



COLOMBIA LAND AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT
OCTOBER 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2018



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Cover photo: Cacao farmers in Tolima construct a low-cost water-harvesting tank that will help them ensure that their crops survive during times of drought. They learned this technique through field schools as part of an LRDP-led public-private partnership.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMEP	Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
DAICMA	Dirección para la Acción Integral contra Minas Antipersonal (Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines)
GAP	Good agricultural practices
GOC	Government of Colombia
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute)
INCODER	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (Colombian Institute for Rural Development)
INCORA	Instituto Colombiano para la Reforma Agraria (Colombian National Institute of Agrarian Reform)
LRDP	Land and Rural Development Program
LRU	Unidad de Restitución de Tierras (Land Restitution Unit)
MARD	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
MinTic	Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications)
PPP	Public-private partnership
RTDAF	Registro de Tierras Despojadas y Abandonadas Forzosamente (Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands)
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (National Learning Service)
SNR	Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro (Superintendence of Notary and Registry)
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	US government

Executive Summary

CONTEXT

In June, the Duque administration took office, which has meant a great deal of uncertainty in terms of the direction that land and rural development issues will take in Colombia. Thus far, the administration’s strategy seems to approach land as but one of many public goods within a wider rural development agenda. Indeed, President Duque and his team talk of “stabilization of the countryside” (*estabilización de los territorios*), which avoids an emphasis on post-conflict and on land issues as a key driver of conflict.

For USAID’s Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP), the government transition has posed challenges because, on the one hand, key positions within our counterpart agencies have yet to be filled and, on the other, those individuals who have taken office seem to have a different vision of rural development priorities. For example, the new minister of agriculture and rural development has focused much of his attention to date on large value chains (such as palm oil and rice) and on trade-related issues, as opposed to the development needs of low-income rural communities. In this regard, we have been liaising with the vice minister of rural development in the hopes of securing a champion for the program’s work who can bring visibility to our results and methodologies and help ensure their uptake by the new administration.

With regard to another main counterpart, the National Land Agency, a new director has been appointed, but many of the key positions within the agency remain unfilled, which is of great concern in terms of our massive formalization pilot in Ovejas (Sucre). With just a few months left before LRDP comes to a close and much to do in Ovejas in order to deliver property titles to residents, we are concerned that the agency’s slow transition will become a significant barrier to



The massive formalization pilot in Ovejas represents one of the Colombian government’s best hopes for achieving the ambitious formalization targets set out in the peace accord.

maintaining the pilot’s schedule. The success of this pilot depends on the adoption of a massive, or large-scale, approach to titling—and whereas we are embracing such an approach in our field work, the National Land Agency does not seem to be making the necessary preparations (such as hiring bigger teams and using different processing tactics) in order to maintain the same rhythm. This runs the risk of us delivering the required information to the National Land Agency and then having this information stagnate on the desks of agency staff, causing the promise of property titles for Ovejas residents to become a distant dream.

In this light—and since we have been unable to meet personally with the agency’s new director—we will work to make the pilot a priority within the Office of the Presidency and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) so that they can instruct the agency to do its part to complete the pilot as scheduled. This is to the benefit of the entire government of Colombia

(GOC), for completing the pilot as originally planned will allow the National Land Agency and the administration as a whole to claim impressive titling results within just a few months as part of an innovative and first-of-its-kind effort.

In terms of land restitution, a new director of the Land Restitution Unit (LRU) has yet to be appointed, and the country's restitution policy seems to be in danger. For one, the LRU recently issued a decree indicating that the restitution process is "closing" in certain regions of the country, which prohibits victims in these regions from coming forward in the future with new restitution claims. This goes against the spirit of the Victims Law, which is supposed to make the restitution process available to all until 2021. Second, a draft bill is being prepared for Congress that threatens to make the restitution process more onerous by, among other things, increasing the burden of proof for victims. In this regard, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation is gathering signatures for a petition that expresses the international community's disapproval of these new changes, which deprive victims of their rights.

One of our strategies in the face of these challenges is to find ways for national-level entities to recognize the value of our local- and regional-level work, where important advances are being made to improve the livelihoods and well-being of rural families. For example, we have made inroads with the new vice minister of infrastructure with regard to our work on tertiary road studies and inventories, which help ensure that rural residents have more and better access to markets, public services, and other development opportunities. As a result, the ministry has promised to help secure financing for the El Castillo – Lejanías tertiary road whose design we supported in the department of Meta, as well as a tertiary road in Ataco (Tolima) whose construction has been ordered as part of a restitution ruling. Over the remaining months of the program, we will continue to pursue strategies such as these in order to show the new administration the critical headway that mayors' and governors' offices are making in responding to their communities' needs.

KEY ADVANCES

LRDP made notable advances during year 5 to accelerate the land restitution process, enhance the planning and resource capacity of local governments, create information technology systems that improve the speed and efficiency of land-related services, implement the country's first massive land formalization exercise, and mobilize public-private partnerships (PPPs) that are supported by local governments. These integrated achievements contribute to increased state presence, citizen security, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected regions. Key highlights include the following:

- **Digitization of property registration files and cadastral files complete.** We completed our ambitious digitization activities for the Superintendence of Notary and Registry (SNR) and the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute (IGAC), representing the digitization of 5.4 million paper-based files for these entities. For IGAC, we digitized 2.9 million cadastral files, which not only streamlined restitution and formalization processes but also helped the GOC comply with the first point of the peace accords through the provision of secure land tenure to rural citizens. For the SNR, we digitized 2.4 million property registration files, which form the backbone of the country's land-related processes, as they indicate a property's location, type, and transaction history. By making paper-based files available electronically, we are playing an important role in increasing the transparency and security of land data, as well as supporting

restitution and formalization processes aimed at fulfilling victims' and campesinos' property rights.

- **Parcel sweep moving ahead in Ovejas formalization pilot.** This high-stakes and politically important pilot for the Colombian government faced several unexpected obstacles during the year that we successfully managed to overcome in collaboration with government counterparts. Despite these challenges, we successfully completed the pilot's preparation, training, and technical-legal diagnosis phases, and then commenced the most substantive portion of the activity, which is the parcel sweep phase; by the end of September, we had completed 4,442 topographic surveys. This pilot represents the government of Colombia's best hope for meeting one of the goals set in its peace accord, which seeks to title 7 million hectares to rural families, since it promises to offer critical reductions in the cost and time required for land formalization.
- **Ethnic restitution cases advance to key milestone.** Five different restitution claims—three on behalf of the indigenous Yukpa people in Cesar and two on behalf of the indigenous Sikuani in Meta—that we supported were entered into the Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands (RTDAF) by the LRU. This is an important step in the restitution process whereby the case files are officially approved by the LRU and then submitted to restitution judges for a final ruling. For indigenous communities in particular, it is a significant milestone indicating the completion of the long and arduous evidence-gathering phase. If ruled in the communities' favor, the cases stand to return nearly 2,000 hectares of land to indigenous communities, thus ensuring their physical and cultural survival.
- **Uptake of PPP methodology by Rural Development Agency.** The Rural Development Agency officially adopted our innovative PPP methodology as part of its "Model for the Care and Provision of Services in Support of Commercialization." This methodology—which we have implemented in the cacao, coffee, milk, and plantain value chains, among others—stands out for its emphasis on public-sector participation (which encourages long-term sustainability), its incorporation of farmers who are victims of the armed conflict, and its linking of producers' associations to markets. The agency's uptake of the methodology represents a major achievement for the program in terms of our efforts to strengthen the GOC's capacity to respond to the rural development needs of conflict-affected communities and to ensure more effective public investments.



