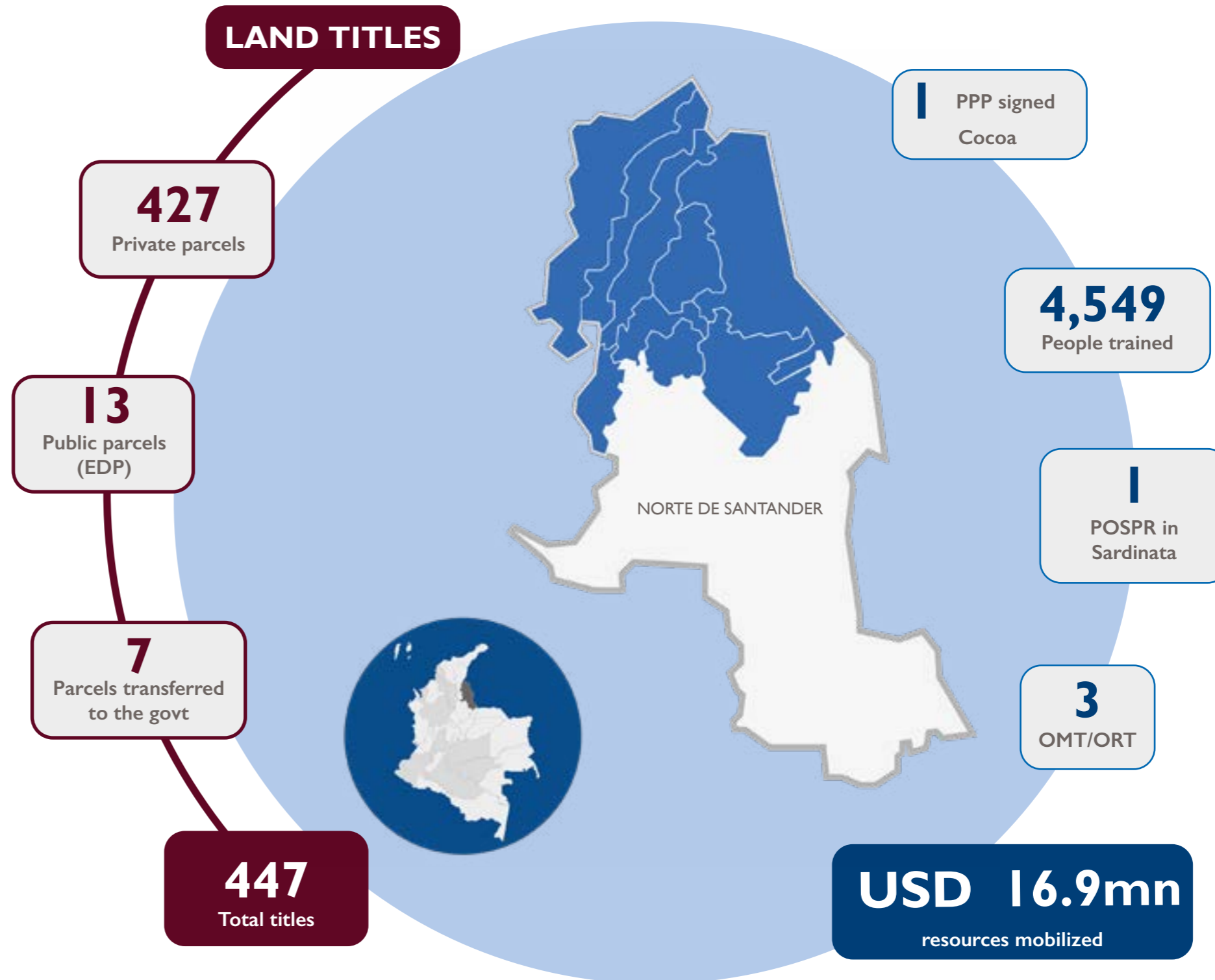
By the end of year three, the parcel sweep in Caceres covered 98 percent of the area, representing more than 185,000 hectares surveyed and 5,290 properties identified. FISO events—a necessary step in the land formalization process—saw the completion of 2,225 forms by applicants looking for access to formalized property or land. LFP assisted the communities from the José de los Santos indigenous reservation with their claim to 600+ hectares and desire to establish a reservation. The six OMTs currently functioning in the region delivered 596 land titles, and more than 9,800 people (60 percent women) were trained in land rights issues, GESI integration, and improving producer associations. This year, LFP facilitated the signing of a PPP in the cocoa value chain valued at USD \$11mn aimed at 1,400 producers from the municipalities of Southern Cordoba. The ongoing Honey PPP completed the organizational diagnosis and profile study of 648 honey producers, data that helps mobilize resources and channel agriculture investments. The Beekeeping Field School, created under the PPP has reached over 134 beekeepers.





