



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

QUARTERLY REPORT Land For Prosperity

(October - December 2022)



This report was prepared by:

Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, Vermont 05401 USA
Telephone: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: international.development@tetrattech.com

Principal Contacts:

Adriana Vélez, Chief of Party
Adriana.Velez@ColombiaLFP.com
Cristina Álvarez, Project Manager
Cristina.Alvarez@TetraTech.com

All photos are the property of USAID and USAID partners unless otherwise specified.

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through USAID Contract No. 72051419F00015, USAID's Land for Prosperity Activity under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Deliverables, Indefinite Quantity Contract No. 72051418D00003.



Land for Prosperity helped formalize and deliver 100 urban titles to the population of Vistahermosa, Meta, which for decades suffered the violence of the war caused mainly by the lack of an integrated rural reform.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

06 | Executive Summary

08 | Component 1. **Advancing Massive Land Titling**

14 | Component 2. **Strengthening Capacity for Local Land Administration**

21 | Component 3. **Strengthen Economic Development**

27 | **Regional Cumulative Results**

- 28** | Southern Tolima
- 29** | Northern Cauca
- 30** | Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC)
- 31** | Meta-Ariari
- 32** | Tumaco
- 33** | Bajo Cauca & Southern Cordoba
- 34** | Montes de María
- 35** | Catatumbo

36 | **Crosscutting Activities**

- 36** | Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)
- 37** | Story: Providing Family Services to Promote Women's Land Rights
- 38** | Identifying and Managing Environmental and Climate Risks
- 40** | Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|---|--------------|--|
| ADR | Agency for Rural Development | COVID-19 | Disease caused by the novel Coronavirus of 2019 | LOA | Life of Activity |
| Agrosavia | <i>Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria</i> (Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation) | CRC | Cauca Regional Environmental Authority | LRDP | Land and Rural Development Program |
| AMELP | Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan | DANE | National Administrative Department of Statistics | LTTA | Long Term Technical Assistance |
| AMUNORCA | <i>Asociación de Municipios del Norte del Cauca</i> (Association of Municipalities of Northern Cauca) | DIMAR | General Maritime Directorate | MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning |
| ANT | <i>Agencia Nacional de Tierras</i> (National Land Agency) | DNP | National Planning Department | NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| ART | <i>Agencia de Renovación del Territorio</i> (Agency for Territorial Renovation) | DQA | Data Quality Assurance | NORC | University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center |
| Asoprocanor | Association of Cacao Producers Associations from Norte de Santander and Catatumbo | E3 | USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | OACP | Office of the High Commissioner for Peace |
| BSLP | Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscapes Plan | EDP | <i>Entidades de Derecho Público</i> (Public Sector Entities) | OCAD | <i>Órgano Colegiado de Administración y Decisión</i> (Decision-Making and Administrative Collegial Body) |
| CAR | <i>Corporación Autónoma Regional</i> (Regional Environmental Authority) | ELN | <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i> | MLO | Municipal Land Office (Oficina Municipal de Tierras) |
| CDA | Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon | FARC | Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia | ROPR | <i>Registration Office for Public Records (Oficina de Instrumentos Públicos)</i> |
| CARSUCRE | Corporación Autónoma Regional de Sucre | Fedecacao | National Federation of Cacao Producers | LRO | Regional Land Office (Oficina Regional de Tierras) |
| CDLO | Community Development Licit Opportunities (USAID/Colombia program) | FFD | Fixed Fee Deliverable | PES | Payment for Environmental Services (Pagos por Servicios Ambientales) |
| 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 (“the Activity” or LFP), a five-year cost-plus-fixed-fee completion task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) II Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract, commenced implementation in September 2019, following up on accomplishments of USAID’s Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP), which ended the same month.

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

LFP’s Integrated Objectives

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

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

LFP’s Guiding Principles

- Empower women, youth, victims, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations, and other historically marginalized groups
- Address environmental considerations and climate risks and adapt approaches— formalization models and PPP value chains—in environmentally sensitive areas, to promote sustainable resource management;

- Coordinate across the GOC, donor programs, communities, and the private sector;
- Engage USAID and GOC partners in high-level strategic discussions;
- Transfer knowledge, skills, abilities, and best practices for self-reliant scaling of results;
- Use locally informed strategies to enhance citizen security, including the safety of staff, partners, and beneficiaries;
- Use evidence from the regions to drive pragmatic policy reforms that streamline and simplify administrative norms and procedures.



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Photos: Women water protectors in Cauca; Rural women works in her home recently titled by the Municipal Land Office in Puerto Rico, Meta; Massive formalization workers in Fuentedeoro, Meta; Chiribiquete National Park.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Quarterly Highlights October - December 2022

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

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

| | Q1 | LOP Life of Project |
|---|---|---|
|  Social Management of Rural Property Plans (POSPR) approved by the ANT | 0 | 6 |
|  Cases from parcel sweeps presented to ANT for validation | 14,846 | 18,560 |
|  Municipal/Regional Land Offices established | 2 | 37 |
|  Land Titles delivered by Municipal & Regional Land Offices | 981 | 4,134 |
|  Funds mobilized to improve public services administered on properties titled through MLO/RLOs | COP 5,749 M <i>USD 2 M</i> | COP 54,539 M <i>USD 19,5 M</i> |
|  Public Private Partnerships established | 1 | 14 |
|  Funds mobilized through PPPs | COP 14,679 M <i>(USD 5,2 M)</i> | COP 238,176 M <i>(USD 85 M)</i> |
|  People trained and engaged to strengthen a culture of formal land ownership | 6,889 | 31,870 |

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

*See Annex A for LOP results



“The coordinations we have made with Land for Prosperity have been important for the communities. Land titling is an effective tool and a good plan and Colombian farmers do not want to plant illicit crops. National and international stakeholders like LFP should sit down and work in an organized way to achieve the impact of transforming a region”.

-Brigadier General Ricardo Roque Salcedo, Army Specific Command in Norte de Santander

Overcoming Challenges

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 successfully coordinates with the authorities of the

Army, Navy, and National Police on an ongoing basis. Coordination includes the Joint Task Force Hercules in Tumaco; the commander of the Specific Command Norte de Santander; and the commander of the First Marine Infantry Brigade in Corozal (Montes de María).

LFP held coordination meetings meant to mitigate risk during travel with new ground transportation companies being used in Bajo Cauca/southern Cordoba, northern Cauca, Catatumbo, and Tumaco regions. Ongoing coordination meetings are held with the operators Suyo and Opcion Legal to continually assess the implementation of parcel sweeps in the municipalities of Cáceres, Fuentedeoro, Puerto Lleras, Carmen de Bolívar, and San Jacinto. These meetings also include the National Land Agency, which follows up on security issues in these municipalities.

During the reporting period, TetraTech executives visited Colombia to present crisis management tool Black Swan platform, which prepares employees for dozens of possible scenarios. In the quarter, 927 officers and consultants traveled, bringing the total number of staff trips to 3,065 in the calendar year 2022.

Security Overview by Region

During the reporting period, there was a decrease in violent actions by the ELN armed group. In the Bajo Cauca and Southern Córdoba region, disputes and confrontations between armed groups continue to affect the southern part of the municipality of Cáceres, resulting in homicides, kidnappings, and displacements in rural communities. There have also been social protests by the region's informal mining sector, resulting in Blockades of the main highway between Montería and Medellín, especially between Cáceres and Caucasia. blockades led

the parcel sweep operator and employees to cancel at least one week of activities.

In the Catatumbo Region, the consistent actions of armed groups continue, resulting in homicides, threats, extortion, theft of vehicles, road blockades, and the incineration of cargo transport vehicles on the main highway between Cúcuta and Ocaña. Despite the setbacks, LFP's activities have not been affected. In northern Cauca, actions between armed groups and against security forces, forced displacement, confinement, homicides, and criminal actions related to drug trafficking persist. Social protests generated sporadic blockades on the Panamerican Highway, which caused the rescheduling of LFP trips and visits.

In Tumaco there are constant clashes between armed groups, mainly in the sectors of Llorente, Guayacana, Alto Mira, and Frontera, resulting in homicides, massacres and more than 150 cases of displacement in 2022. Tumaco's indigenous communities are the most affected. Also, Tumaco is the municipality with the highest incidence of antipersonnel mines with 9 events in 2022, (3 civilians and 6 public forces).

In the Meta Ariari and Chiribiquete Regions, there has been an increase in common crime and cases of threats made against social leaders in Puerto Lleras. These threats caused a temporary suspension of activities, which resumed after a thorough assessment and coordination with the communities.

The regions of southern Tolima and Montes de María experienced temporary loss of access to certain villages in Ataco and Carmen de Bolívar due to strong rains. Washed out roads affected villagers who could not access markets for several days or communicate with others in the regions.



COMPONENT I

Advancing Massive Land Titling

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



To build confidence in the mission of the National Land Agency, it is essential to make land administration more flexible, decentralized, and take the services to rural areas. At the ANT, we are working on easing the congestion of procedures and reducing the time it takes to deliver titles from an average of sixteen months to six months."

-María Isabel Fernández,
Director of Rural Property Administration at the National Land Agency

Quarterly Highlights / October - December 2022



Q1

LOP
Life of Project

Cases from parcel sweeps
presented to ANT for
validation



14,846

18,560



EARLY STAGE PARCEL SWEEP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

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

LATE STAGE PARCEL SWEEP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

|  MUNICIPALITY | % OF PARCELS DELIVERED TO ANT | NUMBER OF PARCELS VALIDATED BY ANT |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Fuentedeoro | 0% | 12% |
| Puerto Lleras | 29% | 0% |
| Ataco | 16% | 45% |
| Cáceres | 45% | 100% |
| San Jacinto | 100% | 100% |

The young people of Puerto Lleras are committed to working hard on the parcel sweeps. They also put on a play that promotes the culture of land formality.



Teams work in Fuentedeoro and Puerto Lleras, Meta on massive land formalization.



Parcel sweeps



San Jacinto, Bolívar.

The San Jacinto parcel sweep was completed, and the information collected was delivered to ANT, which has validated 100% of the parcels. The parcel sweep resulted in a 72 percent increase in the number of parcels over the previous cadaster, increasing from

2,202 properties to a total of 3,797 rural properties.

The parcel sweep identified, supported, and forwarded 110 requests to the ANT's Sub-Directorate of Access to Land in Focused Areas to initiate a land titling procedure for *baldíos*¹. The parcel sweep delivered the information in XTF (format required by ANT), which compiles geographic and document information and is critical for updating the cadaster once the ANT delivers the XTF files to IGAC. The Activity continues to face challenges with facilitating information and coordination between the ANT and the Municipal Land Office. The ANT is expected to start delivering land titles in the following quarter.

¹ Baldío: a vacant tract of land that is de facto owned by the government.

rural parcels). Among the rural parcels, the sweep identified 527 properties with illicit crops, and 151 of these are *baldíos* and private plots that are already in the process to be titled. To complete de titling, the ANT plans to require the owners of the properties with illicit crops to sign a voluntary commitment to eradicate illicit crops. Compliance will then be monitored by UNODC with the support of USAID. Cáceres is the only parcel sweep in which the surveys about the economic status of the residents were then shared with the Municipality and Catastro Antioquia. This information allows the municipality to improve land use planning. The municipality covers an area of 190,822 ha, and the area of land that potentially could be titled totals 14,974 ha.



Ataco, Tolima.

During the reporting period, the parcel-to-parcel phase of Ataco's sweep ended, identifying a total of 11,359 properties equivalent to 97,519 hectares. To date, the ANT has validated 5,207 properties, or

45% of the total. More than half of the validated parcels are ready to be titled. Parcel sweep teams are in regular communication with Pijao ethnic communities, who are receptive to coordinating with administrators and eager to reconcile the ownership of land by farmers who live inside the proposed reserve. The sweep's lawyer-social worker teams have intervened and mediated 300 of 488 conflicts identified between neighbors. The remaining cases are still in the mediation process. In the quarter, the network of community volunteers held a meeting,



Cáceres, Antioquia.

During the reporting period, the Cáceres parcel sweep culminated with the delivery and validation of 100% of the parcels of the municipality. The parcel sweep resulted in a 37 percent increase in the number of parcels

over the previous cadaster, increasing from 8,938 properties to a total of 11,858 properties (6,253 urban parcels; 5,612

bringing together 135 volunteers to analyze the main challenges and lessons learned as outreach volunteers during implementation of POSPR. The volunteers have agreed to continue supporting the ANT's formalization processes now that field operations are complete. The participation of the community is extremely important for the sustainability of land formalization in the territory.



Fuentedeoro, Meta.

During the reporting period, the parcel-to-parcel phase of Fuentedeoro's sweep ended, identifying 4,294 properties equivalent to 56,472 hectares. The parcel sweep has delivered 1,271 parcels to the ANT, corresponding to 29% of the total. Of these, 254 are ready to be titled. The parcel sweep expects to deliver the remaining 3,000 parcels to the ANT. The parcel sweep workers faced challenges related to Meta's rainy season, making access difficult. The network of 75 knowledgeable community volunteers includes 30 women, who have supported the training of more than 1,000 people in issues related to land administration and land rights in the period.



Puerto Lleras, Meta.

During the reporting period, the parcel-to-parcel phase of Puerto Lleras' sweep ended, identifying 4,426 properties equivalent to 247,653 hectares. In December, the parcel sweep delivered 692 parcels to the ANT for validation, representing 16% of

the total. Community and outreach volunteers trained 1,409 people, of which 38% were women. Some of these volunteers are certified as mediators in equity by the Ministry of Justice. The mediators have supported parcel sweep teams to mediate conflicts, which hinder the formalization process.



Carmen de Bolívar, Bolívar.

After analyzing security conditions with Colombian police and military, the parcel sweep received a green light in September to begin operations in three areas: Jesús del Monte, San Isidro, and Meza. In the meantime, the network of 106 community outreach volunteers was formed and includes JAC leaders, victim advocates, and ethnic community leaders. The parcel sweep has held meetings with these communities to share the sweep's timeline. During the reporting period the parcel sweep finished surveys for 788 parcels, and worked with the *Santo Madero Community Council* and *Cabildo Indígena Menor Alférez* for permission to enter their reserve, thus guaranteeing compliance with USAID ethnic community safeguards. The parcel sweep is also working with the Land Restitution Unit and the ANT to establish a path for rural properties affected by RUPTA protection measures. The parcels sweep expects to begin delivering parcels to the ANT next quarter. The lessons learned from the San Jacinto parcel sweep have been a valuable resource to inform operations in Carmen de Bolívar.

Story

New Title, New Life

One early morning in 1994, Gloria Ester Buelvas was woken and told she had to leave her grandfather's farm in San Pedro de Urabá, where she had lived 16 years of her life. Nearly three decades later, Buelvas still does not know why she and dozens members of her family were threatened and forced to leave their hometown.

"The paramilitaries told us we had from dusk to dawn to leave town. We organized ourselves and went to Carepa, 100 kilometers away," Buelvas said. "But when we got there, they told us that we had to leave from there too."

Although the traumatic memory of displacement persists, Gloria Buelvas and her family eventually found peace in Puerto Lleras, Meta. The town of La Union de Arari is home to a hodgepodge of families displaced by conflict as well as Venezuelan families who have recently arrived. Over the years, housing lots were divided among displaced families to give them a chance to rebuild their lives, and the government eventually brought improved roads and electricity to the rural town.

Gloria and her neighbors have supported their families through subsistence agriculture but never obtained a land title for their properties. Poor families living in rural Colombia rarely have access to land formalization services, which are complicated and expensive.

In Puerto Lleras, approximately six out of 10 parcels are informally owned, but this is slowly changing, thanks to the LFP-supported land titling initiative. The municipality of Puerto Lleras's cadaster was last

updated in 2011, showing approximately 2,300 properties. Today there are over 5,000 properties, and the majority do not have land titles.