Introduction and Background

LRDP began in July 2013 and is a five-year task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights Indefinite Quantity Contract. In March 2018, LRDP was granted an extension for another several months, from July 2018 through March 2019. The program assists the GOC in improving its ability to resolve the many complicated land issues that have plagued the country for years and that must be resolved to achieve a lasting peace.

Our four integrated objectives also form the program's structural components:

1. Improved capacity of the GOC at the regional and national levels to restitute lands to victims of conflict (Restitution Component).
2. Improved capacity of regional and national GOC institutions to formalize rural property rights and to allocate public lands (*baldíos*) (Formalization Component).
3. Improved capacity of regional and national government entities to mobilize and execute public resources for rural public goods (Rural Development Component).
4. Improved information available and efficiently used to deliver land rights services (Information Sharing and Management Component).

After four years of intense negotiations in Havana, Cuba, between the GOC and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, both parties signed a peace accord in the final months of 2016 with the intent of ending more than 50 years of civil war. Although several controversies swirled around the final terms of the agreement, they did not center on the agreement's commitments to strengthen land tenure security and rural livelihoods, giving the program significant latitude to continue collaborating with the GOC to facilitate restitution, strengthen smallholder land rights, and mobilize the provision of public goods and services in historically neglected rural areas—and thereby create the conditions for sustaining peace. Our results are achieved through the following approaches:

- Adapting to an ever-changing sociopolitical environment to effectively engage new government institutions and new local government authorities.
- Defining and promoting the adoption of international best practices for implementing quick, efficient, scalable land formalization activities to ensure that citizens have secure land tenure on paper and in practice.
- Developing methods for protecting land from being irregularly acquired and for identifying abandoned, illegally adjudicated, or stolen land, so as to create a reserve of land that can be provided to victims of conflict.
- Accelerating the processing of restitution claims, ensuring that the interests of good-faith secondary occupants are protected, and ensuring that local governments are equipped to comply with restitution rulings.
- Identifying and tackling constraints to efficiently move national-level government funding into rural areas to increase access of rural communities to public goods, services, and markets.
- Identifying and proposing solutions to specific land tenure access problems faced by women and ethnic minorities.

- Partnering across government institutions in the design, establishment, and maintenance of land-related knowledge management systems that will allow all public agencies to share information in real time, reducing the time associated with land-related transactions.
- Strengthening coordination among USAID implementing partners in the regions where we work to maximize efficiencies and reduce the duplication of efforts.



In Tolima, an LRDP-supported public-private partnership in the coffee value chain incentivizes farmers to produce high-quality coffee apt for international markets.

Project Activities

COMPONENT 1: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF THE GOC AT THE REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS TO RESTITUTE LAND TO VICTIMS OF CONFLICT

Ethnic restitution cases in Cesar and Meta. Increasing the number of families benefiting from ethnic restitution cases is an important LRU and LRDP objective. Throughout year 5, we continued to help the LRU prepare “characterization studies” for indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities—a key piece of evidentiary material that must be completed before an ethnic restitution case can proceed to a judge. A well-done study significantly increases the chances that these communities will have their land rights restored.

- *Guacoche (Cesar).* We supported the Guacoche case with the delivery of the final version of the characterization study, as well as a draft of the case’s legal complaint, which will facilitate the legwork required by the LRU to submit the case to restitution judges. The case is expected to be filed after the LRU organizes a community assembly to address a pending conflict with non-Afro residents in the territory in question (specifically with an indigenous community). If ruled in the Guacoche community’s favor, the case is expected to return 1,432 hectares to 255 families.
- *Yukpa (Cesar).* In June, the LRU entered three ethnic restitution cases pertaining to the indigenous Yukpa people in La Paz into the RTDAF. With this important step, the cases are now ready for review by restitution judges. We supported the preparation of these case files in 2016 through the development of characterization studies and a draft of the legal complaints. If ruled in the communities’ favor, the cases stand to return 1,129 hectares of land to 155 indigenous families.
- *Sikuani (Meta).* In July, two more restitution cases supported by LRDP were entered into the RTDAF. These cases, which center on the Sikuani community from Puerto Gaitán, stand to benefit 692 indigenous families. In a letter thanking LRDP for its support in this case, LRU’s regional director for Meta noted that the country’s armed conflict “endangered the physical and cultural survival of the Sikuani people, especially in light of their special vulnerability as a semi-nomadic group that depends on the resources of Meta’s fragile ecosystems,” underscoring the importance of protecting this community’s collective land rights.



The Sikuani community in Puerto Gaitán (Meta) seeks to regain access to ancestral territory.

Direct support for restitution. We continued to provide direct assistance to the LRU in moving cases through the restitution process, both through case support during the administrative and judicial phases and by securing legal representation for secondary occupants. In total, we supported 1,574 cases this year. Of these, 283 relate to powers of attorney for secondary occupants.

In this vein, we also concluded our work with the Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ), whom we had hired to help resolve 35 complex restitution cases in Cesar, Meta, and Montes de María. This activity laid an important foundation for coordination between the CCJ and the LRU to work together to resolve bottlenecks, such as those relating to secondary occupants and issues in the post-ruling stage. In particular, the CCJ developed a litigation strategy for restitution cases and offered several recommendations, including the following:

- Collective cases (as opposed to individual claims) offer a useful vehicle for saving time in litigation and ensuring a more congruent and comprehensive approach in restitution rulings.
- A differentiated approach is necessary to ensure that women become titleholders of the land to which they contribute.
- Secondary occupants should continue to be a focus of the restitution process, and it is important to integrate the interests of vulnerable secondary occupants into restitution claims so that their rights can be recognized.
- In cases that have third-party opponents (such as mining companies), it is important to respect the right of due process so that the cases are not later declared null by judges. It is also important to accompany victims during conciliation meetings with opponents.
- Restitution claims should incorporate human rights and environmental approaches in order to ensure comprehensive reparations for victims, as well as environmental justice. In addition, the presence of environmental impacts on a particular land parcel should not constitute grounds for denying victims their right to restitution. In this regard, it is important to keep in mind that environmental protection measures do not cancel out the right to property but rather merely require that the land in question be used for environmentally suitable activities.
- “Decongestion chambers”—temporary judicial chambers established to help resolve lags in the restitution process—should exist for longer periods of time in order to adequately finalize legal proceedings.

ELADIO ARIZA UPDATE

This year, restitution judges issued precautionary measures on behalf of the Eladio Ariza Afro-Colombian community in Bolívar, ordering the National Land Agency to formally delimit the community’s territory to prevent further infringements to their territorial rights. Shortly thereafter, the National Land Agency took the first step in compliance by conducting an on-site visit to the territory.