Catatumbo

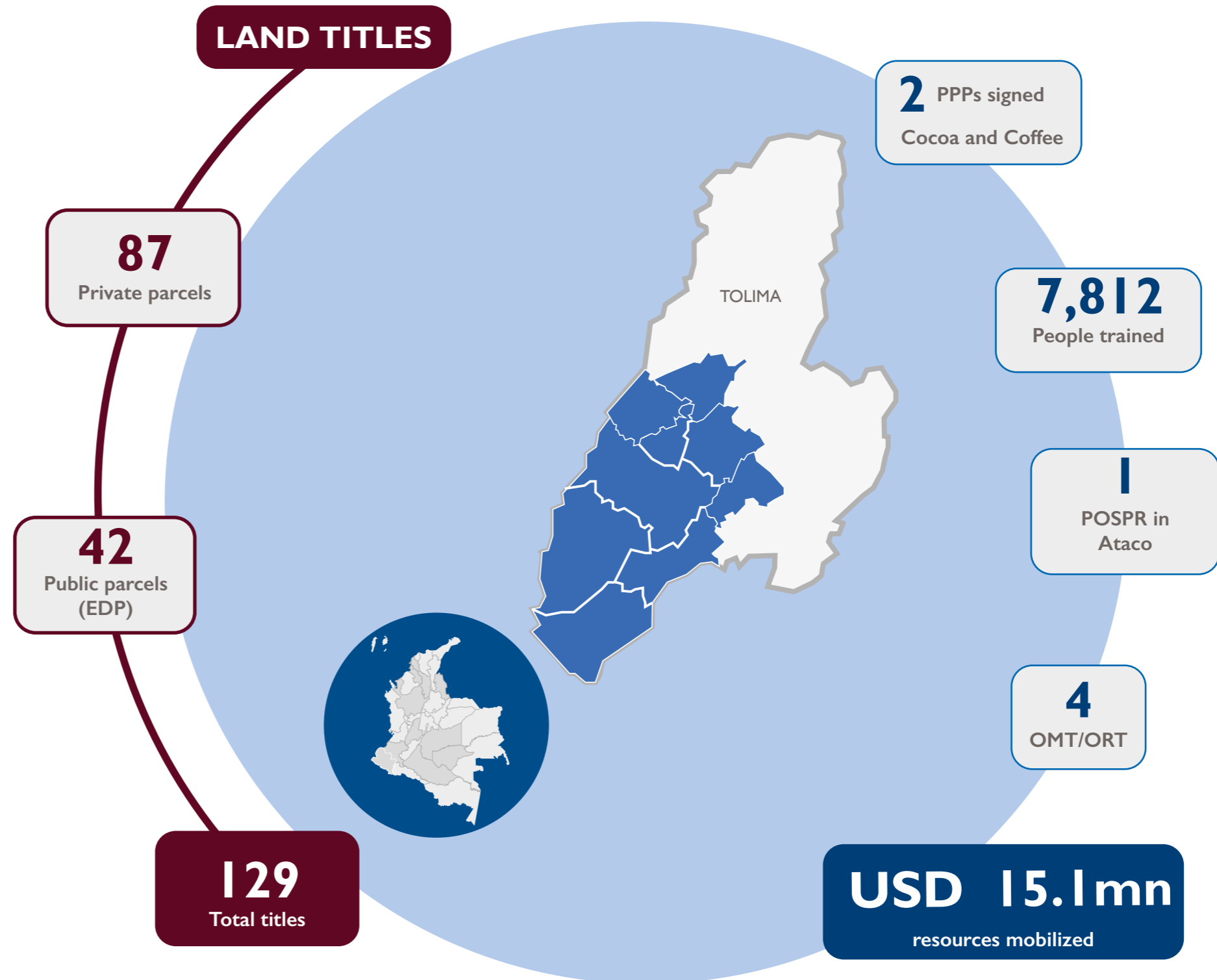
In year three, the ANT approved the POSPR for Sardinata. The region's three OMTs delivered 447 land titles, including the first 118 titles delivered in Teorama, a municipality with highly complex security conditions. One year after signing the cocoa PPP, progress was made with the training of 924 producers, including a workshop on economic opportunities held in coordination with FAO, with the participation of the Caminos de Esperanza Victims Association (AVCEM) and Hogares Juveniles Campesinos from Sardinata. In year three, LFP made efforts to support a regional land office in the region in coordination with the government of Norte de Santander and will revisit the idea in year four once the Sardinata parcel sweep kicks off.





Southern Tolima

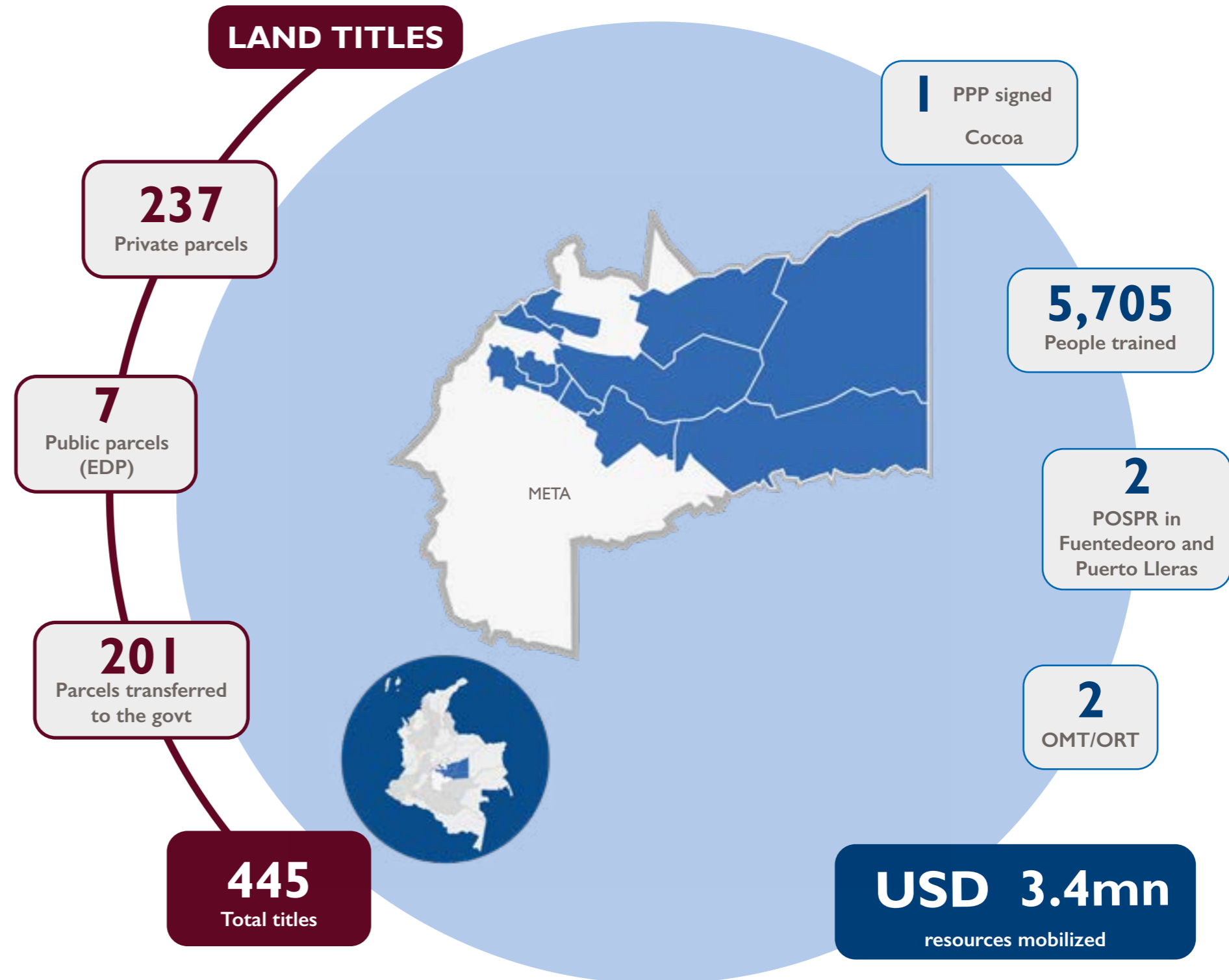
By the end of year three, the parcel sweep in Ataco had covered more than 87 percent of the municipality and identified more than 9,600 properties over 53,000 hectares. LFP has resolved more than 200 conflicts through the mediation processes, and FISO events saw the completion of 3,900 forms from applicants interested in legalizing their property or accessing land. A highlight of the sweep was the consultation exercise with the Pijao indigenous community. LFP helped to establish the OMT in San Antonio together with the Ataco, Planadas and Chaparral OMTs, 129 property titles were delivered. In year three, LFP celebrated the launch of the virtual diploma program Desarrollo + Rural in coordination with UNIBAGUE and Tolima's regional government. More than 100 people have already finished the course and an additional 830 are in the process. In the period, the Ministry of Transportation validated San Antonio's Road Plan, and LFP supported the development of a tertiary road maintenance plan for southern Tolima.