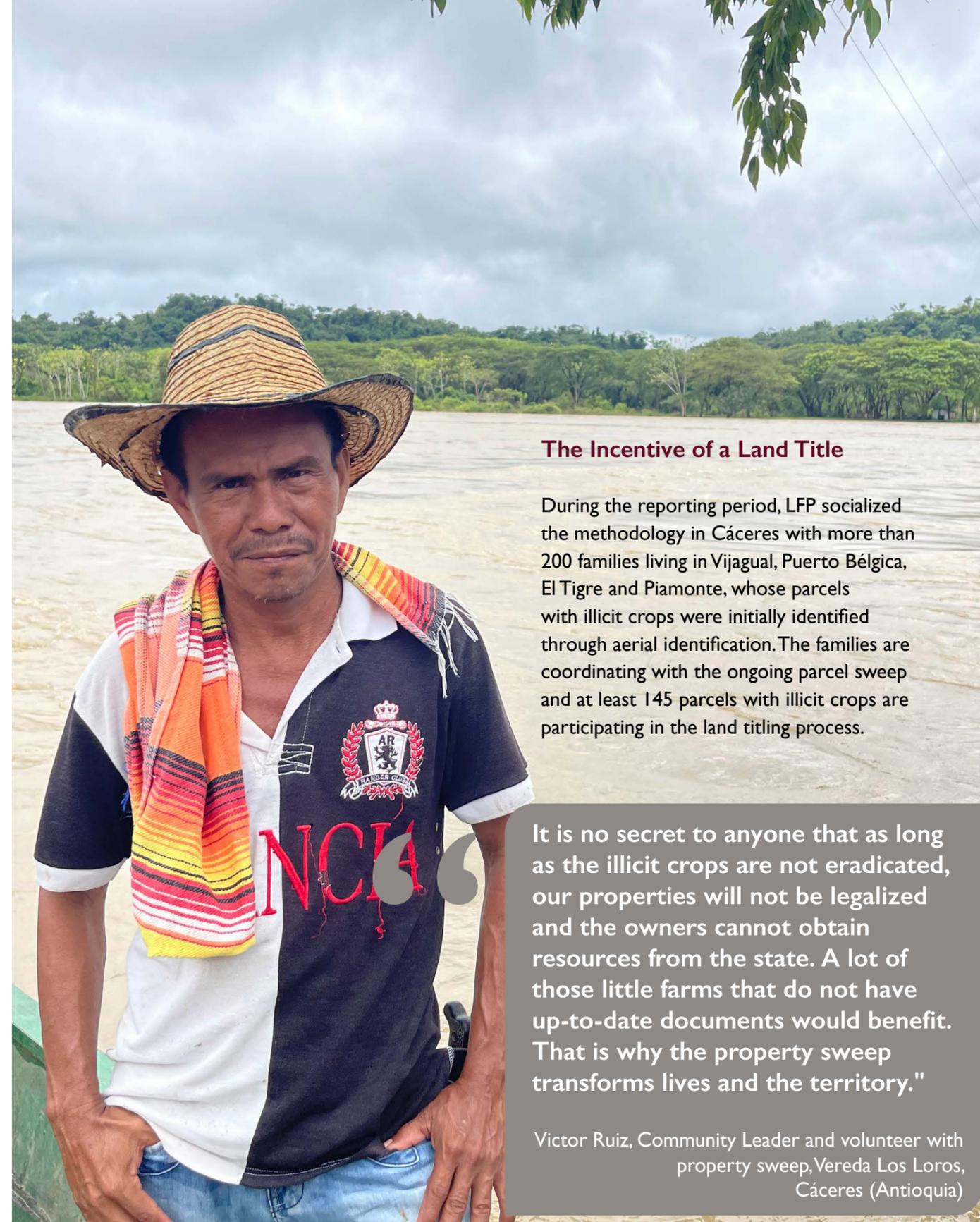
The land experts working on the property sweep in Puerto Lleras, estimate that the number of families in Union de Ariari have increased from 80 in 2018 to over 200 in 2022. To reach all these families, Gloria works on the initiative as a community volunteer, raising the awareness of her neighbors about the land titling process and the responsibilities of both the landowner and the government.



Illicit Crop Substitution

Colombia's Ministry of Justice and USAID ratified the comprehensive development strategy: Titles, Transition & Transformation, a collaborative pilot, known as 3T, that seeks the voluntary substitution of illicit crops in exchange for the formalization of property. The strategy will first target the municipality of Cáceres (Antioquia) and is expected to be replicated in other municipalities like Sardinata (Norte de Santander) and Tumaco (Nariño). With full support from Colombia's Minister of Justice, Nestor Osuna, the 3T strategy was established with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The strategy includes the following activities to complement land titling:

- **Food security:** Facilitate an investment plan for food security in Cáceres.
- **Rural development:** Identify and invest in transformational projects like small rural infrastructure to benefit villages and families who were growing illicit crops.
- **Agricultural Profiling:** Work with community leaders to develop licit economic opportunities and projects to improve livelihoods.



The Incentive of a Land Title

During the reporting period, LFP socialized the methodology in Cáceres with more than 200 families living in Vijagual, Puerto Bélgica, El Tigre and Piamonte, whose parcels with illicit crops were initially identified through aerial identification. The families are coordinating with the ongoing parcel sweep and at least 145 parcels with illicit crops are participating in the land titling process.

It is no secret to anyone that as long as the illicit crops are not eradicated, our properties will not be legalized and the owners cannot obtain resources from the state. A lot of those little farms that do not have up-to-date documents would benefit. That is why the property sweep transforms lives and the territory."

Victor Ruiz, Community Leader and volunteer with property sweep, Vereda Los Loros, Cáceres (Antioquia)

Updating the Cadaster of the Chiribiquete National Park



Foto: Ilam Patrimonio

LFP completed the physical and legal survey of unoccupied forested areas of Chiribiquete, corresponding to over 3.7 million hectares. For occupied areas, images were taken and are now in post-processing for 11% of the park. According to the route established by the regional coordination, the mapping of actors requested by the IGAC will be finalized and formally shared with institutions and communities. The Serranía del Chiribiquete is Colombia's largest park and a vital hotspot of biodiversity, and this initiative demonstrates that proper land administration can strengthen conservation, natural resource management, and promote licit livelihoods for communities.

Land Formalization and the Private Sector

ProAntioquia in Bajo Cauca

In Bajo Cauca LFP has partnered with Proantioquia, an influential private organization formed to support community-conscious sustainable development in Colombia, to promote the titling of public parcels such as school and health clinics. During the reporting period, ProAntioquia supported the property analysis and land surveys for 48 public properties. Teams finished the paperwork for 40 of these properties, located in the municipalities of Valdivia, Ituango and Nechí. A total 20 of

these properties are rural and fall under the jurisdiction of the ANT, and the other 20 are urban, falling under the jurisdiction of the municipalities. The public properties include schools, health posts, community centers, sport installations, and aqueducts. Proantioquia has provided COP \$150,000,000 (USD 53,571) for the public land formalization project, which covers the costs for hiring of a lawyer and a land survey engineer who work within the ANT to support the process.

Federation of Coffee Growers in Northern Cauca

LFP in partnership with FedeCafe, the most traditional and crucial private association of coffee growers in the country, received approval for the formalization of 300 properties of coffee-growing families in the municipalities of Caldono, Corinto, and Caloto in Northern Cauca. In October, stakeholders including Cauca's government,

local leaders, and the Cauca Committee of Coffee Growers signed an MoU, which was then ratified by the director of the National Federation of Coffee Growers and USAID representatives in the framework of the National Coffee Congress of 2022.





COMPONENT 2

Strengthening Capacity for Local Land Administration

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

Quarterly Highlights / October - December 2022



Regional and Municipal and Offices (RLOs/MLOs) established



Q1

2

LOP
Life of Project

37*

Land Titles delivered by Municipal & Regional Land Offices



981

4,134

Funds mobilized to improve public services administered on properties titled by MLOs/RLOs



COP 5,749 M
USD 2 M

COP 54,539 M
USD 19,5 M

People reached with MLO/RLO services and information



6,889

31,870

*Indicator LFP-11 adds only MLOs created and strengthened with the Activity support. The current progress of the indicator is 34 MLOs created.



LFP supported the creation of 37 Municipal Land Office in the country.



Consolidating Formal Land Markets Through Regional & Municipal Land Offices (RLO & MLO)

In the first quarter of year four, LFP supported the creation of one Municipal Land Office in the Cabuyaro, Meta and one Regional Land Office in the Department of Sucre, bringing the total number of regional and municipal land offices to 37. The land offices also reached an estimated 6,889 citizens with land formalization services.

Sucre's Regional Land Office, which was inaugurated in the regional capital Sincelejo in November, kicked off operations with the delivery of 122 land titles in the municipality of Morroa. The Regional Land Office is the first regional land office in Colombia's Caribbean and counts on land liaisons in the municipalities of Caimito, Colosó, Corozal, Coveñas, Chalán, Morroa, San Antonio de Palmito, San Benito Abad, San Marcos, San Onofre, and San Luis de Sincé. 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.

Over the last three years, LFP has supported the creation of two additional Regional Land Offices in Meta and Cauca, which together have delivered more than 400 private and public land titles. Due to this success, Cauca's Regional Land Office adopted an administrative act formally making the office as part of the Regional government's organization structure.

During the reporting period, LFP began implementing a strategy among 10 municipal land offices to identify routes and articulate coordination between the land office and municipal treasury to increase property taxes and efficiency in the tax collection processes. During the consultancy, LFP is reviewing the most appropriate models to integrate the land offices into the organizational structure of the municipalities. The proposals will take into account the fiscal capacity, the territorial public management cycle, and opportunities of having new authorities in 2023.

LFP-Supported Municipal Land Offices

MONTES DE MARÍA

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| María la Baja | 0 (101) | 0 (20) | 0 (107) | 0 (0) |
| San Jacinto | 7 (115) | 0 (0) | 10 (155) | 0 (0) |
| El Carmen de Bolívar | 0 (249) | 0 (8) | 0 (291) | 93,007 (281,489) |
| Santa Rosa del Sur | 0 (81) | 0 (10) | 0 (79) | 0 (0) |
| El Guamo | 3 (3) | 0 (0) | 6 (6) | 0 (0) |
| Ovejas | 0 (124) | 0 (60) | 0 (106) | 0 (469,734) |
| RLO Sucre* | 88 (88) | 0 (0) | 88 (88) | 0 (0) |

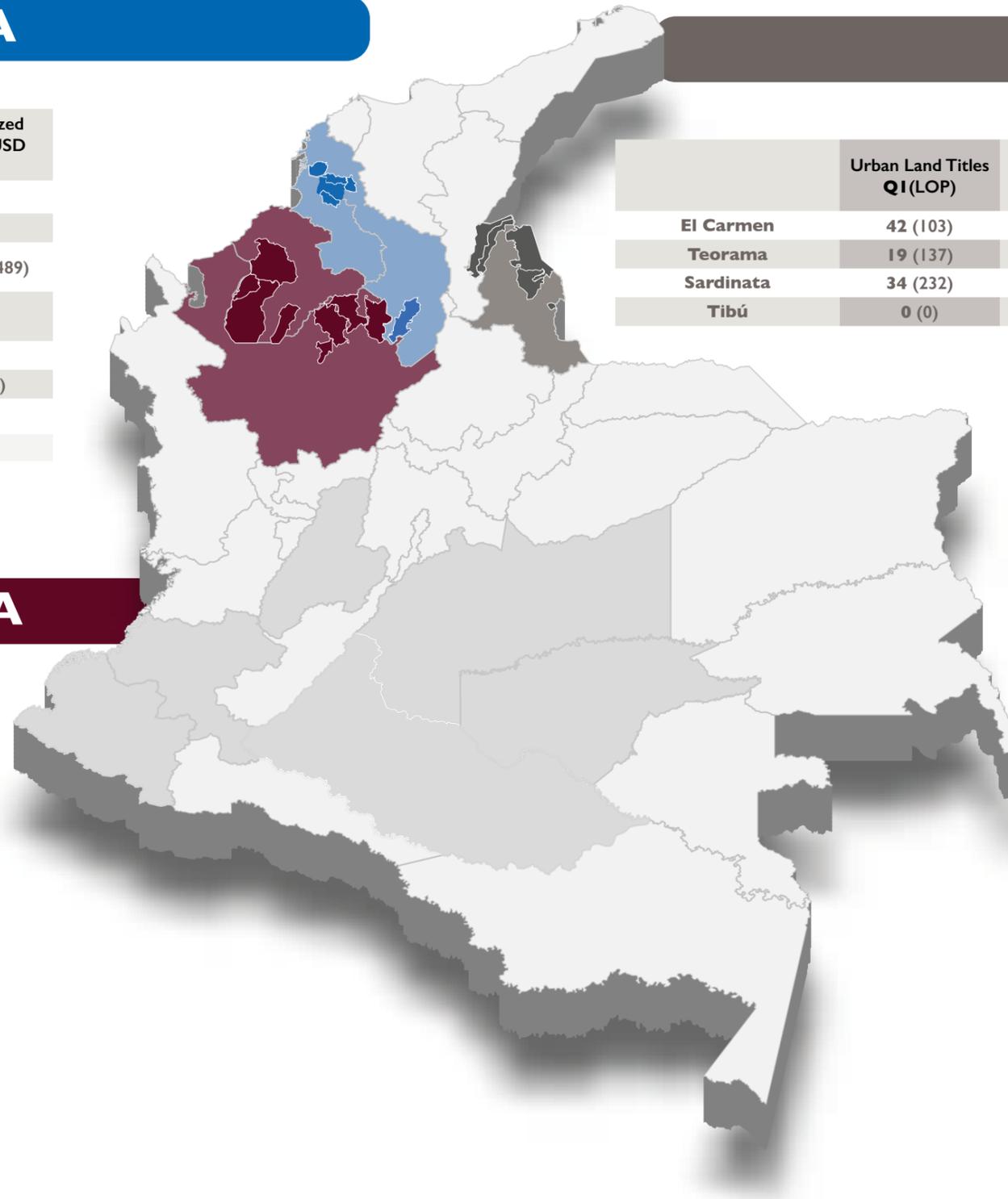
* Chalán, La Unión, San Antonio de Palmito, Morroa, San Onofre, Tolú Viejo y San Juan Nepomuceno

CATATUMBO

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| El Carmen | 42 (103) | 3 (8) | 43 (109) | 0 |
| Teorama | 19 (137) | 0 (0) | 22 (175) | 0 |
| Sardinata | 34 (232) | 0 (13) | 26 (285) | 28,373 (1,437,601) |
| Tibú | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (136) | 0 |

BAJO CAUCA / SOUTHERN CORDOBA

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Valencia | 0 (118) | 0 (4) | 0 (115) | 0 |
| Tierralta | 0 (46) | 0 (0) | 0 (53) | 0 |
| Puerto Libertador | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 |
| Valdivia | 0 (8) | 0 (3) | 0 (0) | 0 |
| Cáceres | 0 (121) | 7 (36) | 0 (105) | 0 (604,426) |
| El Bagre | 165 (432) | 0 (0) | 303 (785) | 1,931,754 (1,931,754) |



LFP-Supported Municipal Land Offices

TOLIMA

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| San Antonio | 91 (91) | 0 (0) | 110 (110) | 0 |
| Chaparral | 0 (48) | 0 (0) | 0 (63) | 0 (0) |
| Ataco | 0 (26) | 0 (29) | 0 (30) | 0 (474,645) |
| Planadas | 7 (20) | 0 (0) | 0 (16) | 0 (536,800) |
| Roncesvalles | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 |

META-ARIARI

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Fuentedeoro | 9 (213) | 0 (3) | 10 (194) | 0 |
| Puerto Lleras | 0 (234) | 0 (4) | 0 (111) | 0 |