This emblematic restitution case stands to recover 1,800 hectares to the Eladio Ariza Community Council, an Afro-Colombian community from Colombia’s Caribbean coast that lost much of its ancestral territory during the country’s armed conflict. In the early years of the program, we assisted the community and the LRU with substantiating and preparing the community’s restitution claim. After several procedural setbacks, the LRU resubmitted the case to restitution judges in September 2017, where it now awaits a final ruling.

Supporting the post-ruling phase. This year, much of our restitution work focused on supporting the post-ruling phase in order to ensure that restitution beneficiaries can effectively enjoy their rights to land, housing, and sustainable livelihoods, among others.

One aspect of this effort involved the formulation of projects aimed at guaranteeing restitution beneficiaries' collective enjoyment of their rights. In El Dorado (Meta), we helped the municipality formulate a productive project for coffee cultivation for 11 restituted families. In Ataco (Tolima), we formulated a water-harvesting and hog-raising project for 109 restitution beneficiaries and a project aimed at improving a road that connects 600 restituted families with the urban center of Ataco. Finally, in San Diego (Cesar), we formulated a proposal for a sheep-raising project supporting 57 women (28 victims of the conflict and 29 beneficiaries of the Toco ruling). These proposals have been submitted to relevant institutions at the national, regional, and municipal level, where they currently await financing. Importantly, in all three regions, we are exploring the possibility, together with the LRU, of linking these restitution beneficiaries with LRDP-supported PPPs, as well as designing a roadmap that assists the LRU in making such linkages in the future.

Another facet of this effort focused on the development of local-level electronic information systems that facilitate compliance with restitution rulings. Whereas the first two phases of the land restitution process (the administrative phase and the judicial phase) are each led by one actor (the LRU and restitution judges, respectively), the post-ruling phase, which focuses on compliance, involves a host of entities and no clear pathway on how to proceed. In just one ruling, restitution judges can order dozens of actions by just as many entities, from issues regarding health to education to infrastructure. To facilitate the realization of victims' rights, we developed an electronic information system that assists governors' and mayors' offices in interpreting and carrying out the orders of restitution judges. It allows entities to systematize restitution orders according to the department or branch responsible for fulfilling them, to monitor their compliance, and to generate electronic reports on their level of compliance for oversight authorities. Thus far, the system has been rolled out for the departmental governments of Meta and Tolima and the municipal governments of Ataco (Tolima) and Puerto Gaitán (Meta), where it is facilitating compliance with 818 restitution rulings. In the coming months, we plan to install the system in additional municipalities, including El Castillo (Meta) and El Carmen de Bolívar and Ovejas (Montes de María).

Assisting the National Land Agency in formalizing land for restitution beneficiaries. We continued to support the National Land Agency with the resolution of formalization orders issued by restitution judges, specifically by designing a methodology to help the agency address restitution-related orders more efficiently. With the implementation of this methodology, the agency was able to issue 82 land titles this year for the beneficiaries of complex restitution cases, including in Montes de María and Tolima. This methodology is important in light of the fact that land titling is the step that triggers fulfillment of other orders from restitution judges, such as those relating to productive projects and housing.

Analysis of gender focus in restitution rulings and implementation. We officially concluded this activity, which consisted of two parts: (1) an analysis of 51 restitution rulings that sought to gauge the presence or absence of a gender focus, as well as the level of implementation of this focus among the GOC entities responsible for fulfilling restitution-related court orders, and (2) the construction of institutional action plans for compliance with restitution measures directed to women, specifically with regard to their rights to housing and psychosocial health.

This year, we finished the second phase of the analysis. We worked with land subcommittees in Cesar and Montes de María, as well as with entities responsible for complying with housing- and health-related orders, such as the Victims Unit, Ministry of Housing, and Ministry of Health, to design proposals and action plans for adjusting interinstitutional processes aimed at better complying with court orders from a gender perspective. At the end of the activity, we organized a national-level event to share the results with a wide range of government partners responsible for implementing restitution orders.

We also distributed two educational booklets to key stakeholders (including the National Land Agency, the LRU, the Rural Women's Directorate of MARD, and others) that provide easy-to-follow guidance on how to incorporate a gender approach into their work. The materials were well received by the entities.

Evidentiary guide for restitution. This year, we completed a three-part evidentiary guide that the LRU had asked us to develop in order to facilitate the analysis of restitution cases in the administrative phase. This guide adds value to the restitution process by standardizing the elements that must be considered at each step of the administrative phase in order for the LRU to make consistent and evidence-based decisions on the merits of restitution claims (namely, whether to include claims in the RTDAF). After completing the guide, we organized a training for the LRU's regional-level staff on how to use it.

Communications publication on institutional memory for LRU. With the aim of communicating its main achievements and lessons learned to the Duque administration, the LRU developed a two-volume set consisting of a text publication and a photography book. For the text publication, we helped prepare the chapter on the role of international development organizations, including USAID, in land restitution. We also financed its layout and printing. The LRU launched the two volumes in July during the International Congress of Land Restitution.

Collaboration with Justice for Sustainable Peace. We facilitated collaboration among the LRU, the Superior Judicial Council, and the USAID program Justice for Sustainable Peace in order to ensure the sustainability of two electronic information systems previously developed by LRDP for the Superior Judicial Council. These systems make the restitution process more agile and transparent: the first system assigns restitution cases to judges without revealing who the judge is, which helps prevent bribes and other forms of corruption from interfering in the judicial process, while the second system acts as a clearinghouse for restitution orders by sending alerts directly to the public entities responsible for fulfilling each order. Justice for Sustainable Peace is supporting the training of Superior Judicial Council staff in the use of these systems, as well as in the digitization of orders into the latter system. Facilitating the judicial phase of the restitution process is critical now that the LRU has completed the bulk of the administrative phase and cases are now reaching judges' desks at an increased rate.

Another area in which we collaborated with Justice for Sustainable Peace relates to cross-checking information on the status of the National Land Agency's compliance with restitution orders and assisting the agency with fulfilling its compliance where needed.

COMPONENT 2: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL GOC ENTITIES TO FORMALIZE RURAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND TO ALLOCATE PUBLIC LANDS (*BALDÍOS*)

Massive formalization pilot in Ovejas. The Ovejas pilot merges systematic land formalization with the collection of information to inform the creation of the multipurpose cadaster and has had to conform to a new law (Decree 902) governing land titling and laying out rigorous new standards for cadastral updating. This year, we completed the preparation, training, and technical-legal diagnosis phases, and we began the parcel sweep phase.

Parcel sweeps—which were the main focus throughout the year—are an intensive endeavor involving topographic surveys, legal analyses, and social accompaniment; in addition, some cases require the use of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms to help families agree on the ownership of a particular parcel. With this phase in full swing, we are pleased to report that (1) our information systems are working efficiently and we are making the necessary adjustments as required throughout the process; (2) the alternative conflict resolution mechanisms have been successful in helping residents overcome disputes with their neighbors; and (3) the community as a whole appears enthusiastic about the pilot and the promise of secure tenure. Moreover, we strengthened the social component of the parcel sweep in order to foster a greater level of trust among the community. For example, community promoters now have an expanded role in which they actually take part in the parcel sweeps, which was not part of the original design. This enhanced involvement has been key in ensuring the community’s receptivity to the activity.