Meta-Ariari

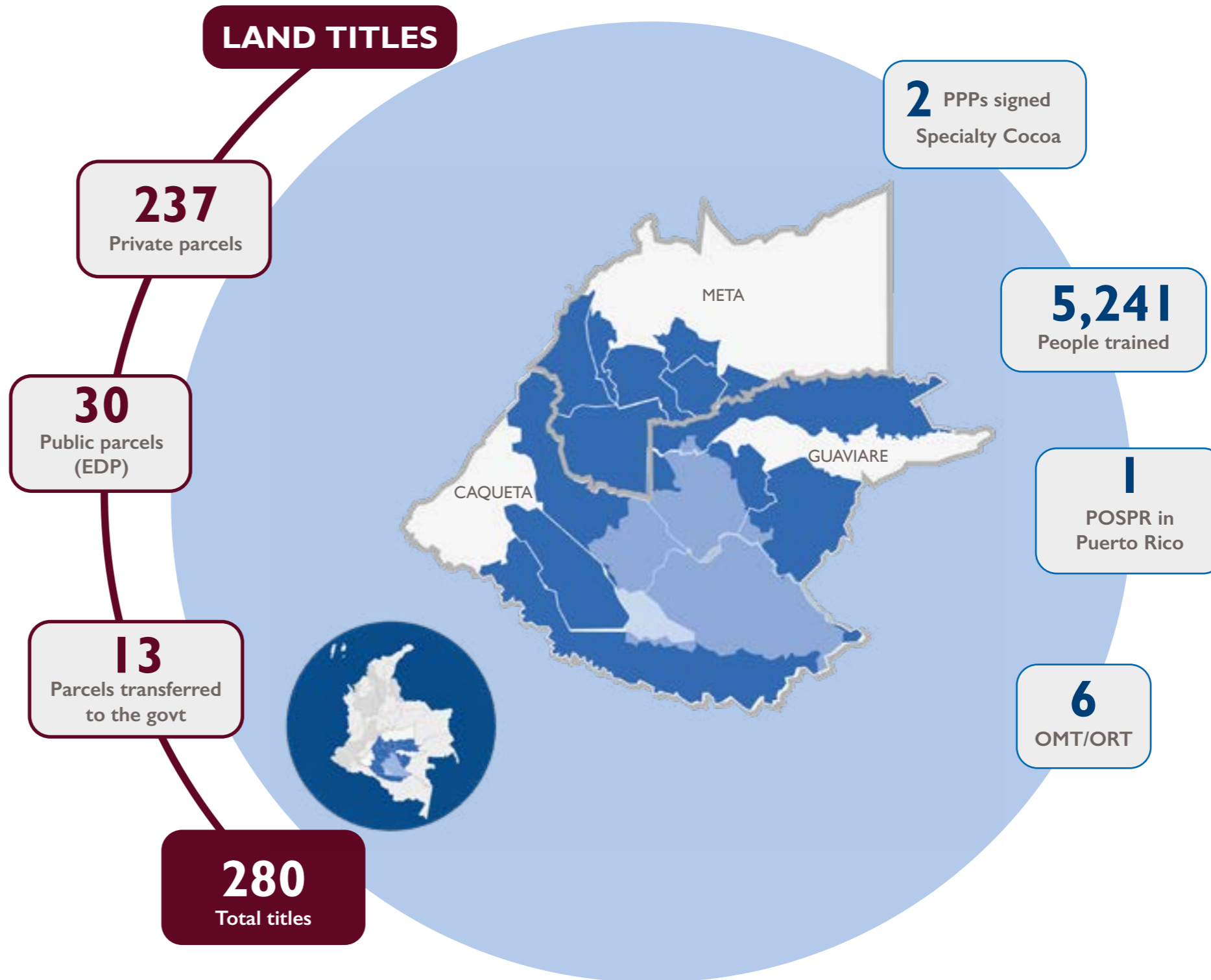
Year three saw the startup of the integrated parcel sweeps in the municipalities of Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras, which to date has covered more than two-thirds of the municipalities in terms of area. As the operator optimizes processes, the parcel sweep has conducted 74 socialization and community training events and reached more than 1,400 people. In terms of the importance of the social component for a successful parcel sweep, Fuentedeoro has become an example demonstrating how mobilizing community leaders and youth can help spread the message about land ownership using innovative tools like theater and games. The Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras OMTs have delivered 445 land titles, assisted more than 650 people with property issues, and reached more than 6,500 people with information and training related to a culture of formal land ownership.





Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC)

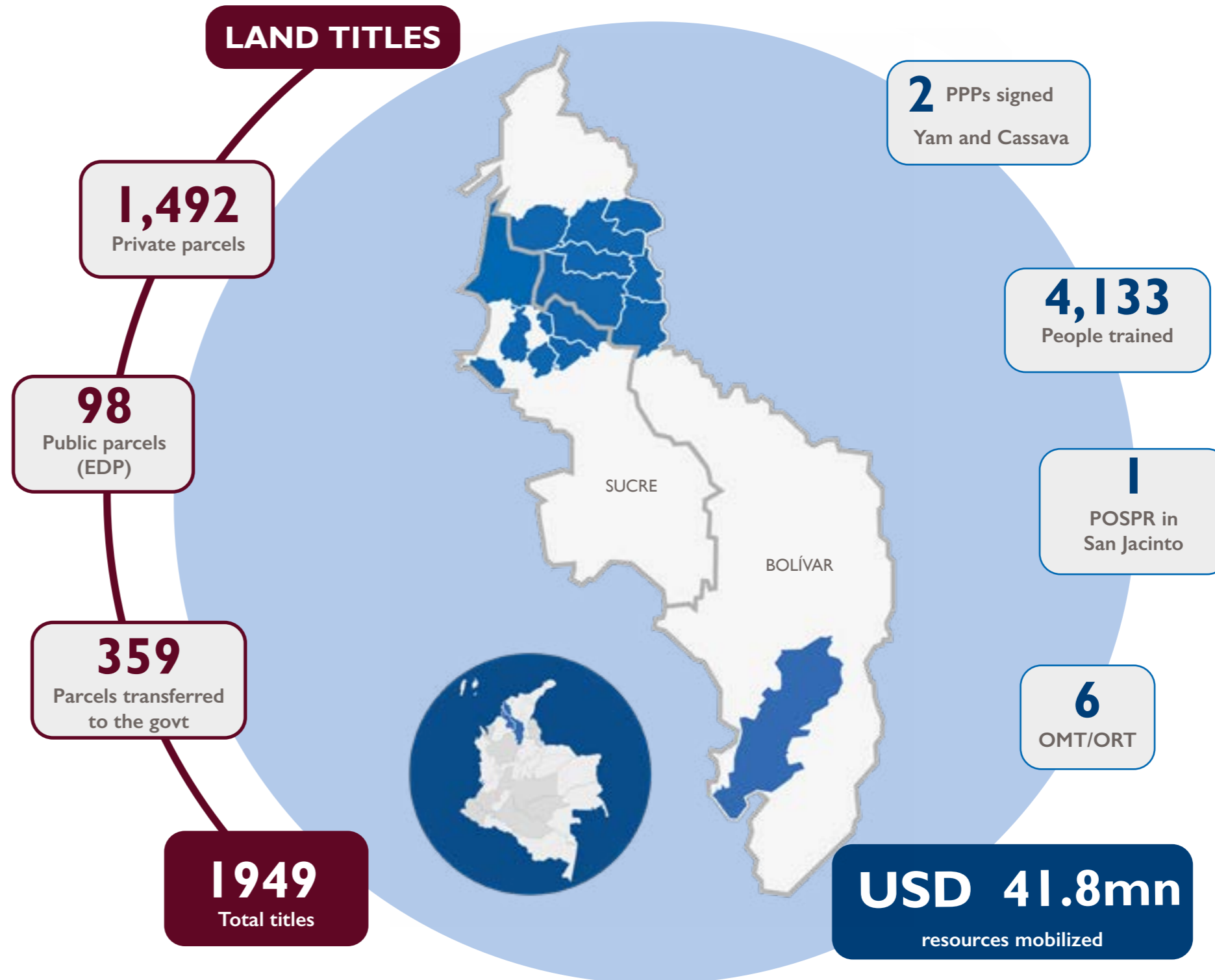
In year three the ANT approved Puerto Rico's POSPR, and LFP supported the startup of the community socialization phase of the strategy for land use rights contracts in neighboring San José del Guaviare. This year, Meta's regional government launched the Regional Land Office, and has already helped to deliver 280 land titles in four municipalities. Thanks to a robust outreach strategy, the network of land offices has reached more than 4,500 people with training and information related to land ownership. In the period, LFP facilitated the signing of the Fine and Aroma Cocoa PPP for the region of Southern Meta. The PPP is valued at more than USD \$3.8mn, involves 14 organizations and will benefit at least 1,600 producers.