NORTHERN CAUCA

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached - Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Santander de Quilichao | 2 (190) | 0 (6) | 0 (169) | 0 (13,7 M) |
| RLO Cauca* | 36 (113) | 0 (11)** | 14 (73) | 0 |

* Buenos Aires, Caldono, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda, Villa Rica, Suárez y Guachené
 **Including progress is titles delivered in Caldono and Caloto

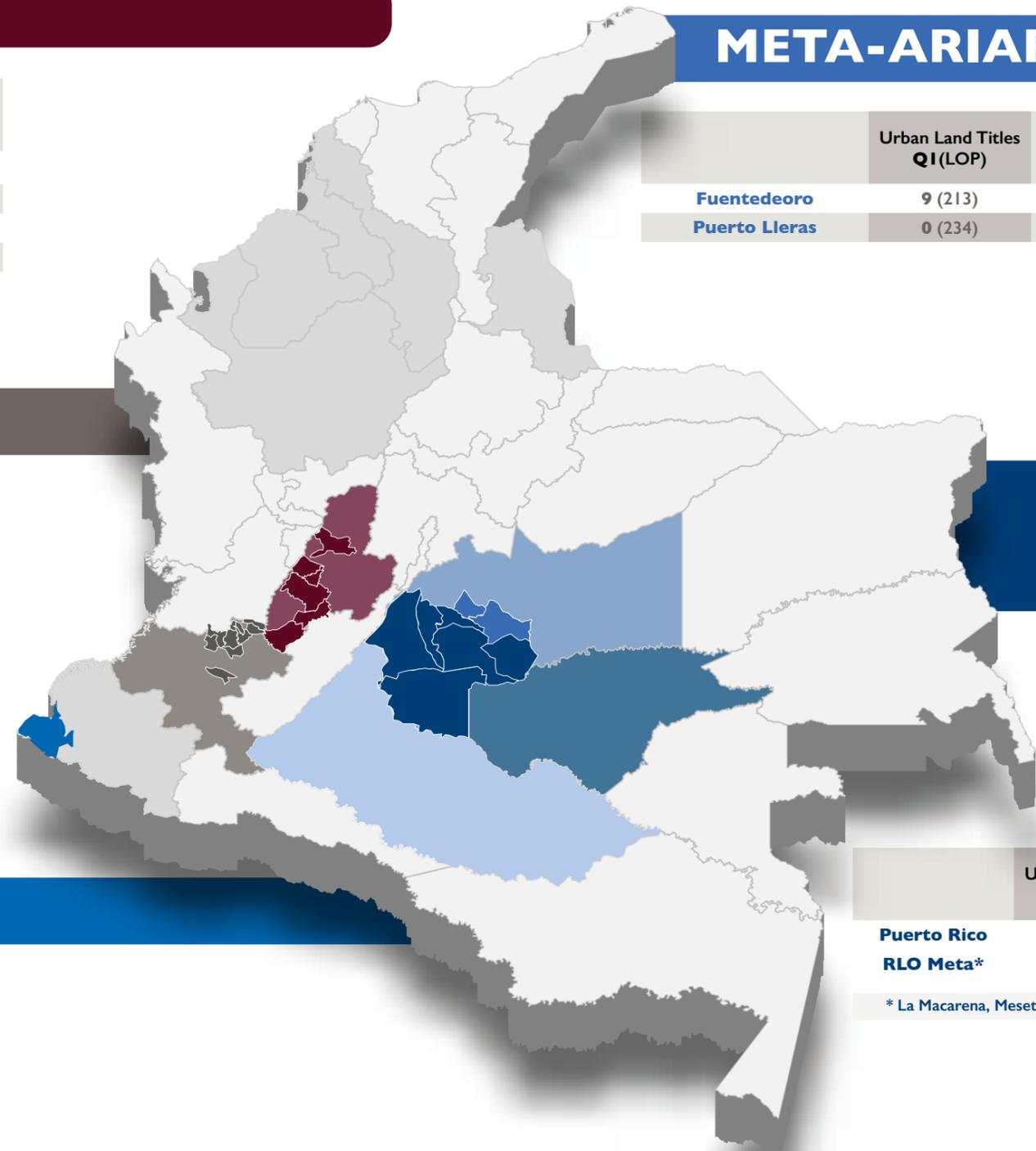
SOUTHERN META (SMVC)

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Puerto Rico | 162 (275) | 0 (10) | 71 (180) | 0 (0) |
| RLO Meta* | 244 (374) | 0 (37) | 192 (343) | 0 (0) |

* La Macarena, Mesetas, San Juan de Arama, Vista Hermosa y La Uribe)

TUMACO

| | Urban Land Titles Q1 (LOP) | EDP Titles Delivered Q1 (LOP) | People Reached Land titling Q1 (LOP) | Funds mobilized for EDPs in USD Q1 (LOP) |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Tumaco | 62 (324) | 0 (10) | 76 (404) | 0 (15,472) |



Investments in public properties titled by Municipal Land Offices

Local governments mobilized **USD 2** million to improve infrastructure and services related to urban public properties formalized by local land offices, bringing the life of project total to more than **USD 19,5 M.** The following table outlines the investments made in the entire fiscal year.

In El Bagre, Antioquia, the Municipal Land Office worked directly with the private Colombian mining firm Mineros to receive the donation of two peri-urban parcels measuring over 32 hectares. LFP coordinated and provided guidance for the transfer of land ownership. The land, which is valued at 5.408 million pesos, (USD 1.9 million), will be used by the municipality to provide citizens with titled property, free of charge. This and other examples of resources mobilized through local land offices can be observed in the table.

The following table outlines the investments made in the entire fiscal year.

| MUNICIPALITY | ENTITY | TYPE OF EDP | DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES MOBILIZED | COP | USD |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| El Bagre | Mineros S.A. | Institutional | Donation of two urban properties for titling and transferring to beneficiary population | 5,408,909,896 | 1,931,754 |
| Sardinata | Municipality | Commercial | Improvements to the Transport Terminal | 182,111,333 | 28,373 |
| El Carmen de Bolívar | Municipality | Cemetery and Health Center | Improvements to infrastructure and property for a municipal cemetery and the Giovanni Cristinni health center in El Salado | 260,419,081 | 93,007 |
| Puerto Rico* | Municipality | Education | Construction of a classroom for early childhood education at the Rafael Pombo school | 104,390,166 | 37,282 |
| Tumaco* | Municipality | Education | Improvements like bathrooms for three schools including the Instituto Popular de la Costa, RM Bishoft #5, and the Faustino Arias Reinal. | 381,944,149 | 136,408 |
| Total | | | | 6,337,774,625 | 2.226.824 |

*This report doesn't include the figures for the municipalities of Puerto Rico and Tumaco. These figures will be in the following quarterly report.



The Municipal Land Office: Where Development Projects are Born

For decades, municipal leaders in Santander de Quilichao have discussed ways to alleviate the city's traffic issues by building new roads, improving urban planning, and gathering community input. Thanks to the work of the Municipal Land Office, traffic patterns are finally shifting, and drivers coming from the east can bypass the city's center through the neighborhood of Niza.

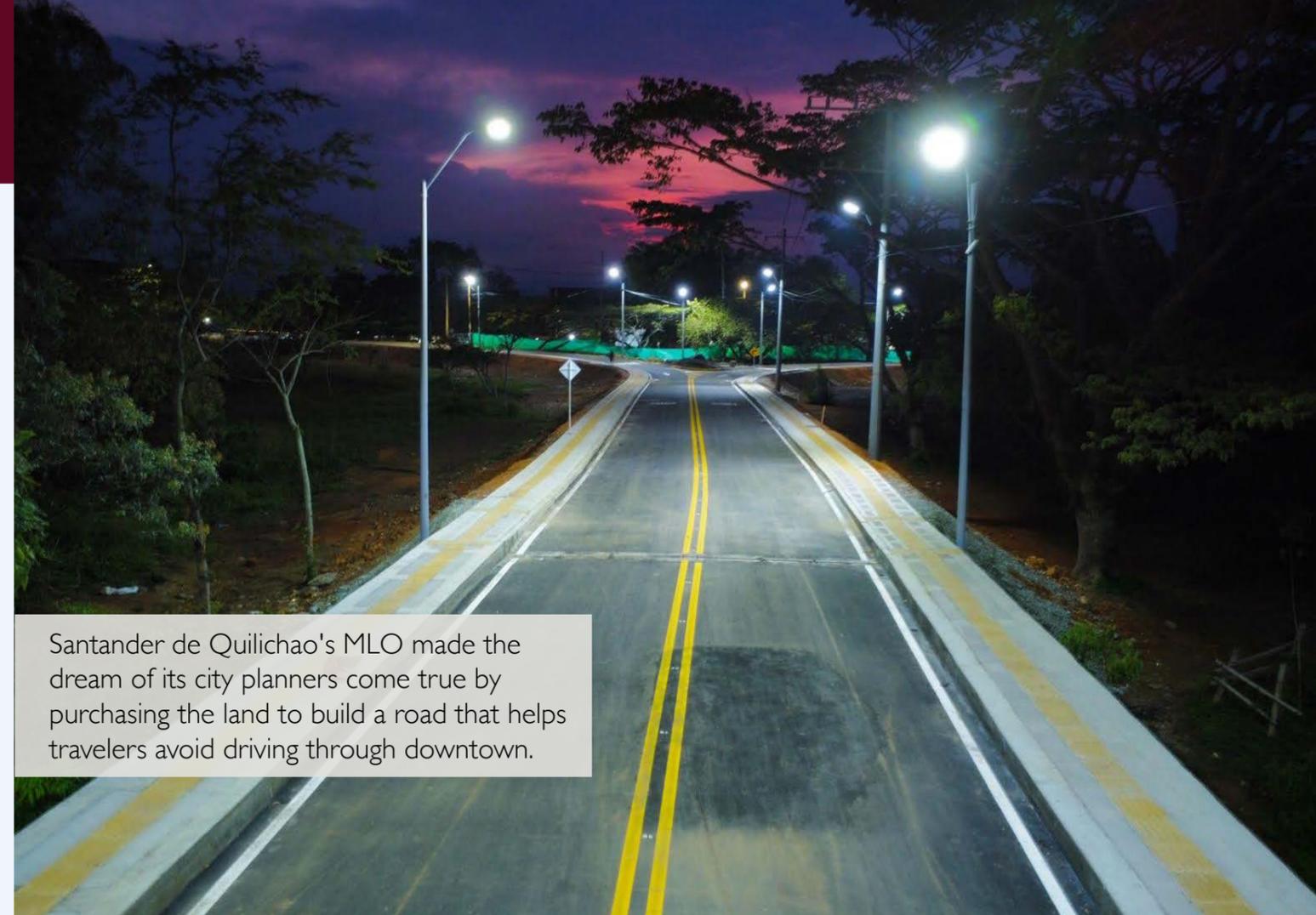
The idea of a road and bridge across the Quilichao River has been on the minds of city planners for at least twenty years but was never realized until a team of land experts from the Municipal Land Office took over the process of acquiring the land on both sides of the river.

"The owners on one side of the river were never interested in ceding the land to the city, but when the Municipal Land Office reached out to the property owners to work together, we made them see that this road would increase property values in the neighborhood and the city's efficiency," explains Bernardo Pinzón, a social worker in the Santander de Quilichao's land office.

With the properties lined up, Mayor Lucy Amparo Guzmán, the mayor of Santander de Quilichao, led the campaign to mobilize the COP 3,400 million (USD 1.2 M) required to complete the roads project. City leaders and neighbors gathered in October 2022 to inaugurate the road and bridge, which includes an access ramp, LED streetlights, and sidewalks with wheelchair access.

The success story is the latest example of how land tenure issues lie behind every type of investment in essential public services and infrastructure in Colombia's rural municipalities. In Santander de Quilichao, land informality rates are above 50 percent.

With USAID support, the Municipal Land Office was created in early 2017 as a one-stop shop for local land administration to facilitate rural development initiatives and help rural landowner access property services and information. The office titled hundreds of urban parcels, including public properties like health clinics, aqueducts, and schools, including a parcel for a University of Cauca satellite campus, a SENA campus serving 1,500 students, a transportation terminal, and a hospital. In 2022, Land for Prosperity renewed its support for the land office, improving information systems and expanding staff and capacity to meet the public's expectations. Since then, the office has delivered over 150 land titles to urban landowners.



Santander de Quilichao's MLO made the dream of its city planners come true by purchasing the land to build a road that helps travelers avoid driving through downtown.



Legalizing a property gives a project viability and gives the Municipality a chance to mobilize resources. That's why the Municipal Land Office generates development and urban planning, not only in the short term but in the medium and long term as well. As mayor, I must plan for the next mayor, and the Municipal Land Office helps me in this role."

Lucy Amparo Guzmán,
Mayor of Santander de Quilichao



Promoting a Culture of Formal Land Ownership

During the reporting period, 122 workshops, forums, service fairs, talks and training sessions were held, where 6,889 people, 60% of whom are women, were trained in topics related to land formalization and administration to promote a culture of formal land tenure in the LFP's target regions, as well as in topics related to gender and social inclusion and institutional strengthening of the MLOs, achieving a total of 31,870 people trained during the execution of the program.



Preparing Experts in Land Policies

The second cohort of 58 law students kicked off the coursework for the *Cátedra Payán*, a new course required by Cauca-based Unicomfauca and Cooperativa de Colombia universities to obtain a law degree.

The six month course, which was designed in partnership with LFP, consists of 54 hours of law classes on topics related to public policy in land administration, property formalization, multipurpose cadaster, and land rights for ethnic groups, among others.

The universities aim to train at least two cohorts per year, bringing the first year's total to 83 law students from Cauca. Next semester, LFP expects to include additional universities, Fundación Universitaria de Popayán and Universidad del Cauca.

Juan Diego Guerrero is one of the first graduates of the *Cátedra Payán* and is in his fourth year of law at Unicomfauca, which means he is about to graduate with a degree and find a job. This diploma not only gives him more security when talking about land issues, but also represents an endorsement when looking for a job in the public sector or with an operator implementing massive land formalization initiatives.

I am interested in working on a parcel sweep to help those people who do not know the status of their property. Today there are not many professionals who really understand these topics,”

-Juan Diego Guerrero

The *Cátedra Payán* course is proving to be a successful model that can be replicated by other universities in the country to strengthen the skills of law practitioners and widen a job field in public and private entities related to land administration and land rights advocacy, especially in Cauca where land conflicts persist after centuries of latifundismo and injustice.



COMPONENT 3

Strengthening Economic Development

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



The Colombian state is showing that it is making investments in PDET municipalities, and we are regaining the credibility that we once had in the government. These investments promote new business and employment and seek to prove that a trained farmer can improve productivity and become an entrepreneur."

-Ruben Dario Esquivel, papaya grower from Valencia, Córdoba

Quarterly Highlights / October - December 2022



Q1

LOP
Life of Project

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) established:



1

14

Funds mobilized through PPPs



USD 5,2 M
(COP 14,679 mn)

USD 85,062,969
(COP 238,176 M)



LFP facilitated Colombia's first PPP in the papaya value chain, which leverages investments already made through Colombia's Territorial Renovation Agency in Valencia, Cordoba.

New Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

In November, the Papaya PPP for the Southern Córdoba region was signed. The PPP, which is valued at more than USD 1.2 million, involves 9 stakeholders from the private and public sector and aims to build the technical and commercial capacity on the Valencia-based Agroecological Association of Papaya Growers in Alto Sinú, known as APPALSI, which represents more than 100 papaya growing families. The PPP is Colombia's first such partnership in the papaya value chain and leverages investments already made through Colombia's Territorial Renovation Agency (ART).