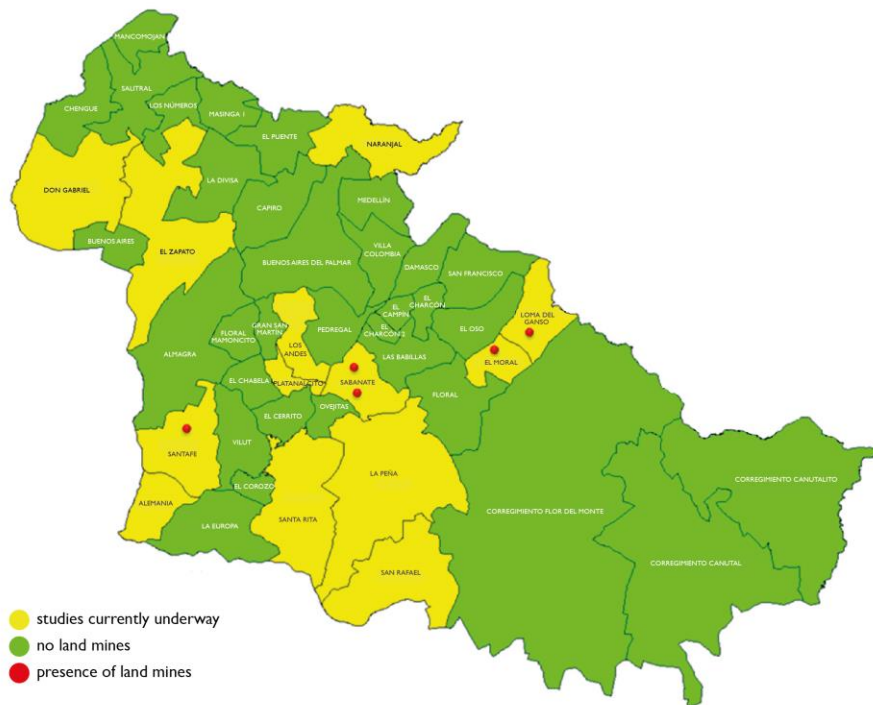
Table 1 outlines our parcel sweep progress during the year. We are on schedule to complete the parcel sweep phase by the end of October 2018 and to upload all relevant information to the National Land Agency’s information system by the end of November 2018.

TABLE 1 – PARCEL SWEEP PROGRESS

Town (<i>corregimiento</i>)	Topographic surveys		Judicial visits		Social accompaniment cases	Cases resolved through alternative conflict resolution mechanisms
	Populated areas	Remote rural areas	Populated areas	Remote rural areas		
Canutalito	315	114	315	87	16	2
Canutal	402	358	403	335	46	4
Flor del Monte	521	292	463	384	38	2
San Rafael	330	248	281	0	40	3
La Peña	334	114	299	0	22	0
El Floral	20	142	167	52	0	0
Chengue	68	30	319	0	0	0
Don Gabriel	311	157	30	0	0	0
Salitral	109	45	19	0	0	0
Pijiguay	184	210	82	0	0	0
Almagra	37	101	51	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,631	1,811	2,429	858	162	11

Significant advances were also made in the nontechnical studies required to determine the area’s safety with regard to land mines. These studies, conducted by Colombia’s marines, became necessary after the Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines

(DAICMA) increased Ovejas’s classification to level 2, which indicates an intermediate risk for presence of land mines. We played a key coordination role with the marines in order to ensure that this activity was a priority for them. This year, 33 of Ovejas’s 46 towns were declared mine free; 4 were found to contain land mines; and 9 still need to be assessed (see map 1).



MAP 1 – LAND MINE PRESENCE IN OVEJAS

With a politically important and high-stakes interagency effort such as this one, it is natural for legal and operational obstacles to arise during the course of implementation. This year, we successfully surmounted several such barriers, including the following:

- *Redesign of the pilot in the face of important legal reforms*, namely Decree 902 of 2017 and Resolution 740 of 2017, both issued by the National Land Agency, which seek to establish a unified procedure for land formalization and to provide operational guidelines for land use management plans, respectively. These reforms required us to rework the pilot’s methodology, personnel, and field work structure.
- *Lifting of advisory alerts issued by the LRU*. Without this action, the National Land Agency would not agree to issue titles for *baldíos* in Ovejas.
- *Revamping of pilot’s technical standards* (specifically concerning the precision of topographical measurements) in order to meet the objectives laid out by IGAC with regard to the country’s multipurpose cadaster.
- *Adjustments to the pilot’s product-validation framework*, which switched from an independent group of validators to various validation groups within relevant entities (National Land Agency validates legal information; IGAC validates cadastral information; National Planning Department validates methodological information for multipurpose cadaster).

- *Adaptation of pilot's information-gathering system* to LADM Colombia (the Land Administration Domain Model, as designed to meet the requirements of Colombian law).
- *Design and implementation of a digital application* that records information collected in the field and uploads it to the National Land Agency's integrated land system, allowing immediate access by agency staff.
- *Coordination with the mayor's office of Ovejas and the Ministry of Housing* regarding the municipality's Territorial Management Scheme, to agree on an interpretation of the *baldíos* in "populated areas" (*centros poblados*). The mayor's office issued a notice with guidelines stating that such *baldíos* should be treated as rural (as opposed to urban), thus requiring their formalization by the National Land Agency instead of the municipal government.
- *Implementation of mixed methodology for parcel measurement*. In order to guarantee the pilot's replicability, particularly in terms of cost and efficiency, we proposed a mix of topographical measurements and photo interpretation. This new methodology is being used for restituted parcels, for parcels that are particularly difficult to measure, and for parcels that already have property titles.

These obstacles have offered lessons learned that we have documented in great technical detail and will share with the GOC and other key counterparts as part of our dissemination strategy for the pilot. This strategy will also include an analysis of cost and time reductions. We are organizing a series of workshops for November and December 2018 with key stakeholders (including the GOC, the international cooperation community, and academia) with the ultimate goal of informing the methodology's replication in other regions of the country.

Nonetheless, several additional challenges have emerged in recent months that require attention:

- *Compliance with pilot's projected time frame*. Once a parcel sweep is completed for a given *corregimiento*, there are nine remaining steps—as required by Decree 902—that must be completed before residents can receive their land titles. According to the time frame that relevant entities agreed on for this phase of the pilot, these ten steps should be completed within a 44-day span. However, this is currently not the case: LRDP's pilot team is reaching step 3, which consists of delivering parcel sweep information to the National Land Agency, but the agency has been slow to move forward with the following steps that fall within its realm of responsibility. Meeting this challenge requires the adoption of a "massive" titling approach as opposed to the usual "on-demand" procedures that the National Land Agency has utilized. This means assigning additional personnel and prioritizing the pilot within the agency's technical units, among other operational decisions.
- *Baldíos in gas-exploitation area*. Currently, the 480 *baldíos* of Canutal are non-adjudicable because they fall within the radius of a resource extraction permit held by Hocol, a private gas company. In order to deliver these lands to campesinos, the National Land Agency must



A member of the pilot team in Ovejas takes measurements as part of the parcel sweep process.

utilize the “use contract” mechanism established in Decree 902. However, to date, the agency has not created the document needed for the basis of this use contract.

- *Parcels registered under INCORA.* Currently, 57 parcels are registered in the name of the Colombian National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA), a long-defunct agency. In order to become adjudicable, the parcels must be transferred to the National Land Agency. Completing this task falls within the hands of the National Land Agency.