Montes de Maria

In year three, LFP witnessed its first parcel sweep reach completion in the municipality of San Jacinto. The incredible achievement relied on more than 500 workdays and the participation of more than 6,600 people. The ANT received 1,381 cases to validate. The process delivered two early lessons learned including the successful coordination with the Land Restitution Unit for the survey of RUPTA collective protection measures in the rural area of the municipality, which were lifted for the parcel sweep. The second lesson involves coordination with the Eladio Ariza and Santo Madero Afro-Colombian community councils, making it possible to collect information required to promote land restitution processes, improve land access, and formalize 15 public properties with schools and other community services.





Crosscutting Activities

Through a variety of actions that cut across the three main components, Land for Prosperity aims to empower women, youth, victims, Afro-Colombians, and indigenous populations; Address environmental considerations and climate risks and adapt approaches in environmentally sensitive areas, to promote sustainable resource management; and coordinate across the GOC, donor programs, communities, and the private sector to transfer knowledge, skills, abilities, and best practices for long term success. Since LFP works in sensitive and potentially volatile areas, the Activity uses locally informed strategies to enhance citizen security, including the safety of staff, partners, and beneficiaries.

Implementation of the Gender Strategy

Identifying and Managing Environmental and Climate Risks

Monitoring and Evaluation

Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting

Communications and Outreach

Grants and Subcontracts

Security, Delays, and Adverse Conditions

Interventions Planned for the Next Quarter

Status of the Implementation of the Gender Strategy

ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI).

Throughout Y3, the Activity consolidated its GESI strategy through three main tasks: increasing women's participation in socialization and FISO workshops; expanding the participation of women in joint land titling (with their partner); and providing training to women community leaders on land use contracts in environmental protected areas. This year, LFP conducted XX training sessions, workshops, and interventions, reaching more than XXXX people (XX% women).

In all municipalities where massive land formalization initiatives are underway, LFP is working with parcel sweep operators to highlight the importance of using inclusive language and a differentiated gender, ethnic and age approach when implementing the POSPR. In the promotion of joint land titling and during the information collection phases, parcel sweep operators have added a specific application form for couples to request for joint titling with the operators and with the ANT. Local community mobilizers and outreach volunteers are critical to ensure that women and youth are taken into account and given the opportunity to understand land administration in Colombia.

On a municipal level, LFP continues to support municipalities with the creation and adoption of gender administrative instruments applied to urban formalization processes through the Municipal Land Office. This year, XX municipalities adopted policy instruments related to gender equality and land administration, including xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx, and xxx.

Indigenous Land Rights

During the reporting period, LFP has provided socialization and explained the scope of the POSPR with ethnic organizations in Puerto Lleras,

specifically the Waikana Forero Dasea Cabildo, which asked for the Activity's assistance with its 2018 request to establish an indigenous resguardo, or protected homeland, across 10 hectares of land for six families. In Ataco, LFP is advancing consultation sessions with 10 indigenous communities of the Pijao de Ataco people. The strategy has made possible to work together and achieve free, prior and informed consent regarding parcel sweeps, but also a special entry protocol for the operator. These are favorable results demonstrating intercultural dialogue around land and territory in the municipality.

Through pause-and-reflect sessions with regional teams and experts, LFP has determined there is a pressing need to update the ethnic guidelines when implementing POSPRs. To do this, LFP and USAID have begun the construction of internal guidelines regarding the application of social safeguards, especially for free, prior and informed consent of indigenous groups in relation to land formalization, including POSPR and the titling of land with the support of private sector actors. These sessions contribute to fulfilling USAID's guiding principles to promote the rights of indigenous groups in relation to Colombian lands laws.

USAID Coordination

A variety of USAID programs have become key partners to spread GESI messaging in the context of land tenure and property rights, especially in Tumaco, where USAID Generating Equity is transferring LFP-designed training methodologies in land issues to young people and women, and USAID Juntanza Étnica is working with Afro-Colombian communities to gain access and their support for the future parcel sweep. In Bajo Cauca, LFP is partnering with USAID Resilient Youth to target young people from Local Youth Committees with interventions related to land and property issues.

Women-led Public Policy for Women

The municipality of San Antonio in Southern Tolima has never created a comprehensive public policy that addresses the needs of women and gender equity. Within the framework of developing institutional capacity and promoting the culture of formal land ownership, this year LFP provided technical assistance to the municipality to construct a policy for women and gender equity.

In partnership with municipal leaders, LFP engaged 350 women living in San Antonio's rural and urban areas including Calarma, Playarrica, San José, and Santa Rosa to compile the expectations and needs related to women. Using a participatory methodology, the women created the scope of the public policy to include the following major areas of intervention: land and territory, health, work, culture, and education, all under the umbrella concepts of peace and a life free of violence. The women of Santa Rosa and San Antonio's urban center stand out, each one showing a heightened interest in their right to own land and farms. The policy will be approved and enacted as a municipal decree in the following year and is a major part of the municipality's strategy to consolidate women-centric services from its future Women's Affairs office.