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS SIGNED THIS QUARTER

| REGION | PPP | KEY GROUPS | COMMERCIAL PARTNERS | BENEFICIARIES | COMMITTED FUNDS (USD) |
|------------------|--------|--|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Southern Córdoba | Papaya | 1 farmer assoc. 4 public partners 2 private actors | Acceso ProMonteria | 100 growers | 2 M |



New leadership including Mineros S.A., USAID's Generating Equity, and Campo Dulce will strengthen the Honey PPP in Bajo Cauca.

New Partnerships in the Pipeline

In the coffee value chain in Norte de Santander, LFP and potential partners held a series of workshops to first establish guidelines to advance the PPP. The guidelines include a public policy that ensures resources are directed towards the coffee sector as well as training on coffee cupping and quality, barista duties, and elaborating coffee derivatives. Under a PPP, regional leaders will support the regional brand Cuna Cafe de Colombia, or the Cradle of Colombian Coffee, promote marketing and export and develop the region's coffee-related tourism opportunities.

In the avocado value chain in Norte de Santander, LFP advanced partner identification, gauging interest and support from the public sector to form an alliance with 10 avocado producer associations in the region. LFP met with potential commercial allies, including Supermercado Betel, to improve the understanding of product requirements and responsibilities expected from producers. From the partners, LFP has gathered that any PPP should be oriented towards improving marketing, technical assistance, and support in post-harvest handling.

Updates in the PPP Value Chains

The leadership of the Honey PPP technical secretariat in Bajo Cauca was assumed by Mineros S.A., USAID's Generating Equity, and Campo Dulce, and will strengthen the sustainability of the overall alliance. The new leaders will continue to oversee implementation of the PPP and ensure participants are meeting their commitments. During the reporting period, LFP and parcel sweep operators raised awareness about the USAID and Ministry of Justice 3T project and strategy for reducing illicit crops. A total of 135 families under the PPP have made commitments to eradicate illicit crops as their properties are titled by the government.

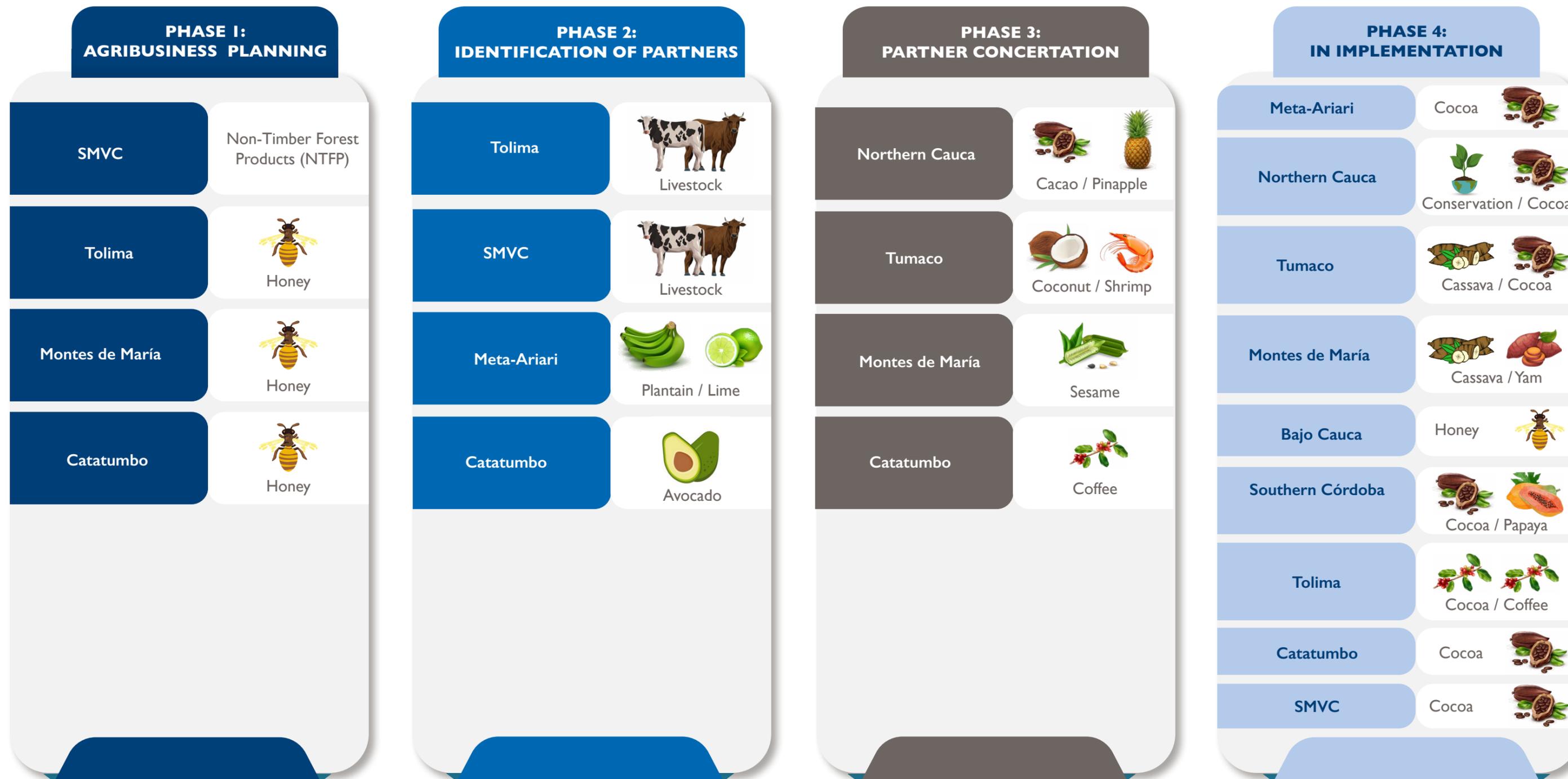
In Southern Meta under the cocoa PPP, the Impulsa Bacao company began operations of a semi-processing center in Vistahermosa and has signed an MoU with Agrocavis and the local government to create a marketing strategy under the *Okanta Origen Zocay* brand to reach international markets. In just one month of operations, the company has collected over 16 tons of exportable cocoa and worked with cocoa growing associations on business planning and marketing.

In Cauca under the Conservation PPP, leaders held the third Environmental Forum focusing on Climate

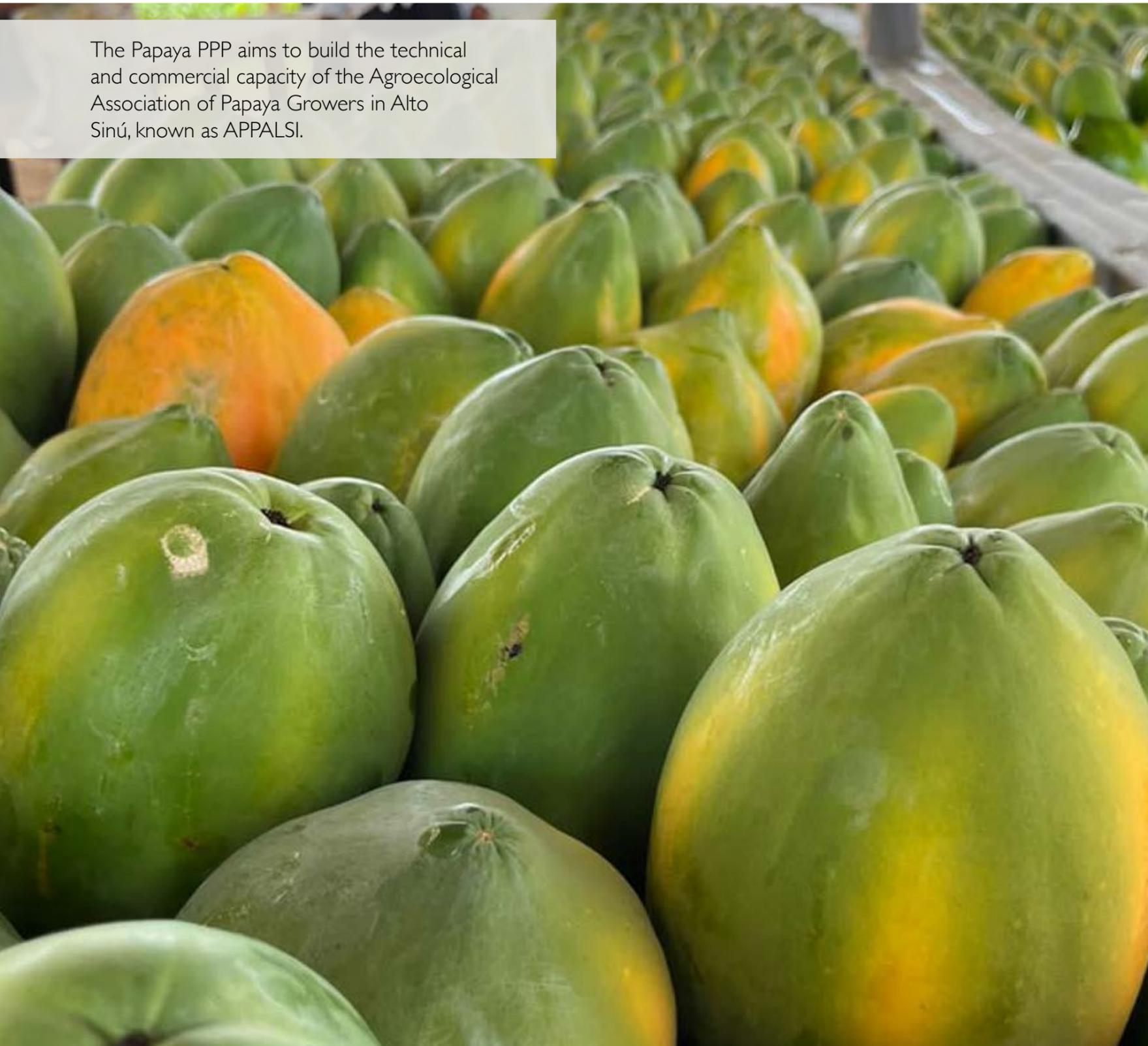
Change and Food Security, with the participation of more than 100 people from civil society and institutions. This event was carried out with Cauca's Secretary of Agriculture and included the presence of the Governor. In addition, a youth group to protect water sources was created under the PPP in concert with the Caicedo Gonzales Foundation's Leadership School, and the CRC (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca).

During the reporting period, LFP worked with a technical support team to support the creation of a PPP in the sesame value chain in the region of Montes de María. The group has finished the creation of a framework document and determined the contribution matrix, valued at approximately USD 1.75 million (COP 4,958 million). The PPP is expected to involve nine public sector entities, five private actors, and 21 associations representing more than 565 sesame producers. The main commercial partner, Sumapaz Foods, is participating in the group and providing the necessary inputs for organic sesame.

Progress in PPP facilitation



The Papaya PPP aims to build the technical and commercial capacity of the Agroecological Association of Papaya Growers in Alto Sinú, known as APPALSI.



As Colombian as Papaya

The municipality of Valencia has a juicy secret: the papaya. A handful of families have known the secret for years and now with the help of the USAID-facilitated PPP, they are preparing to offer their fruit to a wider audience. According to Jose Luis Muñoz, legal representative of APPALSI, years ago the farmers in Valencia began growing papaya as a means of survival.

“During the conflict, people were buying the papaya criolla (local papaya) to plant the seeds in their backyards in order to generate some cash flow,” Muñoz explains.

Now the APPALSI’s 100-plus families see the papaya as much more than pocket money; they have 40ha of a hybrid variety of papaya and see it as a means to build a bonafide agribusiness.



Valencia’s papaya is the best in taste, aroma, and texture, and unlike the banana or cassava, there is no crop cycle. We can harvest the papaya any time of year,”

-Jose Luis Muñoz, legal representative of APPALSI

In fact, the Department of Cordoba is Colombia’s second most important papaya producer, and agriculture experts estimate that Valencia is home to more than 25,000 hectares of fertile land ideal for papaya.

Under the PPP, APPALSI looks to expand its plantations to 60ha by next year, and eventually to 400ha by 2025. The PPP will help APPALSI increase the production of export-quality papaya from 2,000 MT to 12,000 MT by 2026 and reach new markets by helping the association achieve Global GAP certification and an export license through Colombia’s Agricultural Institute (ICA).

To help the APPALSI become a self-sufficient enterprise, the PPP will improve the group’s post-harvest handling processes by providing better packaging materials, water sanitization technology, and washing infrastructure. The PPP includes the participation of Colombian agribusiness accelerator Acceso, which is supporting APPALSI by linking them to buyers in Colombia.

“Valencia is considered the capital of the papaya because the papaya was born in the heart of our homes and families,” according to Muñoz.

Mobilizing Resources Through Strategic Alliances

In the quarter, LFP mobilized USD 4,288,345 (COP 12,007,365,927) to strengthen activities in agro-productive value chains in Bajo Cauca, Catatumbo, Montes de María, Cauca, Meta, Tolima, and Tumaco. This brings the life of project amount of resources mobilized through PPPs to approximately USD 119.6 million. The resources mobilized during the reporting period represent investments made to increase the production and quality of agricultural products, financial services for producers, and tools and knowledge for improved capacity. The following table illustrates the major resources mobilized in the first quarter of year four.

| DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION BY PPP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| REGION | VALUE CHAIN | ENTITY | DESCRIPTION | COP | USD |
| Bajo Cauca / Southern Córdoba | Cocoa  | Agrosavia | Implementation of production technologies to strengthen the cocoa chain | 8,880,185,994 | 3,171,495 |
| Cauca | Coffee  | Cauca Secretary of Agriculture | Resources for <i>Alianzas para Avanzar</i> | 357,142,857 | 127,551 |
| Catatumbo | Cocoa  | Hacarí Mun. / Fedecacao / Timac Agro | Support for improved production and farm management | 546,216,000 | 195,077 |
| Montes de María | Yam  | Corporación Campo Limpio, Corporación PBA, PNUD y Prodesarrollo | Environmental and management workshops and awareness campaigns. | 192,600,000 | 68,786 |
| SMVC | Cocoa  | Minagricultura | Improvement of cocoa bean quality through post-harvest best practices with 79 small producers. | 5,242,570 | 1,293,946 |
| Tumaco | Cocoa  | ART | Technical support to increase productivity and post-harvest infrastructure. | 1,080,000 | 385,714 |
| TOTAL | | | | 14,679,194,851 | 5,242,570 |

Regional Cumulative Results

“

What does it mean to be a landowner? It is being rooted to your land, it is being able to defend your property and not be afraid, but also being able to access bank loans and make secure investments in something that you know belongs to you.”