These obstacles, if not addressed, pose a risk of reducing the pilot’s scope and preventing our pilot team from accompanying the National Land Agency to the end of the titling process. If we follow the schedule recently proposed by the agency, LRDP will be able to accompany only around 1,500 tilting processes by December 21, 2018—approximately 50% of the pilot’s goal. In this light, USAID and LRDP are pursuing high-level discussions with MARD (the oversight authority for the National Land Agency) and are implementing a weekly technical committee with the National Land Agency’s technical director to follow up on the pilot’s schedule in order to ensure that the pilot remains a priority and to encourage the GOC’s swift execution of its commitments. USAID has also addressed these issues during high-level policy dialogues with the GOC and during donor meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Individualization of parcels in Meta. We continued to support the municipal government of Fuentedeoro in the design and implementation of a methodology to formalize and “individualize” six collectively owned parcels spanning 1,107 hectares. In total, we secured 130 individual property titles following the subdivision of collective properties representing nearly 800 hectares. As a result, the families living on these lands now have greater legal security over the lands on which they live and work—something they had been seeking for the last 20 years to no avail.

We also finalized and delivered the individualization methodology to the National Land Agency, which expressed interest in incorporating it into its work plan. The methodology offers an important solution to the problems generated by “joint and pro indiviso” adjudications performed by the now-defunct INCORA and Colombian Institute for Rural Development (INCODER). Such adjudications affect an estimated 190,000 hectares throughout Colombia. Finally, we began developing a booklet for mayors’ offices that will provide guidance on how they can help citizens individualize collectively owned parcels.

Pilot in Meta to register *baldíos* in the name of the nation. This year, we piloted a methodology—based on a set of 334 *baldíos* in Meta that were identified by the National Land Agency—to register *baldíos* in the name of the nation. The final methodology, which we officially delivered to the agency in September, gives the government a valuable tool for protecting these lands from acquisition through irregular processes and for constructing a database of secure and known properties that can be drawn on to supply the Land Fund, a feature of the peace accord that seeks to contribute to a more equitable agrarian structure in Colombia.

As part of the pilot’s implementation, we completed the case files for 243 parcels, after which point the National Land Agency signed resolutions for each parcel.¹ These parcels, which will provide 84,922 hectares of land to the Land Fund, draw on detailed legal and cadastral information provided by the SNR and IGAC with our support. With the issuing of these resolutions, the parcels require only a few more procedural steps before they can be titled and registered in the name of the nation.

¹ This corresponds to step 7 as outlined in indicator 2.1.1. See Annex A for more information.

For the remaining 84 parcels, information is required from additional sources besides the SNR and IGAC (such as mayors' offices, national parks, and the Ethnic Directorate of the National Land Agency). The National Land Agency is now liaising with these entities to encourage the timely delivery of this information in order to proceed with the titling process.

Municipal land offices. Building on our previous success in creating and strengthening municipal land offices in Ovejas (Sucre) and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca)—which have proven instrumental in generating secure land titles to both private and public urban lands and promoting local leadership and empowerment of mayors' offices in land governance—we supported the rollout of additional offices in several municipalities where strong political will exists to sustain these offices' work beyond the life of LRDP. Such offices were created with our support in El Castillo and Puerto López (Meta); Ataco (Tolima); and San Jacinto (Bolívar).

Importantly, the offices of El Castillo and San Jacinto were established alongside complementary municipal legislation promoting women's land rights. These legal instruments—designed with LRDP's support and tailored to the unique needs of each municipality in accordance with its development plan—outline gender-focused measures to eradicate discrimination and ensure land rights for women, including by recognizing women's role in the “care economy” as a basis for land ownership.

Santander de Quilichao (Cauca), where we supported the creation of a municipal land office in 2017, was the first LRDP municipality to issue such a decree, which it enacted in December. Thus, in total, three LRDP-supported municipal land offices draw on an explicit legal framework promoting a gender-based approach to formalization.



The municipal land office of Ovejas (Sucre) is making important headway in titling urban properties for residents.

Meanwhile, municipal land offices that were created in previous years continued to make progress in urban land titling. This year, the land office of Ovejas issued 128 land titles, and the office of Santander de Quilichao issued two titles.² To date, LRDP-supported municipal land offices have issued 429 titles.

Building local capacity in land formalization. Together with the National Land Agency, we launched a guidebook and a series of workshops on the formalization of land parcels for local administrators. The National Land Agency provided the teachers to lead the sessions, which sought to improve mayors' and other public servants' understanding of formalization processes for public lands and the steps to preparing and submitting correct documentation to the National Land Agency. We held one workshop per region (Cauca, Cesar, Meta, Montes de María, and Tolima) that included staff from the mayors' offices of all 57 of our target municipalities.

Titling of parcels where public entities operate. Across our regions, we are supporting the National Land Agency and mayors' offices in formalizing parcels where public entities (such as

² It is important to point out that we no longer work in Cauca, meaning that these 56 land titles do not contribute to our indicators. At the same time, these titles are evidence of the sustainability of LRDP's interventions.

schools and health clinics) currently operate. (If these entities are located on rural *baldíos*, they must be titled by the National Land Agency, whereas if they are located on urban *baldíos* or private parcels, they are titled by municipal governments.) Titling and registering these properties allows municipal administrations to mobilize public resources in order to make improvements in infrastructure and the quality of service provision. This year, we supported the issuing of 159 titles for such parcels (81 by the National Land Agency and 78 by municipal governments) in the program's five regions, bringing our life-of-project total to 349 such parcels.

Formalization of private parcels in Chaparral (Tolima). We have been supporting the National Land Agency in meeting its goal of formalizing 300 private land parcels in the village of Calarma (in the municipality of Chaparral). Depending on their legal origin, these parcels must go through either a notarial process or a judicial process in order to be formalized. Unlike the traditional demand-driven method, this formalization approach is promoted and facilitated by the government, and it provides a cost analysis for the formalization of private parcels in Southern Tolima. This year, we supported the formalization of 35 parcels, of which 21 include a woman titleholder. Many of the titleholders of these parcels are also linked to our coffee PPP in Tolima.

Activities with IGAC. In December, USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IGAC outlining the delivery of key land information, including satellite imagery, for our 57 target municipalities. In return, IGAC has committed to partnering with local governments to use the information to improve municipal work plans and land use policies. In addition, we formally handed over to IGAC the Continuously Operating Reference Station purchased by the program and located in Ovejas. Managed by the National Geodetic Survey, this station is the most modern of its kind in Colombia and is anticipated to have a major impact on the country's topographic survey capabilities well beyond Ovejas.

COMPONENT 3: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO MOBILIZE AND EXECUTE PUBLIC RESOURCES FOR RURAL PUBLIC GOODS THAT MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS AND MARKET REQUIREMENTS

Uptake of PPP methodology by Rural Development Agency. Since May, we have been working with the Rural Development Agency to facilitate the entity's official adoption of our innovative PPP methodology. This methodology—which we have implemented in the cacao, coffee, milk, and plantain value chains, among others—stands out for its emphasis on public-sector participation (which encourages long-term sustainability), its incorporation of farmers who are victims of the armed conflict, and its linking of producers' associations to markets. The agency will implement this methodology as part of its "Model for the Care and Provision of Services in Support of Commercialization," representing a major achievement for the program in terms of our efforts to strengthen the GOC's capacity to respond to the rural



Colombia's Rural Development Agency, headed by Juan Pablo Díaz Granados (pictured here) has officially adopted LRDP's innovative methodology for public-private partnerships.

development needs of conflict-affected communities and to ensure more effective public investments.