Thanks to this public policy, the women of San Antonio will have a Women's Office where institutional support can be provided. In the process, we were able to identify the shortcomings in terms of the attention to women, such as health, education and labor, motivating us even

Política Pública de Mujeres y Equidad de Género



Construyendo un camino de oportunidades para las mujeres sanantonianas



more to culminate with this public policy and be the advocate for all women who want to be heard and assert their rights," explains Jeniffer Aguiar, women's affairs liaison at the municipality of San Antonio, Tolima.



Thanks to USAID, housing has become one of the main pillars of the Secretary of Women's Affairs. We are motivating the women in Tumaco to participate in the land formalization workshops that are visiting their neighborhoods.

-Patricia Castro,
Tumaco's Women's Affairs Secretary

Identifying and managing environmental and climate risks



Thanks to USAID, housing has become one of the main pillars of the Secretary of Women's Affairs. We are motivating the women in Tumaco to participate in the land formalization workshops that are visiting their neighborhoods.

*-Patricia Castro,
Tumaco's Women's Affairs Secretary*

This year, the Activity presented environmental best practices for POSPR formulation and implementation to environmental authorities in several regions, highlighting their role during the process, major bottlenecks, and how the POSPR information can be used to improve the environmental management and governance. Throughout the year, LFP reached more than 750 people, including local environmental authorities and local communities, with training sessions in environmentally friendly land formalization and governance, land use planning tools, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land use practices within the PPPs. The training sessions form part of the LFP strategy to improve land governance and reduce deforestation and contribute to the execution of the Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscapes Plan (BSLP) and USAID's conservation goals.

Under POSPR activities in SMVC, the Activity held several meetings with Colombia's National Parks Unit (NNP) to socialize and concert technical roundtables regarding the cadaster in the Chiribiquete National Natural Park and the POSPR in Puerto Rico Meta and developed training session to improve the capacity of NNP personnel in land formalization processes and environmental considerations for land use planning and climate change. As a partner, NNP has provided the Activity with technical and cartographic information related to parks management plans, illegal occupations inside the protected areas, and land use zoning.

In the fourth quarter, in Southern Tolima, LFP held a meeting with CORTOLIMA to speed up the environmental concept required to advance in the formalization of public properties in Ataco. In Chaparral, in the POSPR preliminary phase, LFP worked with the director of the National Park Las Hermosas to identify 212 parcels located inside the park. In the same vein, LFP socialized the approved POSPR of Puerto Rico (Meta) with officers from CORMACARENA and the National Natural Park *Serranía de La Macarena*.

As a member of the *Contratos de Conservación* cooperation roundtable led by the ANT, ART and MADS, LFP shared cartographic information about the areas selected to carry out two land-use contracting pilots and cost analysis for the implementation of the land use contracts. The Activity provided recommendations for improving the ANT's awareness raising and dialogue methodology related to land use contracts. In the fourth quarter, LFP piloted a dialogue strategy with the local communities of San José del Guaviare and the local government leaders as part of the implementation of on-demand formalization pilots.

This year, LFP and USAID Amazon Alive Activity agreed to work jointly in the Southern Meta and vicinity of Chiribiquete National Park region to develop a bottom-up and participatory pilot in the Caño Nare area in San José del Guaviare. The pilot will test a strategy where LFP advances land-use contracts while Amazon Alive finances sustainable productive projects. Together, they are leading a communication and awareness-raising strategy about the strategy, and LFP will share the results of the Rapid Ecological Evaluation.

CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENTS

This year, LFP produced a climate risk analysis for the cassava and cocoa value chain. The main risks identified for cassava crop in Montes de María are water scarcity and soil desertification due to a lack of proper water irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure. While in Tumaco, the main risks for the cassava crop are associated with a lack of access to climatic information, high precipitation, and floods as well as low implementation of good practices to prevent plagues and diseases. As for the cocoa the main climate associated risk are the dramatic changes in temperature and precipitation that could result in low productivity and increase the risk of diseases and plagues.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PLAN (BSLP)

This year, the Activity advanced the implementation of the BSLP by completing 12 of the 21 products proposed. Three products are currently in development (see table below), and LFP expects to complete the nine pending products by the second quarter of year four.



TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BSLP IN YEAR THREE

	PRODUCTS / ACHIEVEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1	Formulation of POSPR of Puerto Rico	Completed
2	POSPR of Puerto Rico approved by GOC	Completed
3	Draft terms of reference for operators who will be hired to implement parcel sweeps	Completed
4	Implementation of POSPR of Puerto Rico and Completion report of the first intervention areas visited (social work, parcel to parcel visits and FISO sessions)	Pending
5	Imagery interpretation and Cadaster of CNP	89% complete
6	Implementation of two community-level (on demand) formalization pilot sites	Pending
7	A report on assessment of territorial context for the CNP green cadaster	Completed
8	I OMT in Puerto Rico created and provided with sustainability plans	Completed
9	Implementation of the action plan for formalization and cadaster to reinforce CARs for cadaster and PNN delimitation	30% complete
10	Report on selected environmental documents with recommendations on how to favor formalization pilots and national park delimitation.	Completed
11	Implementation of youth strategies for land formality by training youth from local educational institutions that contribute to the maintenance of formal land market	Completed
12	At least one agreement or framework document between an educational institution and national or territorial institution	Pending



PES AND CONSERVATION-BASED PPP

In year three, LFP signed a conservation-based public-private partnership (PPP) in Northern Cauca focused on payment for environmental services (PES) schemes, solid waste management, and land use planning. In the period, LFP held training sessions with the PPP participants in PES schemes, water management tools and legislation, waste management, permitted land uses and available environmental management tools, such as land use plans and watershed management plans. In addition, two forums dealing with issues related to PES and waste management took place, reaching a wide range of participants, including municipal administrations, the ART, members of CORPALO and the Association of Municipalities of Northern Cauca (Amunorca), sugar cane industry leaders, public services companies, community leaders, Afro-Colombian community councils, and indigenous reservations. The main objectives achieved this year include the creation of an Environmental Management Plan for the region and the review and formulation of the Action Plan for the execution of the Integrated Management Plan of Solid Waste for the 13 municipalities of Northern Cauca.

TRACKING PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BSLP IN YEAR THREE (CONT.)