-Diana Navarro, Mayor of Puerto Rico, Meta

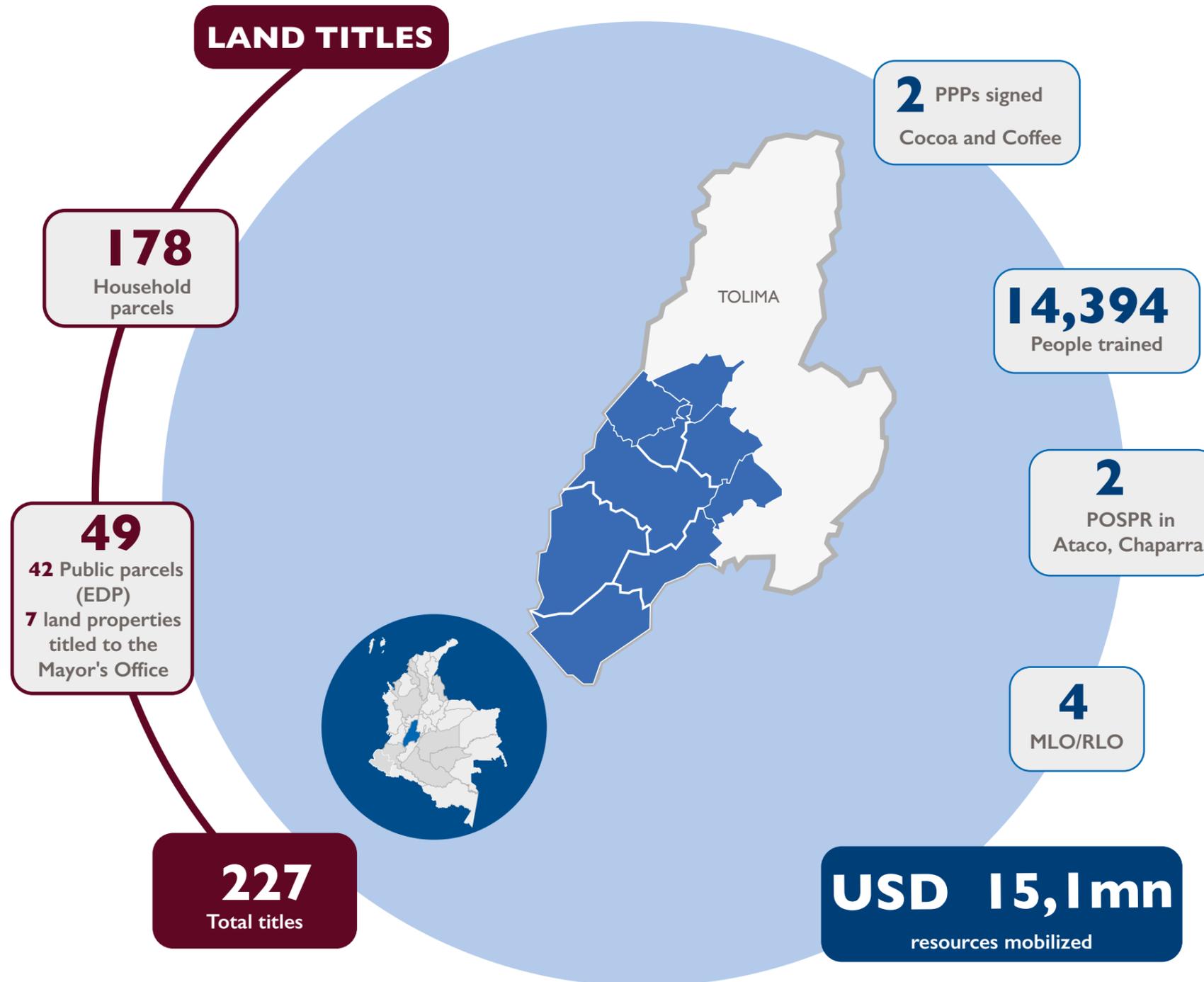


Heidy Huila, the young woman in white, stands with her family who supported her while she participated in a youth group staging a drama about the importance of formalizing property.



Southern Tolima

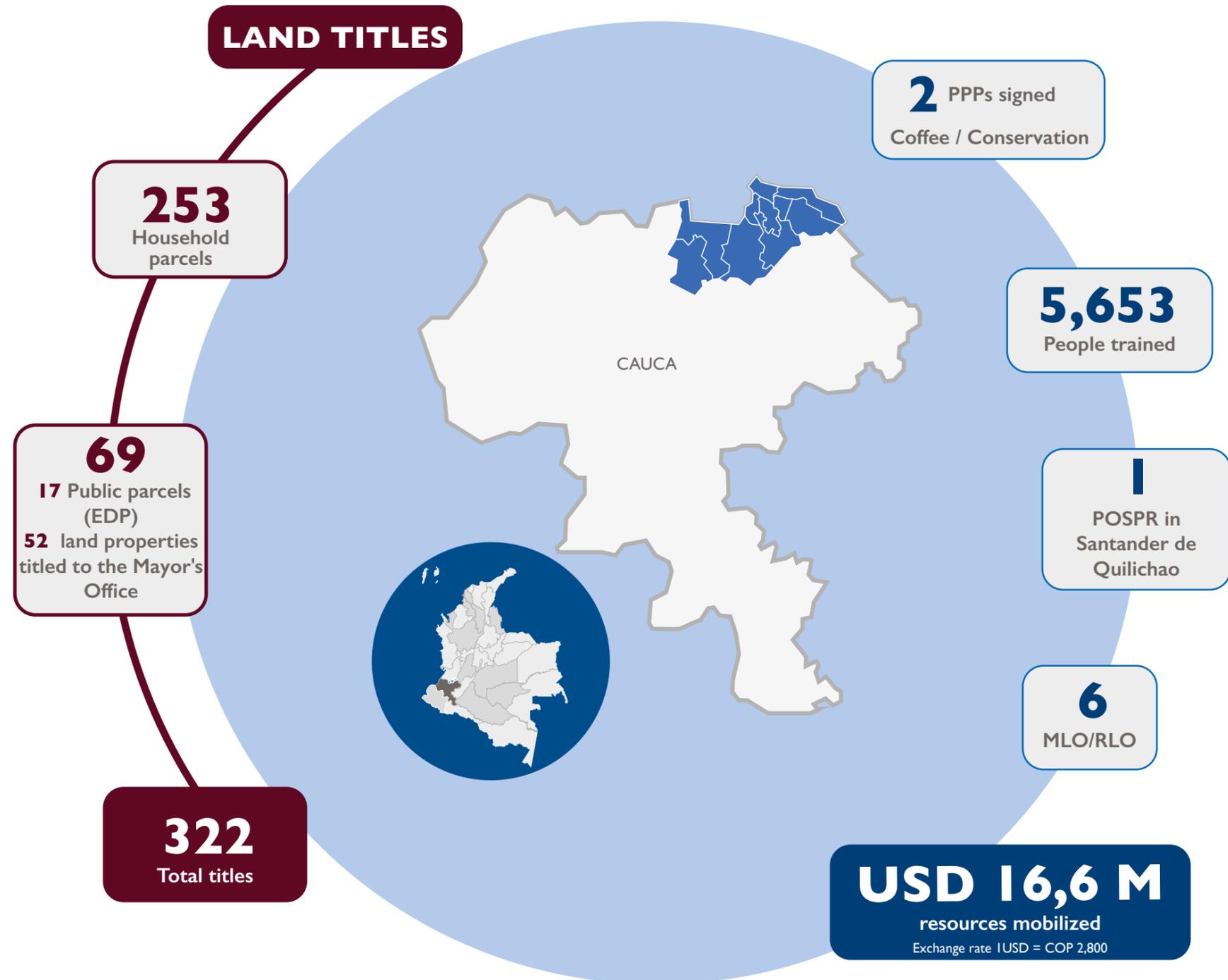
During the reporting period, municipal leaders of Chaparral and ANT presented the beginning of POSPR operations to community leaders to highlight expectations and goals. A total of 119 community volunteers from the Ataco parcel sweep met to strengthen leadership, dialogue, and evaluate the impact of the intervention on their communities. Volunteers highlighted the appropriation of technical land concepts by rural families. The Municipality of San Antonio delivered 91 land titles to families in the urban area of the municipality, (65% women). LFP supported the formulation of tertiary road plans for the municipalities of San Antonio and Roncesvalles, allowing these rural areas to mobilize an estimated USD \$5 million to improve roads through the Ministry of Transportation. In the quarter a total of 515 people in Tolima participated in the Desarrollo + Rural UNIBAGUE course in rural development and public policy. LFP signed an MoU with academic partner Universidad de Tolima Centro de Estudios Regionales (CERE-UT), which focuses on rural development and regional issues. CERE-UT plans to create a virtual diploma course about land issues and policies.





Northern Cauca

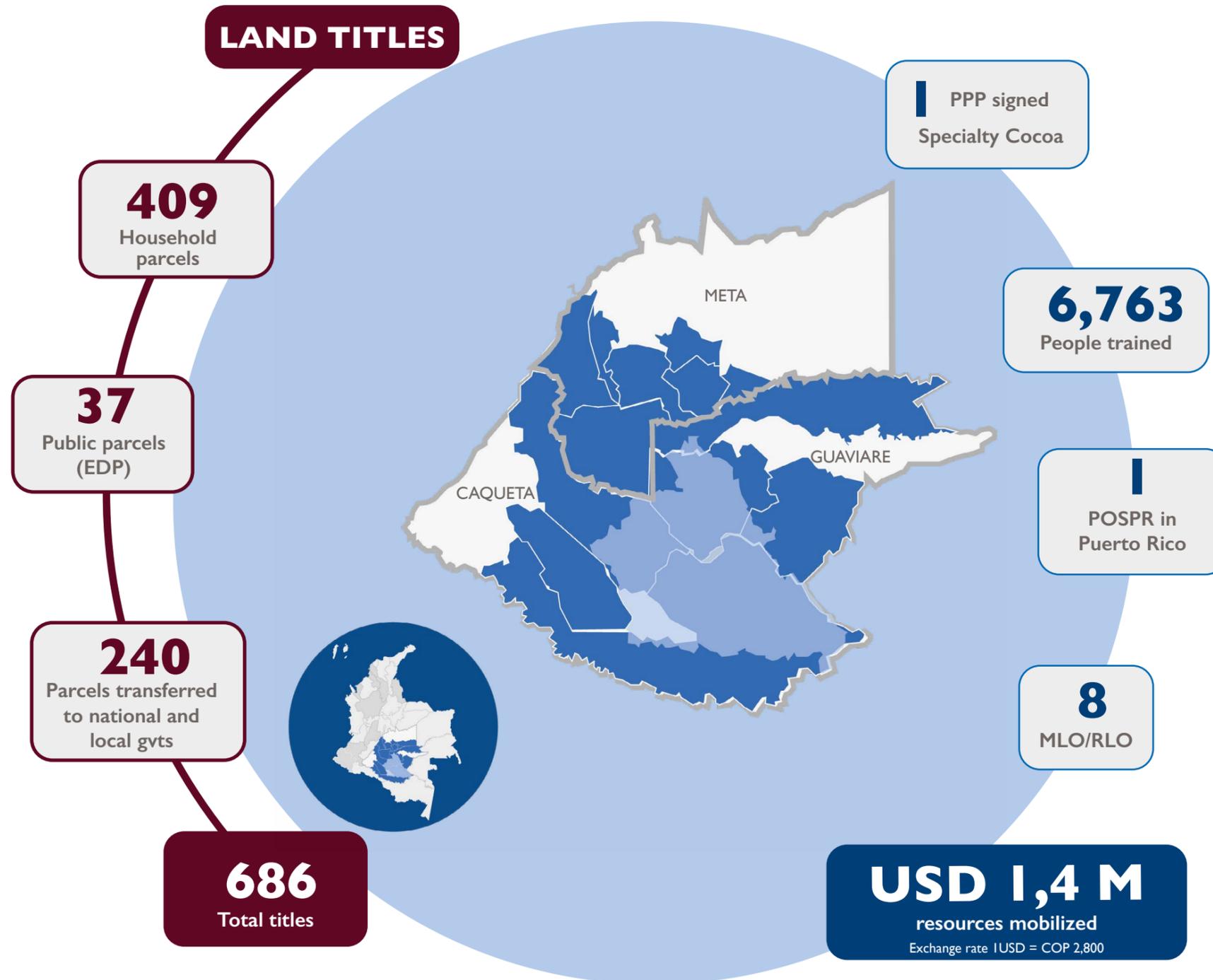
During the reporting period, 234 high school students from the Limbania Velasco and Ana Josefa Morales Duque high schools in Santander de Quilichao participated in workshops and training sessions on legal and technical topics related to land administration issues in Colombia. LFP supported the finalization of the studies and designs to improve sections of the road between El Palmar and Mazamorrero in Buenos Aires. Cauca's regional government is funding the roads project, which is valued at COP \$7,000 million (USD 2.5 M) and will take place in 2023. In addition, under the Coffee PPP, 18 youth coffee tasters were trained in basic cupping, barista skills, and coffee roasting through the SENA. LFP worked with new partner Fundacion Mundo Mujer in the process of identifying partners to consolidate the upcoming Cocoa PPP in Northern Cauca. Mundo Mujer has worked with cocoa growing communities in the region and Cacao Hunters over the past two years.





Southern Meta and Vicinity of Chiribiquete (SMVC)

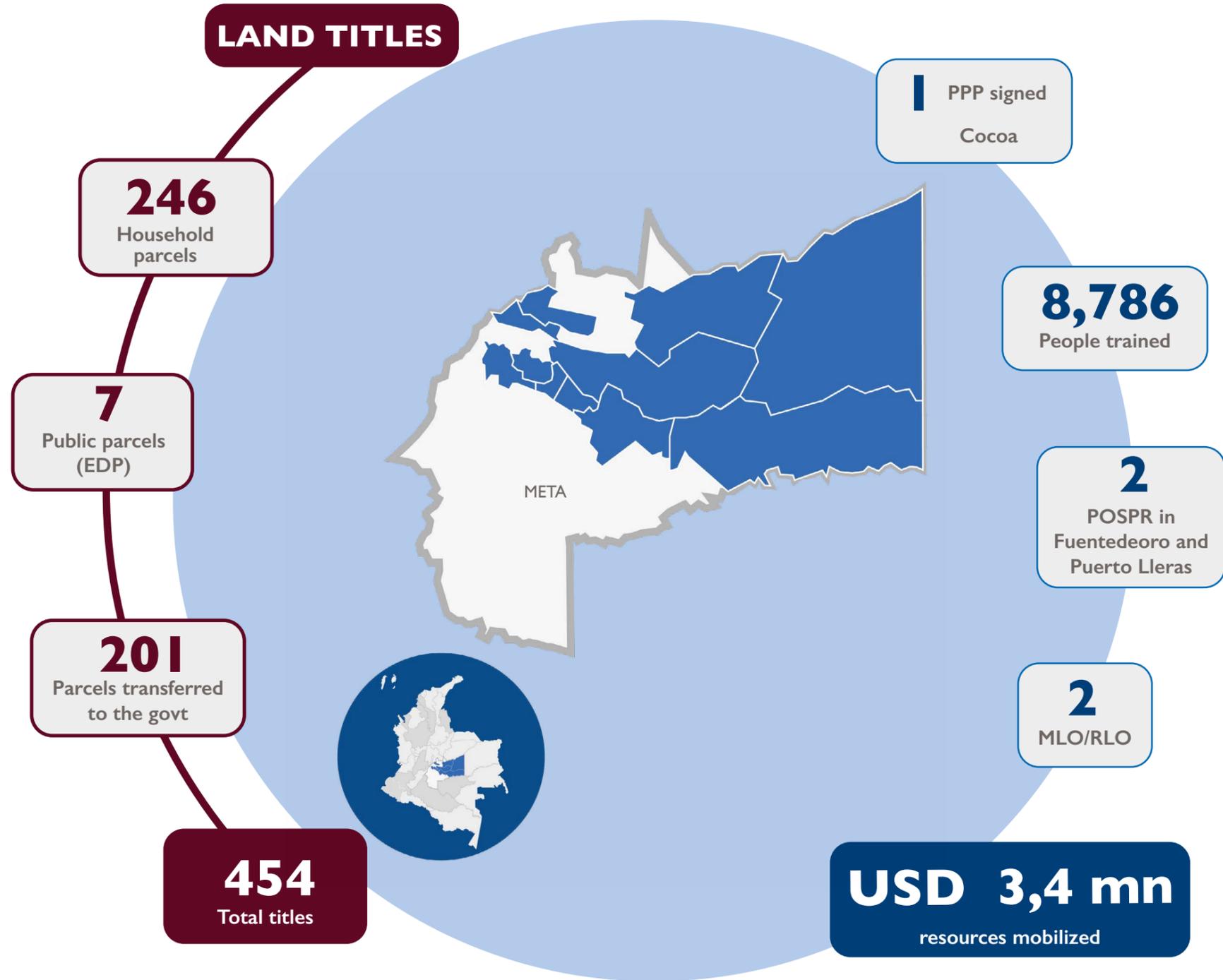
To commemorate the *International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women*, held on November 25th, Puerto Rico's Green Municipal Land Office delivered 53 private urban land titles, placing a special emphasis on the 28 women-headed households and 12 joint-titled properties. Nearly 250 people, the majority women, came to the celebration which raised awareness about violence against women. In the quarter, LFP finished terms of reference, technical, and budgetary concerns to finalize the contract with Ocampo Duque to carry out the POSPR implementation in Puerto Rico. The operator expects to start the parcel sweep in the next quarter. During the reporting period, Puerto Rico's Green Land Office trained 944 people in land and property issues, while the Regional Land Office (RLO) trained 1,318 people in Uribe and Vista Hermosa. In Uribe, with support from the RLO, a social mapping workshop with a gender approach was carried out with 24 community leaders to identify the roles and situations of rural women's organizations in Uribe that received land from the local government and which will be formalized with USAID and regional support.