As part of this effort, we helped the Rural Development Agency design an institutional booklet outlining the methodology in detail. In August, we officially handed over the methodology to the agency during a launch event that included the participation of Minister of Agriculture Andrés Valencia, Vice Minister of Rural Development Javier Pérez, USAID Mission Director Larry Sacks, and other key stakeholders.

Creation of new PPPs. This year, we facilitated the signing of five new PPPs: plantain, lulo, tree tomato, and blackberry in Cauca, and plantain in Meta. This brings our cumulative total to 15 PPPs, which link 8,319 producer households (including 118 associations), strengthen 11 value chains, and include COP105,017,550,000 (US\$42 million) in commitments (37% private and 63% public).

In Cauca, the cumulative value of these four partnerships is over COP2,361 million (US\$843,000), of which over 94% comes from the public sector, and they stand to benefit 172 families. The largest of the three, the blackberry PPP, is valued at approximately COP1,566 million (US\$626,000) and directly benefits three agriculture production and food processing organizations in Caldono and Toribío, including local juice enterprises Ñxuspa and Fxize, through technical assistance as well as new market channels.

The lulo and tree tomato PPPs—a combined value of more than COP633 million (US\$253,000)—benefit farmers in Jambaló, where the local administration is committing COP417 million (US\$166,000) to the partnership. Fifty-six families will directly benefit from the partnership. Cauca-based social welfare fund Comfandi—which already entered into a purchase agreement with Jambaló producers early on in the partnership formation—is the main sales channel.



A new public-private partnership in the plantain value chain in Meta seeks to strengthen producers' associations with new business models.

The plantain PPP is valued at COP162 million (US\$64,000) and directly benefits 32 families in Miranda. The local administration has committed COP35 million (US\$14,000), while the National Business Association of Colombia (ANDI) has committed COP39 million (US\$16,000) to the partnership. ANDI will provide a strategic business team to work with farmers to improve both production and operations. ANDI is also participating in the lulo and tree tomato PPPs. We worked with USAID's Producers to Market Alliance project (which is scheduled to operate until 2022) to ensure sustainability of the partnerships.

In Meta, the plantain PPP is valued at COP588 million (US\$235,000) and includes 13

producers' associations—including a women-led association—that represent 108 farmers. Colistos is the PPP's commercial partner. The PPP seeks to increase the quality of plantain crops through improved technologies; strengthen the producers' associations with new business models; establish a plant-propagation parcel with pest-free seedlings; and certify ten farms in good agricultural practices (GAP).

Over the past six months, in light of the PPP's aim to generate new business models in which client diversification and new markets are key, we helped organize business tours and roundtables with new commercial allies such as Grupo Éxito, Cencosud, Frutimax, and Banacol in order to encourage their participation in the PPP.

We also performed an environmental audit of the farms belonging both to this PPP and to MARD's productive alliances program. The audit revealed the need to continue working with local institutions to encourage systems for the proper disposal of agrochemical containers and plastic bags (which are used by plantain farmers). We are pursuing discussions with Campolimpio (a company that organizes waste collection for agricultural containers) in order to coordinate actions in this area.

Strengthening of existing PPPs. We continued to strengthen several existing PPPs as outlined in our work plan for years 5 and 6:

- **Ñame in Montes de María.** With LRDP's support, the government of Bolívar collaborated with producers' associations and nonprofit Corporación PBA to launch the country's first federation of ñame producers, Fedeñame. The federation will automatically become a partner of the PPP, lead the technical roundtable, and act as an umbrella organization for at least 60 producers' associations in Bolívar and Sucre. Currently, Fedeñame, with the support of the technical roundtable, is leading the process to have the ñame value chain officially recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This will permit the creation of ñame-specific policies and will thus open up opportunities for the PPP through relevant programs, resources, and goods and services.

Important progress was made in finding sales channels for producers as well. Commercial partner CI Tropical committed to purchasing 100% of the harvest of producers in Chengue, who are also restitution beneficiaries. Commercial partners such as these, who export to the United States, Central America, and Europe, allow producers to benefit from their infrastructure and technical capacity in order to become future exporters.

In February, a technical roundtable meeting was held in El Carmen de Bolívar, where producers' associations and trade partners conducted a commercial planning exercise aimed at securing the purchase of 100% of their 2018–2019 production. In addition, partners prepared 670 hectares for cultivation and expect production to reach 10,000 tons during the 2018 harvest.

In May, as part of their PPP commitments, Corpoica, Fundación Semana, Fedeñame, and LRDP delivered 4.2 tons of improved ñame seeds to producers' associations for the establishment of 12 focal points for seed multiplication, benefitting more than 450 producers. This will contribute to strengthening the PPP's field school and the renewal of seeds in the region. To date, these associations have established training groups for farmers with technical guidance from Fedeñame.

Finally, 179 farmers were trained through various "field schools," including workshops focused on marketing, environmental management, technical aspects of production, and gender equality.

- **Yuca in Montes de María.** In February, partners held a technical roundtable meeting in Sincelejo, where producers' associations and trade partners conducted a commercial planning exercise aimed at securing the purchase of 100% of their 2018–2019 production. Also during

the roundtable, partners proposed handover of the technical secretariat from LRDP to the newly formed Yuca Federation; this handover was successfully accomplished in September.

In addition, we mobilized COP53,421,150 (US\$21,000) through the implementation of a project entitled “Technological, Innovative, Participatory, and Sustainable Improvement of the



“The most complex part for growers is finding sales channels. Almidones provides them a guaranteed purchasing price for a certain quantity. This is a win-win and allows us to sign large contracts with companies like Nutresa. We want the producers to feel like they are part of the value chain.”

— Alejandro Zuluaga, CEO of Almidones de Sucre, commercial partner in the yuca PPP

Productive and Agroindustrial System of Yuca Cultivation in Liberta in San Onofre.” This project will strengthen the productive capacities of 39 producers in San Onofre through workshops focused on technological innovations in planting and on administrative, financial, and marketing skills. We also supported the establishment of 18 hectares of industrial yuca and secured their future sale to Almidones de Sucre. Once this yuca is purchased, Almidones de Sucre processes it and sells it to larger industrial buyers, including Nutresa and Nestle, who represent 53% of Almidones de Sucre’s sales.

Lastly, the demonstration parcel established by Almidones de Sucre was harvested, resulting in 84,400 seeds. These seeds will be delivered to producers’ associations as part of the commitments outlined under the PPP, with the objective of securing a purchase agreement for the future production of this yuca.