	PRODUCTS / ACHIEVEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
13	Analytical document reviewing planning instruments showing development opportunities based on visions from ethnic and farmer communities as an input to define viable livelihood strategies for targeted communities	Completed
14	Analytical document that identifies the feasibility to carry out selected nature-based businesses focusing on assessing infrastructure, accessibility, biodiversity conservation and mitigation of climate change impacts, conservation of indigenous territories and their livelihoods, and a map of potential national and global market demand, and financing opportunities.	Completed
15	1 PPP opportunity created in Meta and 1 conservation PPP created in CNP vicinity in coordination with Amazon Alive	50% complete
16	Rapid Ecological Assessment	Pending
17	Analysis of existing connectivity analysis within selected sites for the implementation of a community-level (on demand) formalization pilot. Land use analysis within connectivity corridors to identify suitable productive value chains and landscape management tools to preserve and improve connectivity	Completed
18	Two new chapters of the land formalization guide with environmental criteria incorporated in the Activity's existing guidance document, including a chapter on how to implement the GESI focused approach and a chapter about guidance about land formalization in SMVC	Pending
19	First draft of methodological guidelines for green cadaster based on lessons learned	Pending
20	Training modules created and training sessions with PNN officials	Completed
21	Awareness, buy-in, and recommendations through socialization with local and environmental authorities	Completed

THE WOMEN WATER PROTECTORS

LFP delivered completion certificates to 27 women under the *Escuela de Mujeres Cuidadoras del Agua*, an initiative aimed at women leaders in the municipalities of Northern Cauca. The women water protectors activity included eight training sessions—virtual and in person—totaling 60 hours of training. The women were trained in gender and equality as well as their intersection with environmental topics like: climate change, water resources, PES, and sustainable agriculture practices. The water protectors belong to Afro-Colombian communities, indigenous groups, JACs, local governments, youth organizations, agriculture associations, and environmental NGOs from the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao, Caldono, Guachené, Corinto, Toribio, and Suárez.



Status of Implementing IEE Conditions

This year, the Activity held training activities related to waste management, biosecurity measures, and COVID-19. Training recipients included POSPR operators (including the *gestores comunitarios*), communities from Puerto Lleras and Fuentedeoro, LMO consultants, government staff, and beekeepers. LFP staff—including technical staff, GESI, and MEL—participated in four workshops related to USAID’s environmental regulation and environmental considerations. POSPR operators in Puerto Lleras and Fuentedeoro and community members were trained in environmental determinants during the formulation of the POSPR. Finally, the third deliverable of the Environmental Assessment dealing with the training module about environmental considerations and guidelines for POSPR design and implementation for LFP technical team, implementers, local authorities, and communities was finished and is being used to strengthen the capacity of POSPR operators.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In the period, the Activity held a two-day workshop with a Collaboration, Learning and Adaptation (CLA) focus to highlight the importance of the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) strategy to improve the effectiveness of LFP’s interventions and reporting. The team documented current challenges and possible strategies to overcome them, as well as associated risks and actions. The executive committee and the MEL team then identified new actions that propose innovative ways to achieve the expected objectives and goals.

In March, USAID approved the updated Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (AMELP), which reflects the Year Three Work Plan, complete with a scope of work for the Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC) region. The updated AMELP includes three relevant indicators preselected with USAID¹ and the proposal to adjust the goals of old indicators (12 in total), as well as the adjustments to certain indicator definitions, calculation methodologies, and limits in information access, among others.

The Activity made progress in the implementation of actions identified in the internal Data Quality Assurance (DQA) for five indicators: EG.10.4-2, EG.10.4-3, Ym, Xm, and LFP-4. The actions will improve processes and guarantee quality standards.

In February 2022, USAID conducted a second quality assessment of indicators GNDR-2, EG.3-1 and YM. Additionally, in September 2022, USAID conducted a third quality assessment of indicators EG.10.4-1, EG.10.4-3, EG.10.4-5, EG.10.4-7 and EG.3-1. LFP has not received feedback from the quality assessments conducted this fiscal year.

¹ Review and selection of the Set of Relevant Indicators for Economic Growth Programs (Categories EG.10 Environment and EG.11 Climate Change).



Historic Results

In relation to the results obtained, the Activity made historic gains and progress in resource mobilization (Ym), reflecting the efforts that have been made since LFP's beginning. The resources were mobilized through PPPs, investments and improvements in public services located on public properties, as well as through the formulation of strategic projects. Also noteworthy is the progress made in the number of people trained (LFP-4) through strategies like those that promote a culture of formal land ownership, property sweeps, and PPP farmer field schools.

Another important achievement is the number of Municipal Land Offices established (LFP-13) as a result of the willingness of municipal administrations to increase their capacity for land governance and as a result of the implementation of LFP's Regional Land Offices (ORT) strategy. Year four strategies will place a focus on the implementation of strategies to ensure sustainability of these achievements.

The Program was unable to reach the agreed upon goals with the outgoing government administration regarding land with legal certainty (LFP-5) and beneficiary households (LFP-1). Falling short in these indicators was due to the low response capacity of the ANT to validate and process cases. In year four, LFP will ensure high-level coordination and action to achieve the expected results.

Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

With an updated and approved CLA Plan, the Activity focused on operationalizing its CLA commitment in the third year of implementation by focusing on learning approaches, using evidence to guide implementation through systematic data collection, and sharing its lessons learned with identified target audiences.

To ensure CLA outputs are produced, used to inform adjustments in programmatic strategy and approaches, and communicated effectively LFP set up a CLA team in year three, which is under the direct supervision of the COP. The CLA team includes the senior international advisor (TetraTech HO), a short-term senior advisor, the CLA leader, and the CLA coordinator. The latter works closely with the technical and regional teams and the Operations Manager to ensure the timely delivery of the products. For all CLA products, the MEL manager will work closely with the Communications Director to ensure products are relevant for the intended audience, use accessible language, and are accurate.

Collaborating.

The Activity coordinated and collaborated with external entities such as the ANT, the APC, and the SNR through work sessions, implementation agreements, methodological developments, and measurement tools. This allowed LFP to adjust and manage the time and effort spent on each task and create baselines that will facilitate the accurate evaluation of its goals. With APC, the Activity held the first COL-COL workshop focused on building capacity for land administration in local government through municipal land offices. Internally, the Activity held collaboration workshops with staff to advance the new AMEL strategy, ensuring that the whole team understands

indicators and the measurement standards. Additionally, LFP's Component 2 held an OMT workshop in Bogota that included regional teams and OMT professionals to build a strategy for sustainability looking forward to new mayors and governors.

Learning.

This year, the Activity developed and carried out its annual learning summit, two strategic reviews, and a year four work planning workshop where CLA methodologies such as *pause and reflection* were used to identify ways to improve the effectiveness of the Activity while focusing on scalability, sustainability, and efficiency. As LFP advances in its implementation, the Activity developed a template with a specific methodology to collect recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices based on experience acquired in the field.

Adaptation.

Using the *pause and reflect* methods, LFP and Ocampo Duque analyzed the Rural Land Use Management Plan (POSPR) implementation process using the data available from Caceres, San Jacinto, Ataco, Puerto Lleras and Fuentedeoro. The idea is to incorporate adaptations to internal processes, terms of reference and tools into activity plans for future POSPR implementation in Tumaco, Santander de Quilichao, Sardinata, Chaparral, El Carmen de Bolívar, and Puerto Rico. Following three years of implementation, the Activity is using CLA tools to evaluate the effectiveness of its OMT and PPP strategies to identify approaches to improve sustainability and effectiveness. In the wake of the government transition, LFP has already reached out to coordinate activities with new GOC leaders to guarantee progress under the new administration.

Communications and Outreach



In the final quarter of year three, LFP advanced the implementation of its Communications and Outreach Plan by designing and creating products that document and showcase achievements. In September, the Activity advertised for and selected a communications specialist with expertise in contract report and writing.