Meta-Ariari

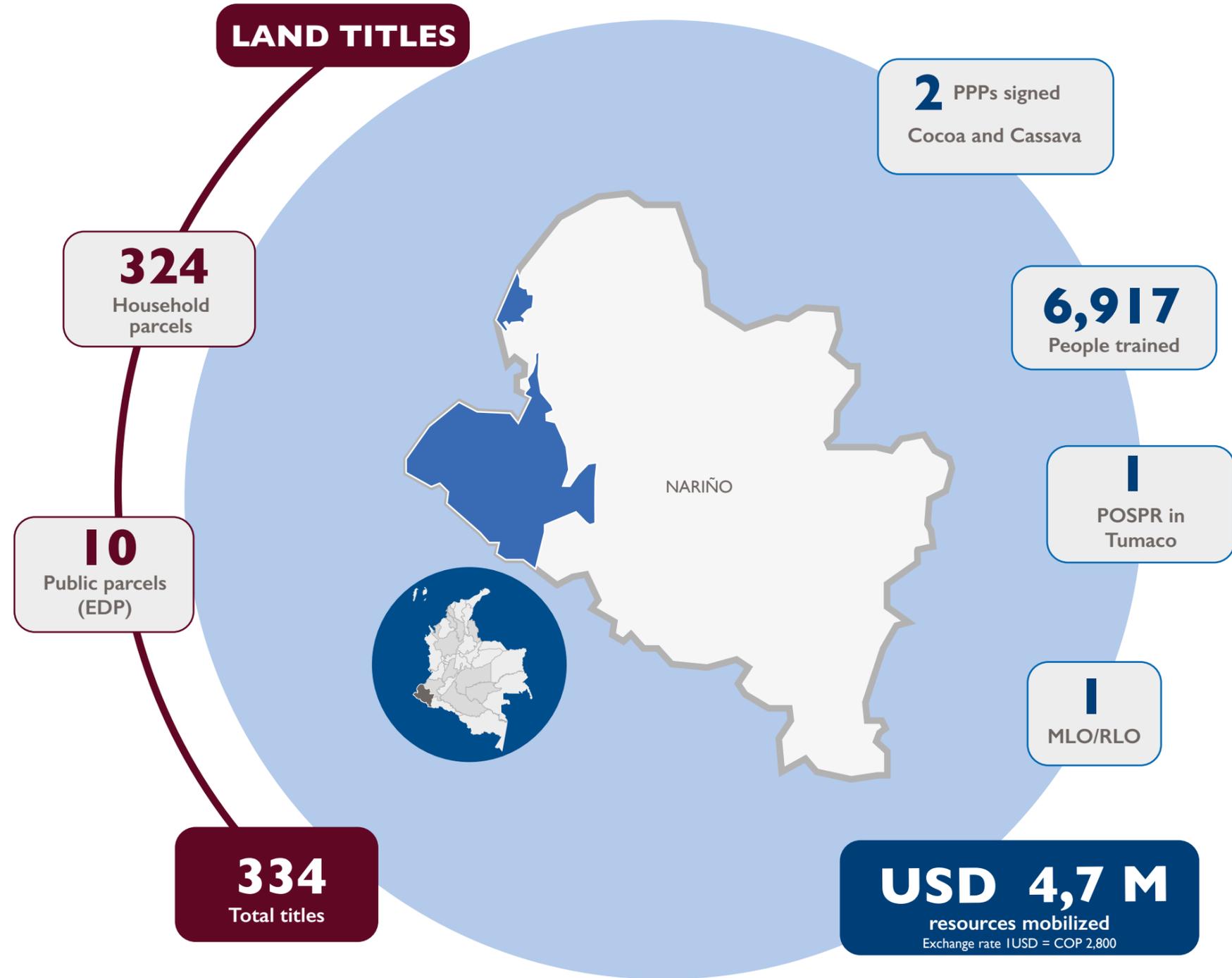
Under the Cocoa PPP, four farmer field school sessions and one training workshop on artisanal chocolate production were held for 136 producers from four cocoa organizations. The training sessions were led by PPP stakeholders Fedecacao, SENA, Socodevi, Compañía Nacional de Chocolates, Sandino Cacao Fino, and Colombia's Agricultural Institute ICA. LFP held consultations with stakeholders in the region's plantain value chain as preliminary activities for the creation of the future PPP. Consultations help identify bottlenecks, needs of farmers, and the potential contributions of each stakeholder. LFP and partners visited the processing plants of potential commercial allies including Agrollanos, Asodeleyte, and Asocamprocas. Laudy Chávez from Granada-based Asopcari cocoa growers association was selected by the AWE Rural Entrepreneurship Program of the U.S. Embassy for a diploma course for structuring start-up business plans through the Universidad Sergio Aboleda. Asopcari will receive seed capital of COP \$6,000,000 to invest in the purchase of processing equipment. Chávez was selected among more than 4,000 Colombia women. Asopcari's brand Choco Campo was created under the Cocoa PPP to leverage new skills in transforming cocoa into value-added products like table chocolate, powders, and cereals.





Tumaco

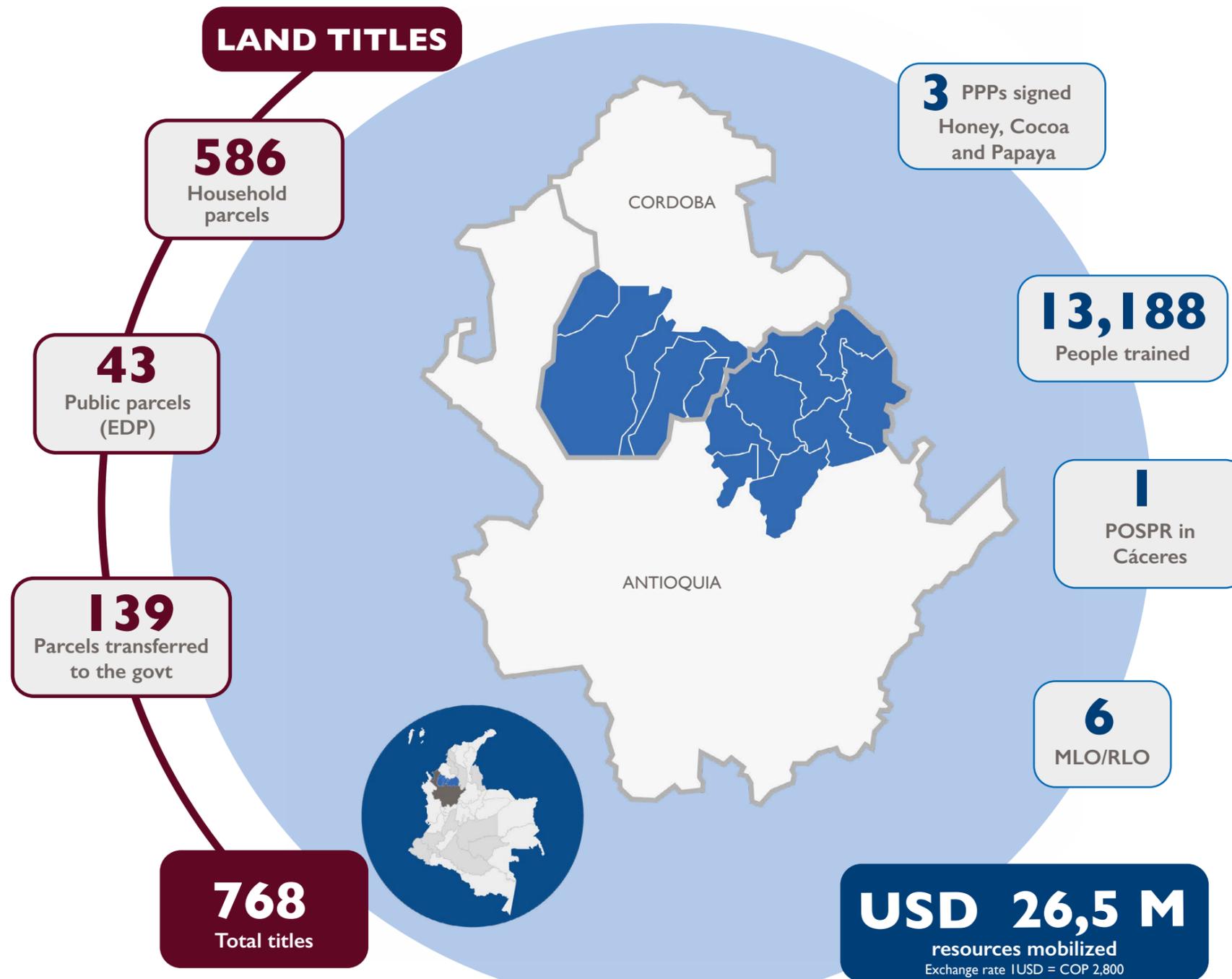
Quarterly highlights of LFP's GESI strategy in Tumaco include a leadership school for women and youth, workshops on the upcoming parcel sweep, and 14 workshops on the culture of land formal land ownership. These workshops emphasize awareness about the importance of women's participation for the titling of family property and the joint titling of land and the incidence in decision-making spaces. A total of 1,323 people (803 women) participated in these workshops. Under the Cocoa PPP, partners held technical roundtables to follow up on progress and included USAID representatives interested in strengthening market systems for Tumaco's cocoa value chain. LFP facilitated the initial meetings with over 60 stakeholders for the creation of PPPs in the coconut and shrimp value chains. USAID participated in the ongoing project to strengthen the economic and social development of the Strategic Development Area of the Colombia-Ecuador Border Integration Zone. Sectoral roundtables met to promote partnerships and inclusive business and made proposals to invest in key value chains like cocoa, palm, shrimp, coconut, and tourism, among others. The dialogues with the municipalities of the Pacific Coast of Nariño are being included in the formulation of the country's National Development Plan, which is being led by Vice President Francia Márquez.





Bajo Cauca & Southern Cordoba

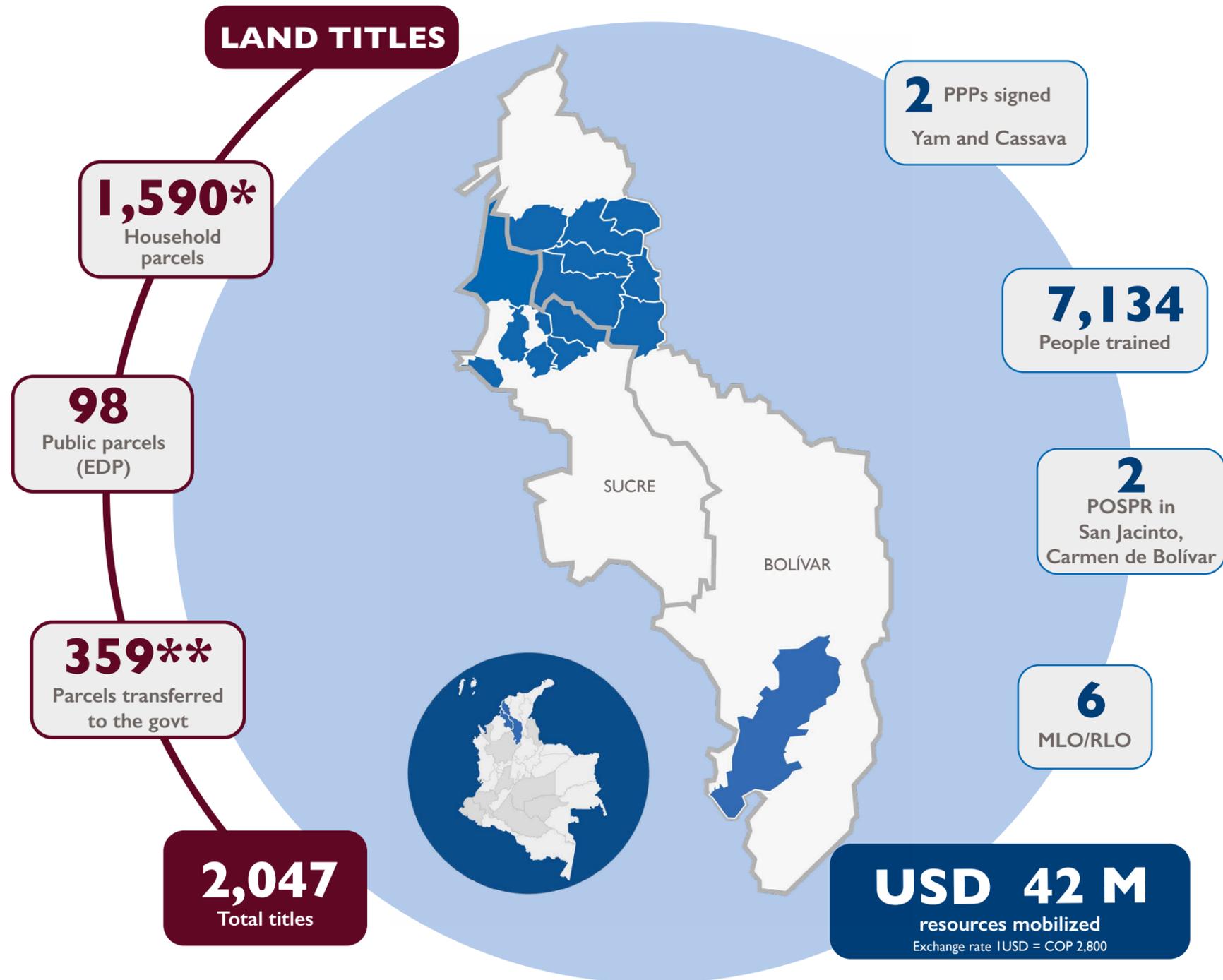
During the reporting period, LFP continued supporting the claim for the constitution of the José de los Santos indigenous reserve through the corroboration of information on the lands required. The area covers approximately 677 hectares, and the information was sent to the National Land Agency. In coordination with USAID Generating Equity Program, LFP held sessions with officials from municipal land offices and regional leaders to follow up and assess the impact of Gender Decrees in the municipalities of Cáceres, El Bagre, and Valdivia. Participants, including MLO Coordinators and municipal gender secretaries, recommend that the decree be replicated, and that the way in which the exercise was constructed demonstrates the qualitative and quantitative impact of enabling an instrument of affirmative measures for women in connection with the titling of urban land. In Tierralta in Southern Cordoba, LFP helped to facilitate an in-depth training in fine chocolate-making for 288 students of the SENA SER program. The cocoa associations in Tierralta y Valencia, known as Activa G10, recently purchased equipment including a refiner and a shelling machine. Improved knowledge on quality assurance in harvesting and post-harvest processes, plant adaptation, and compliance with the Colombian technical standards established by INVIMA will improve their products. In the quarter, 69 producers from Alto Sinú participated in the Choco Show 2022, which was supported through the articulation with the Government of Córdoba and ACTIVA G10. The producers also participated in workshops on tasting, cocoa agribusiness sustainability and marketing.