EVIDENCE FROM THE FIELD

As each PPP advances toward its goals, farmers are seeing positive results that improve their production—and, as a result, their livelihoods and well-being. To take just a few examples:

- *Cacao PPP in Tolima*: When this partnership was first established, none of the producers had training in the technical management of cacao cultivation. Today, 180 producers are now *multiplicadores* who share their technical knowledge with other farmers within their associations.
 - *Cacao in Meta*: At the beginning, there were no cacao farms certified in good agricultural practices. Thanks to this PPP, particularly the leadership of Meta’s government and Fedecacao, seven farms now have such certificates, which opens up new channels for marketing their products.
 - *Cacao in Montes de María*: When this partnership was first established, there was a lack of institutional capacity to tackle the challenges facing the PPP. To date, 40 staff from Municipal Units for Agricultural Technical Assistance, the government of Sucre, the LRU, and Sena have been trained in relevant technical issues, allowing the PPP to efficiently overcome obstacles.
- ***Cacao in Montes de María***. In November, PPP participants elected the Red Cacaotera as the partnership’s technical secretary. The designation of a technical secretary is part of the program’s sustainability plan to assure that participants, local government officials, and private partners continue making group decisions that benefit all parties.

In addition, critical resources were mobilized for this PPP through the project “Synergistic Strengthening of Primary Links of the Specialty Cacao Value Chain,” which was presented by the Red Cacaotera. We supported the development of the project, which is valued at COP1,720 million (US\$688,000) and will directly benefit 180 cacao farming families. The project aims to strengthen productive, technological, and commercial processes in order to boost export capacity. It also seeks to increase access to financial services for local farmers, as well as farmers’ capacity in family agriculture, compliance with quality standards, and marketing.

Finally, in coordination with USAID’s Natural Wealth program, we began implementing an agroecology planning project that seeks to benefit 120 producers from the PPP in areas of conservation and sustainability, in order to protect the emblematic tropical dry forest of Montes de María. This activity will have an important impact and lessons learned for the cultivation of cacao in agroforestry schemes.

LINKING LAND BENEFICIARIES TO PPPS IN MONTES DE MARÍA AND TOLIMA

We are developing a strategy with the LRU and the National Land Agency aimed at ensuring the incorporation of restitution and formalization beneficiaries into PPPs in Montes de María and Tolima, where LRDP is supporting PPPs in the cacao, yuca, and ñame value chains.

To this end, in January we met with the LRU’s staff in charge of coordinating the entity’s productive projects for restitution beneficiaries. At the meeting, we agreed on the development of a joint strategy in Tolima (Ataco) and Montes de María (Carmen de Bolívar, Morroa, Ovejas, and María la Baja). This plan began to take shape in September, when we worked with the LRU to coordinate a meeting with 70 restituted families in Carmen de Bolívar to talk about the ñame PPP and their possible inclusion in this partnership.

In terms of formalization, we held an initial meeting with producers from the ñame and cacao PPPs in Carmen de Bolívar and San Jacinto to discuss the possibility of connecting them to land formalization opportunities provided by the National Land Agency.

In total, LRDP-supported PPPs involve the participation of 289 land beneficiaries (157 formalization beneficiaries and 132 restitution beneficiaries),



- **Milk in Meta.** Partners created a technical secretariat that includes the participation of Meta’s Secretariat of Agriculture, the National Learning Service (SENA), and the German Development Agency. The German Development Agency will participate via its PRODES program, which focuses on the promotion of sustainable economic development. Specifically,

it will provide support for (1) the management of a project to develop a curd supply chain program for producers of rice bread, a local product requiring dairy ingredients, which will include producers from the PPP; (2) GAP certification for a group of 16 cattle farmers located in El Castillo and Lejanías, including 10 producers already partnering with Alquería; and (3) a “training of trainers” program led by the Colombian Agriculture Institute.

In addition, 14 farms from the PPP participated in a sampling test in order to earn certification as brucellosis- and tuberculosis-free farms. These certifications are issued by the departmental Secretariat of Agriculture and the Colombian Agriculture Institute. As a result of passing the test, the farms will now receive bonuses of up to COP29 (US\$0.01) per liter of milk, paid by Alquería, thereby increasing their income.

The PPP also expanded its membership by including the Orinoquía Study Center, which committed COP27 million to work with Corpoica and the Nature Conservancy to deliver sustainable agribusiness training to PPP participants.

Finally, we supported the governor’s office in seeking resources from the Ministry of Transportation for the construction of tertiary roads connecting villages between the municipalities of Lejanías and El Castillo. Last year, the program delivered studies and designs for approximately 35 kilometers of tertiary roads in this area, which will open new economic possibilities for approximately 750 families, including farmers of this PPP.

- **Cacao in Meta.** This year, the PPP created a technical secretariat in order to strengthen its organizational capacity. The secretariat’s members include Meta’s Secretariat of Agriculture, Fedecacao, Unillanos, and the German Development Agency. The latter will participate via its economic strengthening program, PROINTCAME, which brings experience in developing agro-input projects, such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, small machinery, and production infrastructure, and which carries out specific short-term consultancies that complement the actions of public and private partners.

In a groundbreaking achievement, eight cacao farms received GAP certification by the Colombian Agriculture Institute. The certification process requires an intense level of technical assistance provided by the institute and the regional government. To earn certification, farmers must show proper documentation of their farms, cacao processes, and a business plan. In Meta’s history, only one other farm has been certified in best practices. A few months after the farms received this certification, we performed technical assistance visits together with the Colombian Agriculture Institute to seven of these farms in order to monitor their compliance with their new status.

In June, during the first Theobroma Cacao Farmers’ Congress for Peace, held in Villavicencio, six women cacao farmers belonging to the PPP participated in the panel entitled “Cacao with a Woman’s Scent.” During this event, participants highlighted women’s role in the cacao



As part of a training exercise for the cacao PPP in Tolima, producers learn about women’s rights.

production process and promoted their artisanal cacao products.

- **Cacao in Tolima.** Upon the successful completion of the program for *multiplicadores* (farmers who are trainers), 150 farmers from six municipalities in Tolima celebrated their graduation in Chaparral in December. The trainers increased their skills and knowledge in farmer field schools housed on demonstration parcels and run by the entities involved in the technical roundtable (Corpoica, the Colombian Agriculture Institute, Fedecacao, SENA, and ANDI in collaboration with the USAID program Alliances for Reconciliation).

In addition to these farmers 1,075 producers were trained in various field schools throughout the year.

In November, PPP participants elected Fedecacao to replace LRDP as the technical secretary to carry the partnership forward. SENA also joined the technical roundtable and will support the PPP's producer multiplication strategy and offer complementary courses in good manufacturing practices, business activities, and harvest and post-harvest quality.

LOW-COST WATER HARVESTING

During year 4, through PPP-sponsored “field schools,” cacao farmers in Tolima learned about low-cost options for water harvesting. As a result of that learning, producers have been replicating this water harvesting model on their farms, which allows them to ensure crop sustainability in times of drought. The model consists of the construction of an artisanal water tank with the capacity to store 28,000 cubic meters of water.



Two new actors—the Rural Development Agency and the Organization of Ibero-American States—also joined the PPP. The Rural Development Agency’s support will focus on the design and prioritization of productive projects within the framework of the PPP’s activities, while the Organization of Ibero-American states will focus on the modernization of cacao farms.

Together with the departmental government of Tolima, we mobilized resources from the Agency for Territorial Renovation for a project that will support post-harvest infrastructure, particularly aimed at the fermentation and drying processes. The project will directly benefit four producers’ associations from Chaparral and Ataco.