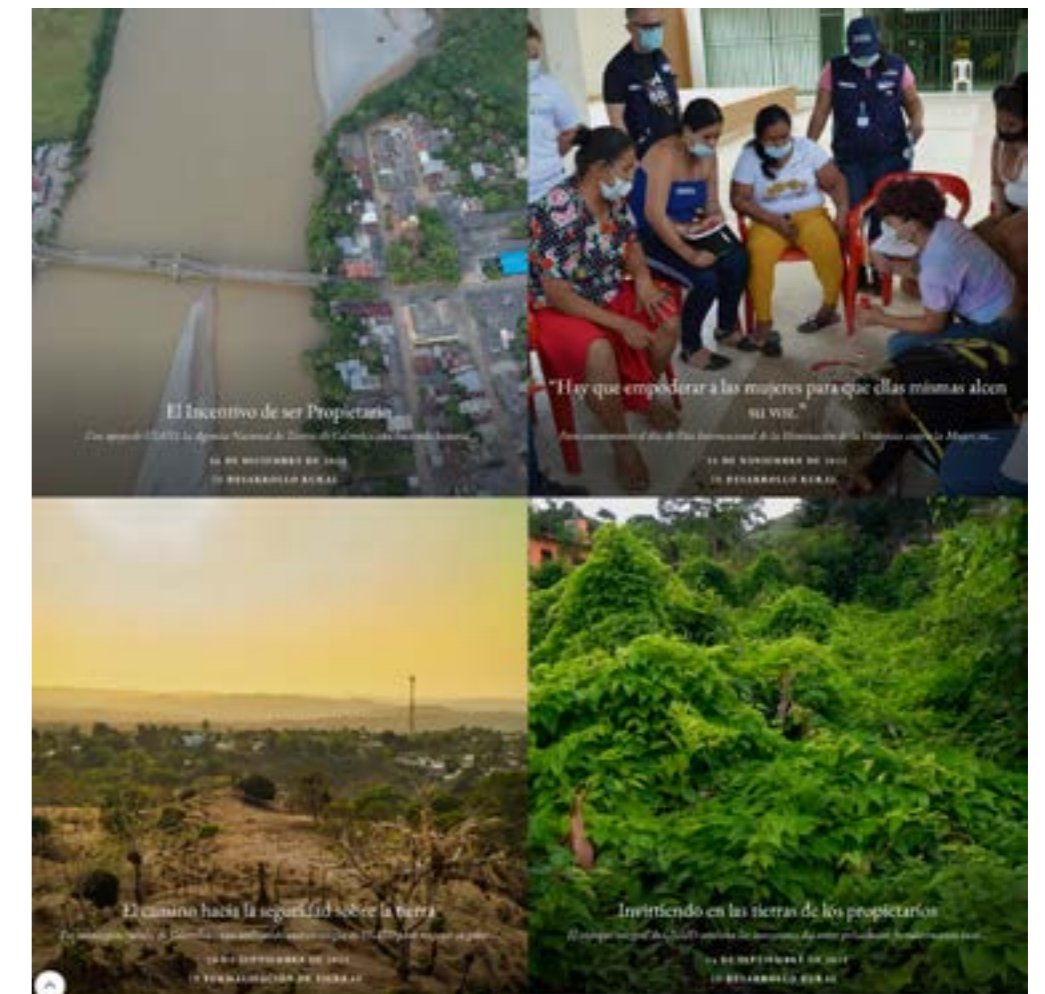
In addition to its day-to-day activities, the LFP Communications ramped up the support for the creation of advocacy pieces, working closely with the outreach specialist and the regional and technical management teams. As part of its strategy to engage the new administration in topics related to land administration, LFP's Communications Office produced seven communication pieces in the period: five factsheets (a general LFP program incidence factsheet, and four additional factsheets addressing issues relative to the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing, and the private sector). In addition, LFP produced two short videos for social media, which have been viewed over 1,000 times since publication. The first video is about Municipal Land Offices, and the second video is about the formalization of school property in San Juan de Arama (Meta). LFP plans to produce at least five additional videos and additional advocacy pieces in year four.

During the quarter, LFP covered a variety of events, including a title delivery event in Teorama, Catatumbo. LFP also covered USAID's visit to the Meta-Ariari region, which included a meeting with the Meta Governor's cabinet, a FISO workshop with a gender focus in Puerto Lleras, a title delivery in Fuentedeoro, and a forum to validate the cocoa PPP in Meta with its stakeholders. All events were promoted on LFP's Facebook and Twitter social media channels.

The Activity also wrote two success stories: the first about the collaboration between programs in Valencia (Córdoba) and the second about the Payan course targeting law students in Cauca.

Communications products delivered in the reporting period include:

- Bimonthly Activity Highlights (August-September)
- Success stories and blogposts
- Daily social media posts



Grants and Subcontracts

In the fourth quarter of year three, LFP did not issue any Annual Program Statements (APSs) for local organizations to apply for subgrants. LFP focused on planning and designing activities to ensure work plan implementation and did not identify concrete initiatives that required Activity support through grants. The work plan is being reviewed to define possible activities to be developed through grants in year four. LFP completed 597 procurements processes in support of technical and operational activities this fiscal year, including seventeen (17) commercial agreements, totaling COP \$12,953,034,677 (USD \$3,014,107). Please see Annex B for an overview of all Activity subcontractors and their participation in approved activities this quarter.

The Activity is currently negotiating to move forward with contracting for the following activities:

- Opción Legal: to initiate field activities for stage one of the update and implementation of the POSPR in Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar).
- Amazon Conservation Team: to initiate dialogue and participation of priority ethnic communities in POSPR.

Subcontractor	Project Description	Subcontractor Budget (COP)	Subcontractor Budget (USD) ¹	Progress
ISATECH	Cartographic inputs of PNN Chiribiquete resolution 1:10,000	2,277,866,500	532,368	Under implementation 0%
ESTRUCTURAS Y AGUAS	Preparation of studies and designs for the construction of a social housing project in El Bagre	222,179,000	51,962	Under implementation 0%
CISPRO	Provide studies/designs for 3 bridges: 2 over the river El Neme; and one over the River Güaní (Chaparral, Tolima).	140,858,000	33,237	Under implementation 0%
DHELTA INGENIERIA	Preparation of studies/designs for the tertiary road between Palmar and Santander de Quilichao and the road to Buenos Aires, Cauca.	284,175,000	66,803	Under implementation 20%
TOTAL		2,925,078,500	684,370	

¹ exchange rate of 4.297 COP = 1 USD

The Activity launched eight Request for Proposals (RFPs) in the fourth quarter:

- POSPR implementation in Tumaco, Nariño (RFP-LFP-1877-22-30): Selected the operator Infometrika and is in the process of negotiation.
- Updating the Cadaster of the Chiribiquete National Natural Park (RFP-LFP-1877-22-31): Selected the operator Geosat and is in the process of negotiation.
- Organizational diagnosis, characterization of producers, and effective commercial management under the Cocoa PPP in Norte de Santander (RFP-LFP-1877-22-33): Selected the service provider Fundación Ayuda en Accion and is in the process of negotiation.