Montes de María

An innovative yam project, valued at USD \$48,500 for quality seed production using low-cost technology in Bolívar was approved. This initiative, advised and formulated by LFP, will be financed by the Colinnova Program and the Cartagena Chamber of Commerce and benefit 200 yam producers linked to two organizations under the Yam PPP. In December, a workshop aimed at strengthening the gender focus in value chains was held in December with USAID Generating Equity and the Fundación Ideas para la Paz. In the context of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and 16 Days of Activism campaign, the event highlighted the importance of excluding violence from relationships between men and women and created a joint agenda with discussions, films, and messaging to unify communities in Montes de María regarding human rights, peace-building, and social inclusion. LFP highlighted the role of women in value chains at the She Is Global Forum, held with Fundación CEA. Padis Pastrana Cuitiva, a community volunteer from San Jacinto and the legal representative of her farmers association, was recognized as Rural Woman 2022-2023. Audiences viewed a video featuring the leader and heard key messaging on unpaid care work and women in agribusiness. The intervention ended with an invitation to the private sector to invest in more than 140 schools formalized with the support of LFP in areas severely affected by the conflict in the country.



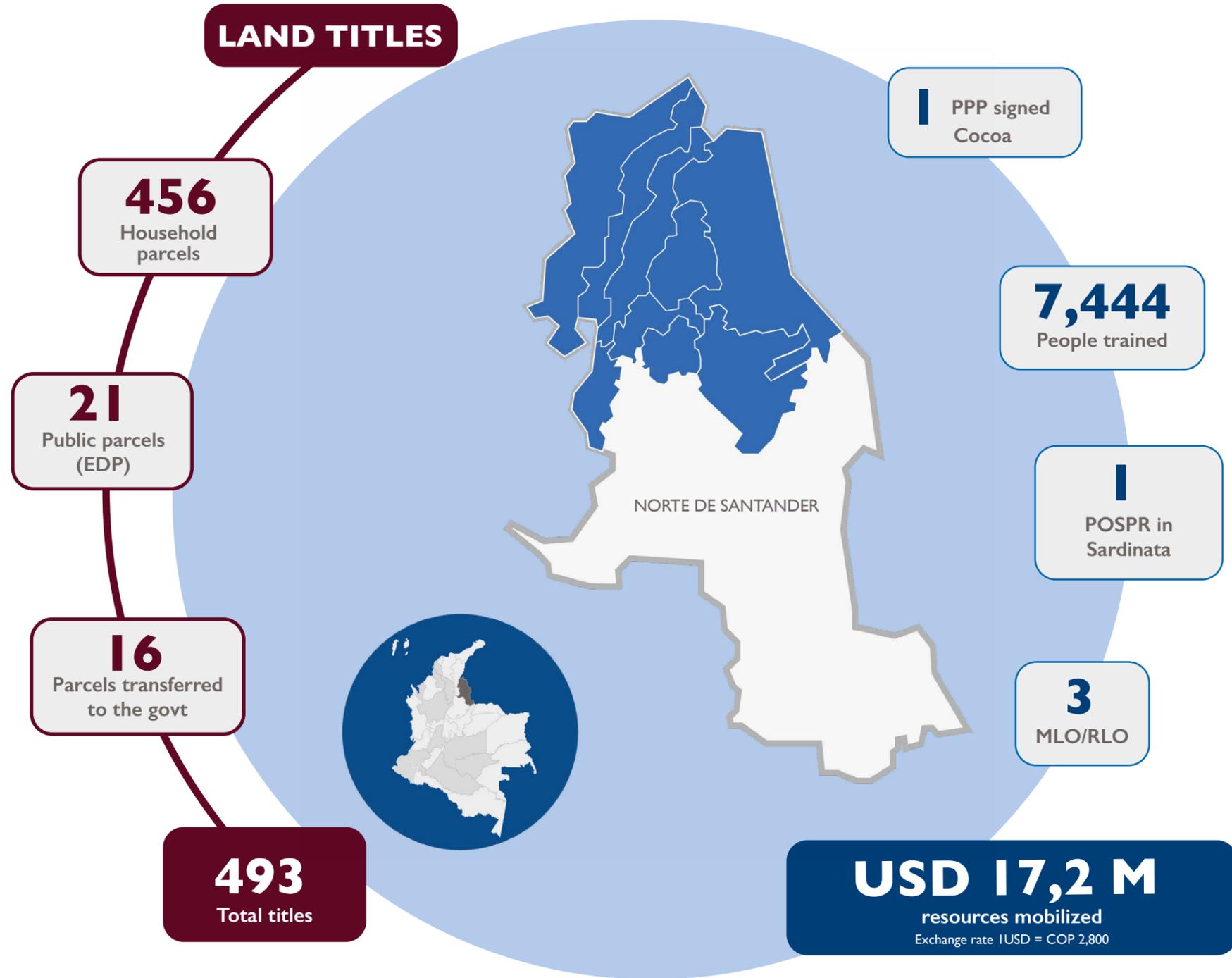
* Include results of 916 private parcels formalized of the Ovejas parcel sweep (second phase).

** Includes 87 land titles transferred to the Mayor's Office and 272 land titles transferred to the Nation.



Catatumbo

During the reporting period, Sardinata mobilized approximately COP 182 million (USD 65,000) for the improvement of its Transport Terminal. The terminal's parcel was titled by the Municipal Land Office in 2022. Under the regional Cocoa PPP, approximately COP 559 million (USD 200,000) was mobilized from public and private sources to support the rehabilitation of cocoa plantations, new plantings, and additional skills training in farm management practices. Women and youth cocoa and coffee producers in Sardinata were trained on topics related to gender equity, access to resources, and leadership and communication. An additional 832 people were trained through direct implementation by Agrosavia, FAO, ADR and Agrosena. Through the Leadership and Skills Training School for Women and Youth and in coordination with Colombia Transforma and USAID Responsible Governance program, a workshop was held to strengthen the Women's Advisory Council of Hacari. Here, 42 women were trained in topics related to unpaid care work, access to resources, and time management. A total of 323 law students, who currently intern at the University of Simon Bolívar's Office of Legal Services to offer vulnerable populations free legal counsel, received training on topics related to land policy, processes, and procedures.





During this quarter, more than 900 women participated in workshops organized by LFP's GESI training workshops on women's land rights.

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.

Advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

In the first quarter of year four, 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); providing training to men and women from LFP-facilitated PPPs on GESI topics; and improving public policies around gender issues, the resources available for women, and women's access to land.

In the quarter, LFP conducted 44 training sessions, workshops, and interventions, reaching more than 1,457 people (63% women). Partners from Meta's Regional Land Office worked with women and community leaders in Uribe and Vistahermos in workshops with a gender approach to identify the roles and situations of rural women. LFP is leveraging the community volunteers participating in municipality-wide property sweeps to increase the awareness of non paid care work and Colombian policies, and partnered with several universities to reach hundreds of mostly young people with topics like the Gender Approach and Social Inclusion in Access to Land Rights.

Women's Leadership School

Under the PPPs and in partnership with the SENA, LFP continues to build the capacity of women groups to improve their skills and knowledge in value chains like cacao, coffee, and plantain, among others. During the reporting period, five sessions of the women's leadership school were held for PPP women participants. The aim of the leadership schools is to provide them with skills and tools to exercise their leadership in mixed organizations and in decision-making spaces. The schools were held in four municipalities reaching over 192 men and women. Other topics included in the leadership schools include new masculinities, sexual orientation and gender identity, among others.





Eliminating Violence against Women

To commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, recognized every year on the 26th of November, LFP supported four commemorations, two forums, and one leadership school, addressing and recognizing gender-based violence, and understanding locally-available resources. Four hundred twenty-six women, 111 men, and one LGBTQ+ person participated in the events. The happenings took place throughout LFP regions, including Sardinata, Cáceres, various municipalities of Meta and SMVC, among others. In Tumaco, LFP led a forum Women and Power over Land Tenure with urban and rural women's organizations, where USAID partners, the ART, and other organizations spoke on land tenure, women's property rights, and the prevention of gender violence.

Story

Providing Family Services to Promote Women's Land Rights

Every day, Soledid Rosillo, 48, maintains a household and takes care of her family. She does not receive a salary or any kind of payment for the housework she does. The job of homemaker goes unnoticed and is invisible to a large part of Colombian society.

When Rosillo learned she could volunteer her time and support land rights for rural women in Puerto Lleras, Meta, she took advantage of the opportunity. Rosillo was in charge of taking care of several small children while their mothers attended an event with the National Land Agency, a requirement for the women to process the titling of their properties.

"If we did not have this space, many women would not have been able to come and participate," said Rosillo, who also helped set up the tents, tables, chairs, and organize information for the more than 120 people who came out to ensure their properties get titled. "The children are happy here, drawing and playing. But

the most important thing is that the mothers are calm and filling out the forms required. They are reassured, knowing their children are under our care."

Guaranteeing land rights for women is part of a gender-differentiated approach to strengthen land tenure, and can have a very high impact on the promotion of equality and the protection of their patrimony. When women have access to land and property, studies show that they are more likely to earn higher incomes, enjoy greater decision-making power, and feel more protected in marital conflicts. In addition, by owning property, women are less vulnerable to gender-based violence, both in marital conflicts and through their children and other family members. USAID has created similar childcare spaces in the other parcel sweeps in Ataco (Tolima), San Jacinto (Bolívar), and Cáceres (Antioquia). Just a few hours of free childcare has helped to increase the participation of women. In Cáceres, for example, nearly half of all participants were women, and one out of five women filled out a form as joint owners with their husbands.



Land for Prosperity has managed to involve everyone, and the community has been part of the process. USAID has linked rural women to land issues in an area where machista attitudes and beliefs prevail. As a result, the women are more organized and committed."

-Marly Gutiérrez, Mayor of Puerto Lleras, Meta

By providing childcare during the community engagement process of the pilots, LFP is enabling maximum participation of women in the land administration process and serves as another critical element of success to the pilot process.



In Vistahermosa, LFP helped deliver 100 land titles with the following distribution of beneficiaries: 31 men, 57 women, and 12 joint titles (couples).

Indigenous Land Rights

During the quarter, LFP provided socialization of the scope of the POSPR for ethnic communities in El Carmen de Bolívar, both Afro-Colombian and indigenous with or without recognized or titled territory. This process has effectively ensured that the five communities are duly informed about the scope of the POSPR. Additionally, representatives of the black communities of the Santo Madero Community Council have requested

an additional liaison from their community to work with community volunteers to monitor and oversee the parcel sweep process. Through these activities, LFP strives to comply with USAID and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Promotion Policy and applicable social safeguards. In Ataco, the POSPR operators ensured that representatives from indigenous reserves and Afro-Colombia can voice and register their concerns. The parcel sweep operation includes a liaison for these issues who is currently working on five requests to create indigenous reserves for indigenous peoples and collective titles for Afrocolombian communities.

USAID Coordination

A variety of USAID programs have become key partners to spread GESI messaging in the context of property rights and rural development. In Cáceres, under the Honey PPP, a chorus of USAID programs including CDLO, Mujeres de Oro, Generating Equity and others worked together to create the first PPP- Gender Committee. The committee is made up of nine beekeepers that will ensure GESI priorities are addressed throughout PPP implementation.

Under USAID's program integration strategy in Catatumbo, LFP, Colombia Transforma, and the Responsible Governance program helped to strengthen the Women's Advisory Council of Hacari, enhancing the skills of 21 women on issues related to property rights and the care economy. LFP also coordinated with the Somos Comunidad Program to provide technical assistance in land and property issues for the construction of the public policy for women in the municipality of Sardinata.

During the reporting period, LFP and Generating Equity socialized the results of a report on the strengthening of value chains with a gender approach in the Cacao PPP. The results of the research highlighted that

along the value chain, nearly 100% of the women surveyed participate in processing (cocoa liquor, table chocolate); 70% work in the post-harvest duties like fermentation and drying; and 35% participate in harvesting.

Identifying and Managing Environmental and Climate Risks

LFP addresses environmental considerations and climate risks in all activities and adapts strategic approaches, particularly formalization models and PPP production chains, to environmentally sensitive areas to promote sustainable resource management. In the quarter, the Conservation PPP in Northern Cauca carried out a forum on climate change and food security with 60 participants. The forum is part of a wider series of events meant to increase knowledge and communication about key issues in the region. In the SMVC region, LFP took part in technical roundtables with the regional government to provide technical guidance about current land use contract reform. LFP continues to support the development of the land use contract proposal in the second quarter. In Meta Ariari, under the cocoa PPP, LFP supported farmer field schools about soil management and conservation.

Coordination with the PNN

During the reporting period, LFP held a meeting with Colombia's National Parks Authority (PNN) with the aim to identify action to support the strengthening of the institution. As a result, the parties defined three means of institutional strengthening.



This quarter, LFP submitted the Implementation route for the social and environmental safeguards for protected areas and national parks to USAID.

- Support technical roundtable about land formalization, management of occupied land in protected areas. LFP will support policy reform based on evidence to advance: the methodology for the green cadaster and proposal for an adjustment to implement the economic component in national parks. LFP will define an action plan in the next quarter and begin implementation.
- Support national parks management strategies that recognize the farmers' role in conservation and the need to provide them with licit economic opportunities. LFP will provide the PNN with the results of the parcel sweep in Puerto Rico, including the characterization of families occupying land inside La Macarena National Park. PNN will play a role in regional PPPs like cocoa, sustainable livestock, and non-timber forest products as a channel to mobilize resources for sustainable agricultural systems and basic infrastructure.
- Support the implementation of Article 7 of the National Development Plan which defines land use and occupation agreements with farmers who are settled inside national parks.

Climate Risk Assessment

LFP carried out an assessment of the impacts of climate change and variability on the coffee value chain in Northern Cauca, Catatumbo, and Tolima. The assessment identifies the current La Niña weather patterns affecting Colombia could have a negative impact on flower production and increase the risk of pests and diseases. To mitigate these effects, an integrated management plan must involve soil management techniques combined with pest and disease control mechanisms.

Status of Implementing IEE Conditions

This quarter, LFP submitted the Implementation route for the social and environmental safeguards for protected areas and national parks to USAID. This document presents the route that will be used during the remaining formalization activities, including parcel sweeps and updating the cadaster in Chiribiquete National Park, as well as for the PPPs implemented in the SMVC region. LFP has submitted seven of 13 deliverables.

LFP will continue training staff from the parcel sweeps operators and rural communities in POSPR municipalities and for the land formalization activities being supported by the National Coffee Growers Association in Northern Cauca.

In the quarter, 40 people from the parcel sweep operator in Puerto Lleras and Fuentedeoro were trained in land use and environmental issues like best practices for waste management and good environmental practices in the field during POSPR implementation and land formalization processes.



Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

During the first quarter of year four, the CLA team focused on systematizing experiences such as the MLOs sustainability model; strategies for reducing time and costs in formalization by adapting the POSPR methodology; private sector strategies in formalization and rural development with Proantioquia and Fedecafe; GESI strategy through the first cycle of the leadership school; and lessons learned from MASC methodology during the implementation of POSPR. Additionally, during this quarter, CLA supported with inputs for the SRS and Annual Summit – Transforming Territories with Illicit Crop Presence. During this quarter the CLA team also developed video capsules to share the CLA strategy internally and externally.

Collaborating

A CLA workshop held in November in partnership with Colombia's land agencies and the Presidency, brought 19 municipalities together to learn about the challenges and successes of local land administration from the perspective of the USAID-supported Municipal Land Offices based in Tumaco (Nariño), Santander de Quilichao (Cauca), Suarez (Cauca), and El Bagre (Antioquia). Participating mayors and public servants had the opportunity to ask critical questions about solving

issues regarding the formalization of private and public parcels in urban areas. Each municipality then created a step-by-step plan to create their own Municipal Land Offices, a route to begin formalizing urban parcels, a strategy for promoting a culture of formal land ownership, and a plan to title public properties. The Presidency plans to follow up with participants in six months to monitor and evaluate progress.