- Preparation of studies and designs for the construction of a bridge over the Sardinata River, Norte de Santander (RFP-LFP-1877-22-35): Selected the provider Projecta and is in the process of negotiation.
- POSPR Implementation in Chaparral, Tolima (RFP-LFP-1877-22-29): in process of negotiation.
- POSPR implementation in Santander de Quilichao, Cauca. (RFP-LFP-1877-22-32): in process.
- Studies, designs and feasibility analysis of the cassava processing plant project under the PPP in Tumaco.(RFP-LFP-1877-22-37): In process.
- Studies and designs for the rehabilitation of the secondary road between Toluviejo and Colosó, Sucre (RFP-LFP-1877-22-38): In process.



Security, Delays, and Adverse Conditions

A security strategy informed by weekly monitoring updates allows the Activity to constantly identify and analyze risks and evaluate the context of each territory to determine mitigation controls. Every week, LFP generates incident reports with the purpose of making recommendations and updating security protocols that mitigate risks to personnel and beneficiaries.

In the period, LFP held coordination meetings with the Norte de Santander Specific Command of the National Army, the head of Norte de Santander's Police Department, and the National Land Agency to identify critical areas for intervention in the municipality of Sardinata. LFP held coordination meetings with the command of the Aquiles Task Force, together with the National Land Agency, to follow up and analyze the security conditions for entering the villages in the south of the municipality of Caceres.

LFP held Inter-institutional coordination meetings with the National Land Agency for feedback on context analysis and follow-up on security protocols for coordination with law enforcement authorities. LFP also partners with the security consulting firm Zehirut, which provides support in monitoring the trips of officials and consultants, supplies weekly reports, provides training services and supplies SPOT satellite equipment to facilitate communication in places where there is no cell phone coverage. In the last quarter of year three, officials and consultants traveled 820 times. A total of 2138 trips were made in the year, including all LFP travel to communities, territorial entities, coordination, and monitoring of activities.

Security Risks

In the weeks prior to August, 2022, the armed group Clan del Golfo activated a series of terrorist attacks against the military and the National Police, where several uniformed personnel were killed. The group aimed

attacks at police stations in the municipalities of San Jacinto and Caceres, including the town of Jardin Tamana in Caceres. These attacks forced the suspension of LFP activities for five days, especially in the regions of Bajo Cauca/ Southern Cordoba and Montes de Maria, the Clan del Golfo has a strong presence and exercises control of parts of the territory.

In the villages of Llorente and La Guayacana, Tumaco, there have been continuous clashes between armed groups for the control of drug trafficking corridors. There have also been reports of displacements within the indigenous Awa community due to conflicts and homicides perpetrated against this community. This situation may affect or limit the execution of activities related to Tumaco's parcel sweep.

In the Bajo Cauca region, in the last week of September, there were protests in the mining sector near the municipalities of Tarazá, Caceres, Cauca, and Puerto Belgica, causing roadblocks on the road between Medellin and the Atlantic coast. The road blocks affected El Jardín de Tamana and Guarumo, partially limiting LFP activities in Caceres. Despite efforts by the local and national governments to reach an agreement, the problem continues, and the protests have also moved to the municipality of El Bagre. The ongoing rainy season has caused damage to several access roads to communities in the municipalities of Ataco and San Jacinto, partially affecting mobility in some of these municipalities.

LFP also faced difficulties with accessing the National Land Agency's information system required for POSPR activities, and continues to contend with the difficulties in the understanding and acceptance of the land use contracts strategy by the rural communities, as well as the low capacity of the companies contracted as operators to lead parcel sweeps.



Interventions Planned for the Next Quarter

During the first quarter of the next fiscal year, the Activity will begin the implementation of the POSPR in Puerto Rico and will finish the desk-based analysis for the Chiribiquete National Natural Park. LFP expects to design and begin implementation of strategy to build capacity and strengthen decision making regarding the park's cadaster related to indigenous peoples inside and around the Chiribiquete National Natural Park. Finally, LFP will formulate action plans to strengthen the roles of the CARs for updating the cadaster and the park's delimitation.

LFP expects to initiate the effective implementation of the POSPR in Carmen de Bolívar, Tumaco, and Santander de Quilichao. In Bajo Cauca, LFP continues to link the private sector to the processes of land formalization in the EDP titling initiative and initiate the initiative of titling farms belonging to coffee producers in Caldono, Cauca with the support of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

LFP is supporting the process of verification of illicit crop-free properties that will be carried out by UNODC next quarter, and advance the selection process for the operator granting land use contracts.

LFP expects to launch the Regional Land Office in the Departments of Bolivar and Sucre, with two land offices in Bolivar and four land offices in Sucre in the next quarter. IN addition, LFP will support title delivery events in the municipalities of San Juan Nepomuceno, Maria La Baja, San Jacinto, and El Carmen de Bolivar (Bolivar) and Morro and Tolu Viejo (Sucre). Outside of Montes de María, LFP is supporting events in Vista Hermosa, La Macarena (Meta), El Carmen, Sardinata (Norte de Santander), El Bagre (Antioquia) Suarez, and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca).

LFP coordinated with the Colombian multinational manufacturing firm Corona and facilitated the donation of materials to improve bathrooms and kitchen for 46 vulnerable families (200 people) whose properties were titled through Tumaco Municipal Land Office. The materials are expected to be delivered next quarter by Colombia's Navy, and the process will be accompanied by the municipality and the Activity.

LFP and USAID Responsible Governance continue to work together around strengthening the sustainability and methodologies of Municipal Land Offices in Sardinata, Caceres, Puerto Rico, and Tumaco by streamlining governance tools, such as tax management, that contribute to overall financial sustainability.

As LFP continues with its strategy to create effective partnerships that stimulate rural and economic development, in the coming quarter, the Activity expects to finish the structuring of new PPPs in the plantain (Meta), pineapple (Cauca), and cocoa (Cauca) value chains. The pineapple PPP is being heavily developed by the regional government and Cauca's cocoa PPP will include private sector partner Cacao Hunters. LFP is also progressing and establishing actors for the partnerships in the Tahitian lime value chain in Puerto Lleras as well as the sustainable livestock and non-timber forest products partnerships in Southern Meta.

Also in Cauca, LFP will begin with the second phase of the Escuela de Mujeres Cuidadoras del Agua by supporting the organizations and entities of the previous participants. Under the PPP, the third forum about climate change and food security will take place.

LFP will continue advancing in the compliance of the Environmental Assessment by working on the adaptations for operator manuals to include chapters related to cadaster in national parks and land use contracts; by delivering best practices around PPP implementation for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. LFP will reach out to the new technical team of the Ministry of Agriculture to sign an MoU for the sustainability of the activities in the SMVC region, Northern Cauca, and Catatumbo.