Learning

This quarter, the Activity developed and carried out a pause-and-reflect workshop with the ANT, FAO, and UNDP to analyze the experiences and recommendations for the formulation of POSPR and its implementation. Recommendations include simplifying or reducing the DTJ, avoiding the use of paper or physical records, digitizing the FISO process, among others.

Adaptation

With the active participation of the community and community volunteers known as *gestores comunitarios*, the program successfully implemented an alternative for optimizing the property identification and surveying processes in Cáceres. In Piamonte, El Tigre, and Vijagual, LFP trained members of the community with manuals for field measurements and photography. With these tools, they managed to take photographs and measure buildings and homes in areas with challenges in access and security due to the presence of illicit crops. The tools are an example of how the parcel sweep is adapting to the reality in the field while still delivering the input needed to update the land cadaster and process a potential land title. The adaptation also strengthens the participation and appropriation of the community in the process of land formalization.



LFP's Tumaco regional office led the "Women and power over land tenure" workshop. The event raised awareness among women's organizations about property rights.

LFP Performance Indicators

This table presents information related to LFP's performance indicators, summarizing quarterly, annual, and life of activity results and progress toward targets. It presents ongoing progress to meet Y3 goals along with the progress of the reporting period. The Y3 and LOP goals are separated, as is the indicator progress for those related to the new geography. In this section, indicators in green have achieved year 3 goals; indicators in yellow are making progress; and indicators in red have yet to make progress towards goal. The indicators in gray do not apply/ to the current fiscal year.

| N°. | INDICATOR | BASELINE | FY22 – Y3 | | | | | | FY23 – Y4 | | | | | | LOP | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | | FY2022 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET | FY22 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET | FY2023 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 INITIAL TARGET | FY23 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY22 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 SMVC TARGET | LOP TOTAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET | LOP ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS |
| EG.3-1 | Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance ¹ | 0 | 5,700 | NA ² | NA | NA | NA | NA | 15,545 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 42,850 | 27,529 (67%) | 4,105 (265%) | 31,634 (74%) |
| LFP-1 | Households who benefit from USG assistance for land rights and economic development contributing to citizen security and regional stabilization (Custom Indicator) | 0 | 5,700 | 1,663 | 5,333 (94%) | 100 | NA | 100 (100%) | 15,545 | NA | NA | 1,450 | 172 | 236 (16%) | 42,850 | 7,467 ³ (18%) | 336 (22%) | 7,803 (18%) |
| GNDR-2 | Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted Activity's designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) ⁴ | 0 | 50% | NA ⁵ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 50% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 50% | 58.88% (118%) | 60.39% (121%) | 58.95% (118%) |

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

² This indicator is reported on an annual basis; therefore, no progress was made during this quarter.

³ Following the Program's internal data quality process at the close of Q4FY22, the total cumulative value at FY22 in initial geography is adjusted from 5,809 to 5,804.

⁴ As a result, the new cumulative value in initial geography in LOP is 7,467.

⁵ Direct contribution to Standard Indicator GNDR-2.

⁶ This indicator is reported on an annual basis; therefore, no progress was made during this quarter.

| | | | FY22 – Y3 | | | | | | FY23 – Y4 | | | | | | LOP | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Nº. | INDICATOR | BASELINE | FY2022 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET | FY22 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET | FY2023 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 INITIAL TARGET | FY23 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 SMVC TARGET | LOP TOTAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET | LOP ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS |
| EG.10.4-1 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance | 0 | 10 | 3 | 45 (450%) | 3 | 2 | 16 (533%) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 77 | 109 (147%) | 16 (533%) | 125 (162%) |
| LFP-4 | Number of government officials, traditional authorities or individuals trained in restitution, formalization, public project planning and information sharing and management with LPA assistance (Custom) | 0 | 13,676 | NA | 13,676 ⁶ (100%) | NA ⁷ | NA | NA | 54,676 | 15,122 | 38,327 ⁸ (70%) | NA | NA | NA | 120,000 | NA | NA | 72,403 (60%) |
| EG.10.2-4 ⁹ | Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 1,000 | 155 | 728 (73%) | NA | NA | NA | 800 | NA | NA | 2,000 | NA | 728 (73%) | 728 (73%) |
| EG.11-2 ¹⁰ | Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance | TBD | NA | NA | NA | 3 ¹¹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 | NA | NA | 10 | NA | 0% | 0% |
| EG.10.4-2 | Percent of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training ¹² | 0 | 50% | NA ¹³ | 100% (200%) | NA ¹⁴ | NA | NA | 50% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 50% | 100% | NA | 100% (200%) |

⁶ During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed goal. The excess value contributes to the FY2023 target.

⁷ The LOA target of the LFP-4 indicator applies in the initial and SMVC geography.

⁸ The excess value of 23,205 people trained is added to the proposed goal and the cumulative value of FY2023.

⁹ This indicator only measures efforts in SMVC. It does not apply to the initial geography.

¹⁰ This indicator will only measure efforts in SMVC. It does not apply to the initial geography.

¹¹ LFP has advanced in the methodological construction of the baseline of producer associations and institutions that will strengthen in environmental issues.

The survey will be carried out in Q2FY2023. Once the baseline is determined, the program will carry out the strengthening actions that will choose, and then the associations and institutions that comply with the increase in capacities will be monitored and reported.

¹² Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-2.

¹³ This indicator is reported annually; therefore, it has yet to make progress during this quarter.

¹⁴ The LOA target of the EG.10.4-2 indicator applies in the initial and new geography.

| | | | FY22 – Y3 | | | | | | FY23 – Y4 | | | | | | LOP | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Nº. | INDICATOR | BASELINE | FY2022 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET | FY22 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET | FY2023 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 INITIAL TARGET | FY23 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY22 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 SMVC TARGET | LOP TOTAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET | LOP ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS |
| EG.10.4-5 | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system (whether a system for the property registry, cadaster, or an integrated system) as a result of USG assistance. | 0 | 14,817 | 6,983 ¹⁵ | 14,161 ¹⁶ (95.5%) | 150 | NA | 150 (100%) | NA | NA | NA | 2,400 | 264 | 451 (19%) | 632,700 | 629,344 (99.5%) | 601 (22%) | 629,945 (99.5%) |
| Ym | Value of mobilized funds ¹⁷ | 0 | USD 17,500,000 COP 49,000,000,000 | NA | USD 17,500,000 COP 49,000,000,000 (100%) ¹⁸ | USD 500,000 COP 1,400,000,000 | USD 500,000 COP 1,400,000,000 | USD 500,000 COP 1,400,000,000 (100%) | USD 60,260,000 COP 168,728,000,000 | USD 6,006,379 COP 16,817,861,200 | USD 73,122,209 COP 204,742,186,128 (121%) ¹⁹ | US 1,000,000 COP 2,800,000,000 | US 902,625 COP 2,527,350,000 | US 902,625 COP 2,527,350,000 (90%) | USD 172M COP 481.6 Billion | USD 125,632,209 COP 351,770,186,128 (74%) | USD 1,402,625 COP 3,927,350,000 (70%) | USD 127,034,834 COP 355,697,536,128 (74%) |
| Xm | Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds ²⁰ (COP) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | COP 981,031,615 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | COP 4,001,975,077 |
| EG.10.4-7 | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance ²¹ | 0 | 4,700 | 592 | 1,454 (31%) ²² | 150 | NA | 150 (100%) | 6,850 | NA | NA | 1,700 | 214 | 289 ²³ (17%) | 22,000 | 4,554 (23%) | 439 (22%) | 4,993 (23%) |
| LFP-5 | Number of parcels issued a formal document that provides legal certainty (Custom) | 0 | 4,700 | 863 | 2,078 (44%) ²⁴ | 150 | NA | 150 (100%) | 6,850 | NA | NA | 1,700 | 406 | 536 ²⁵ (32%) | 22,000 | 5,228 (26%) | 686 (34.30%) | 5,914 (27%) |
| EG.10.4-8 | Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance ²⁶ | 248,140 ²⁷ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | TBD | NA | NA | NA |

¹⁵ Q1 FY2023 progress contributes to FY2022 pending goals. It applies to initial geography.

¹⁶ Following the Program's internal data quality process at the close of Q4 FY2022, the total FY2022 cumulative value in initial geography is adjusted from 7,631 to 7,293. As a result, the new cumulative value in initial geography in LOP is 629,344.

¹⁷ Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator Ym.

¹⁸ During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed target. The excess value contributes to the FY2023 goal.

¹⁹ LFP has managed to exceed the goal of mobilizing resources planned for FY2023. Achieved this goal thanks to implementing the Program's management actions within the framework of the signed PPPs. With this achievement, the goal is being exceeded by 21%.

²⁰ Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator Xm.

²¹ Contributes to Standard Indicator through disaggregation of Custom Indicator LFP-5 (includes only adult owners of the parcels that positively achieve property titles).

²² Following the Program's internal data quality process at the close of Q4 FY2022, the total FY2022 cumulative value in initial geography is adjusted from 768 to 862. As a result, the new cumulative value in initial geography in LOP is 4,554.

²³ During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed goal. The excess value contributes to the FY2023 target.

²⁴ Following the Program's internal data quality process, the FY2022 cumulative total value in initial geography is adjusted from 1,269 to 1,217. New cumulative value in initial geography in LOP is 4,554.

²⁵ During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed goal. As a result, the excess value contributes to the FY2023 target.

²⁶ Contributes to Standard Indicator through disaggregation of Custom Indicator LFP-6 (the adults of the households surveyed will be calculated).

²⁷ EG.10.4-8 and LFP-6 indicator baselines was collected during Y2 and shared with USAID in Q2 FY2022.

| | | | FY22 – Y3 | | | | | | FY23 – Y4 | | | | | | LOP | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Nº. | INDICATOR | BASELINE | FY2022 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET | FY22 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET | FY2023 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 INITIAL TARGET | FY23 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 SMVC TARGET | LOP TOTAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET | LOP ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS |
| LFP-6 | Proportion of households with formalized land who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas, as secure as a result of USG assistance (Custom) | 63% ²⁸ | N/A | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 67% | NA | NA | NA |
| EG.10.2-2 | Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 2.1 Million | NA ²⁹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.2 Million | NA | NA | 4.6 Million | NA | NA | NA |
| LFP-9 | Number of applications advancing one milestone in the formalization process (Custom) | 0 | 23,550 | NA | 23,550 (100%) | 900 | NA | 900 (100%) | 19,420 | 16,977 | 36,202 ³⁰ (192%) | 7,200 | 2,260 | 4,272 ³¹ (59%) | 133,100 | 126,152 (101%) | 5,172 (64%) | 131,324 (99%) |
| LFP-7 | Number of documented proof of concept pilots implemented by parcel sweep methodologies (formalization plans) | 0 | 3 | NA | NA ³² | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| LFP-17 | Reducing time in massive land formalization projects (Custom) | TBD ³³ | NA | BL | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | TBD | NA | NA | NA |
| LFP-18 | Reducing cost in massive land formalization projects (Custom) | TBD | NA | BL | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | TBD | NA | NA | NA |
| EG.10.4-3 | Number of land and property rights disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance ³⁴ | 0 | NA | NA | 245 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 70 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 318 |
| LFP-10 | Leverage funds from the private sector for formalization (YI). | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 18% ³⁵ (COP 150 M) | NA | NA | NA | NA | 15% | 18% | NA | 18% (118%) |

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

29 LFP has made progress in 11% of the images of occupied areas of Chiribiquete NP taken in its entirety and post-processing.

In addition, the physical and legal information for 89% of the PNN has been completed and analyzed internally, and the procedure for compliance with USAID social safeguards has been defined internally.

30 During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed target. The excess value contributes to the FY2023 goal.

31 During FY2022, LFP exceeded progress on the proposed target. The excess value contributes to the FY2023 goal.

32 During FY2022, LFP concluded the operational phase of the Parcel Sweep of the municipality of San Jacinto (Bolívar). The property sweeps in Ataco (Tolima), Cáceres (Bajo Cauca), FuentedeOro (Meta), and Puerto Lleras (Meta) are 39%, 83%, 60%, and 46% complete, respectively.

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

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

34 Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-3

35 The Activity projected the goal of indicator LFP-10 for the last year of the Program's implementation. However, LFP has achieved this strategic result through the involvement of the Private Sector (Proantioquia)

in leveraging resources for the EDP formalization project in Bajo Cauca. Therefore, the progress is calculated from the total project cost of COP 847,121,820.

| | | | FY22 – Y3 | | | | | | FY23 – Y4 | | | | | | LOP | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Nº. | INDICATOR | BASELINE | FY2022 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY22 INITIAL TARGET | FY22 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY2022 SMVC TARGET | FY2023 INITIAL TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 INITIAL TARGET | FY23 SMVC TARGET | Q1 FY23 ACTUAL REPORT | ACCUMULATED AND % ADVANCE IN FY23 SMVC TARGET | LOP TOTAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS INITIAL TARGET | ACCUMULATED AND % PROGRESS SMVC TARGET | LOP ACTUAL AND % PROGRESS |
| XI | Value of USAID investments linked to leveraged funds ³⁶ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | COP 545,380,187 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | COP 545,380,187 |
| LFP-11 | Number of MLOs (Municipal Land Offices) with rural information centers established and working under models proposed (Custom) | BL ³⁷ | 7 | NA | 17 (243%) ³⁸ | I | 3 | 6 (600%) | NA | NA | NA | 0 | I | NA | 24 | 27 (117%) | 7 (700%) | 34 (142%) |
| EG.10.4-4 | Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered. ³⁹ | 34% | 50% | NA | 0% ⁴⁰ | 50% | NA | NA | 50% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 50% | 0% | NA | 0% |
| LFP-13 | Number of information systems in operation and managing land and rural development information (Custom) | 0 | 7 | NA | 5 (71%) | I | 3 | 6 (600%) | I | NA | NA | 0 | I | NA | 36 | 29 (83%) | 7 (700%) | 36 (100%) |
| LFP-14 | Number of public-private partnerships formed or strengthened as a result of USG assistance (Custom) | 0 | I | I | I (100%) | I | I | I (100%) | 8 | I | I (13%) | I | NA | 0% | 27 | 13 (52%) | I (50%) | 14 (52%) |
| LFP-15 | Change in the value of smallholder sales generated with USG assistance (Custom) | (5%) ⁴¹ | 6% | NA | NA | 6% | NA | NA | 6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 24% | 0% | NA | 0% |

³⁶ Direct contribution to USAID Colombia Mission Indicator XI.

³⁷ LFP assessed the status of MLO areas, to strengthen these local instances to increase the governance of land and maintenance of the land market transactions.

³⁸ LFP reached the goal of the indicator early at the close of FY2022. During the remaining life of the Program, the Activity will focus on the sustainability of the MLOs already created. Also, LFP will test the pilot of the Regional Land Offices as a model to be led by the Governorates.

³⁹ Direct contribution to Standard Indicator EG.10.4-4.

⁴⁰ The baseline for indicator EG.10.4-4 with national representativeness and a margin of error of 5% has been calculated in FY2022, with a reference value of 34.26%.

In the coming quarters, the Activity will conduct the second measurement to determine the change in citizens' perception of MLOs.

⁴¹ The baseline was updated for Q4FY2022. It includes sales for 2020 for the producer associations that are part of the PPPs of Cacao in Sur de Tolima and Yam in Montes de María. It will continue to be updated once LFP establishes the baseline for the other PPPs created or strengthened. During the next quarters, the Program will continue to monitor sales to determine sales changes.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Land For Prosperity