In coordination with the USAID program Alliances for Reconciliation, producers’ associations in Chaparral began working to rehabilitate 100 hectares of farmland, improve post-harvest infrastructure, and strengthen their marketing skills.

Lastly, commercial channels were strengthened to support 15 producers’ associations in order to allow them to sell dry cocoa directly to commercial partner National Chocolate Company.

Tertiary roads in Cesar and Tolima. To help ensure that rural residents have more and better access to markets, public services, and other development opportunities, we are supporting inventories, studies, and designs for tertiary roads that connect small rural communities to municipal centers. These inventories will feed the National Comprehensive Road Information System and will enable the municipalities to comply with national-level policies on the management of tertiary roads. Compliance with these policies is required in order for municipalities to access national- and departmental-level funding.

In Cesar, we delivered inventories for 682 kilometers of roads to the municipal governments of La Paz, El Copey, and La Jagua. La Paz is part of the Agency for Territorial Renovation’s 51x50 roads plan, which is expected to mobilize COP 1,000 million (US\$400,000), and for which the tertiary road inventory will play a critical role.

In Tolima, we delivered inventories for 2,553 kilometers of roads to the municipal governments of Ataco, Chaparral, and Ortega. As part of our program extension, we also completed inventories for Planadas and Rioblanco and are working on inventories for additional municipalities (Roncesvalles, Natagaima, Coyaima, and San Antonio).

Also, during the past several months, we have been coordinating with the USAID program Regional Governance Activity concerning the rehabilitation of critical points of road by community associations in Planadas and Rioblanco, based on information from LRDP-supported tertiary road inventories.

Irrigation districts in Cesar and Montes de María. In Montes de María, we completed the studies and designs for the rehabilitation of five small-scale irrigation districts and the construction of one new district that will directly benefit more than 188 families that farm in the ñame, bean, and sweet pepper value chains. The districts will generate an irrigation capacity of 324 hectares, thereby increasing farmers’ productivity. In addition, we designed agricultural projects that will help make the investment more sustainable.

In July, we delivered the final studies and designs to the government of Bolívar and the Rural Development Agency. Thus far, one of these districts—the San Rafael district in Ovejas—has been designated for future financing. The governor of Sucre announced that the district would be

financed via Contrato Paz and that this financing would include a productive project for the district’s sustainability that will benefit 12 producer families.

In Cesar, following last year’s progress in which five small-scale irrigation districts were rehabilitated, we delivered the studies and designs for an additional eight districts that will benefit 409 families and irrigate 521 hectares in the municipalities of Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, Agustín Codazzi, La Paz, Curumaní, Chiriguana, La Gloria, and Tamalameque.

In terms of financing, the Rural Development Agency agreed to finance the rehabilitation of the Torcoroma district, and the government of Cesar agreed to finance the rehabilitation of the Pontón, La Iberia, Pacho Prieto, and Betania districts. This leaves just three districts in need of financing. This activity has enhanced national-local linkages and has empowered the regional government to efficiently mobilize national resources as part of a well-structured planning strategy supported by the departmental development plan.



“Together with USAID, we’ve carried forward the rehabilitation of all of Cesar’s small-scale irrigation districts. Irrigation is key to being able to eradicate the extreme poverty that Cesar faces today.”

— Carlos Eduardo Campo, Cesar’s secretary of agriculture

Finally, we helped position land use and environmental planning as a key aspect of the department’s rural development strategy. In collaboration with the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit, we supported the drafting of Cesar’s Rural Land Use Management Plan and its Departmental Irrigation Plan, an integrated policy framework that promotes certain value chains within the context of sustainable access to water and renewable energy, as well as sound land use policy. In particular, the irrigation plan includes studies and designs for ten deep wells that begin the process of organizing Cesar’s groundwater resources. We expect to deliver the final irrigation plan to the regional government in November. The governor has already promised to invest COP1,000 million (US\$400,000) for the construction of these ten wells, which will benefit more than 250 families and provide irrigation for 789 hectares.

Resources mobilized. We mobilized COP46,105,016,866 (US\$18,442,007) this year, which represents 187% of our year 5 target. This brings our life-of-project total to COP214,634,726,616 (US\$85,853,891). Table 2 provides a regional breakdown of our FY18 progress.

TABLE 2 – RESOURCES MOBILIZED DURING FY18

Region	Amount mobilized	Source of financing	Purpose
Cauca	COP2,863,695,516 (US\$1,145,478)	MARD, Rural Development Agency, municipal governments, Corporación Regional del Cauca	Infrastructure; deep wells for potable water; technical assistance plans in strategic value chains
	COP5,058,588,338 (US\$2,023,435)	Government of Cauca, municipal governments	Construction and improvement of social and productive infrastructure
Cesar	CPOP12,298,482,000 (US\$4,919,393)	MARD, Rural Development Agency, government of Cesar, Coficosta	Rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation district Torcoroma; investments and improvements in the lulo, organic coffee,

			and cacao value chains
	COP1,457,305,000 (US\$582,922)	MARD, government of Cesar, National Chocolate Company	Strengthening and sustainable development of small- and medium-scale producers
	COP2,692,660,000 (US\$1,077,064)	Organization of Ibero-American States	Implementation and strengthening of associative beekeeping for small-scale producers
Meta	COP1,055,434,034 (US\$422,174)	MARD, SENA, municipal governments	Training and improvements for milk and cacao PPPs; compliance with restitution rulings
	COP100,000,000 (US\$40,000)	Government of Meta	Support to plantain producers in good agricultural practices
Montes de Maria	COP6,305,848,991 (US\$2,522,340)	MARD, SENA, government of Sucre, municipal governments	Support for the ñame PPP and value chain; restitution sentence compliance
	COP3,414,015,390 (US\$1,365,606)	MARD, LRU, municipal governments	Agricultural technical assistance for ñame and yuca producers, productive alliance for ñame, and productive projects developed to comply with restitution rulings
	COP1,720,000,000 (US\$688,000)	Fiducoldex – Inpulsa, government of Córdoba, Red Cacaotera, Cartagena Chamber of Commerce	Strengthening of the primary links of the cacao value chain aimed at strengthening productive, technological, and commercial processes in order to create a business environment that boosts the sector's export capacity
	COP53,421,150 (US\$21,368)	Corporación para el Desarrollo Participativo y Sostenible de los Pequeños Productores Rurales, Fundación CEPSA	Technological, innovative, participatory, and sustainable improvements to the production of industrial yuca in San Onofre (Sucre)
	COP309,621,512 (US\$123,849)	MARD, municipal government of Ovejas	Strengthening of ñame PPP
	COP4,256,763 (US\$1,703)	National Chocolate Company	Strengthening of cacao PPP; field schools
	COP1,844,250,000 (US\$737,700)	Organization of Ibero-American States	Strengthened capacity of sheep farmers in Ovejas
Tolima	COP6,748,998,276 (US\$2,699,599)	Cafisur	Construction and acquisition of machinery for the coffee-drying plant; technical assistance, training, and improved seeds for cacao producers participating in the PPP
	COP178,439,896 (US\$71,376)	Corpoica, Agrosavia, SENA, municipal government of Planadas	Technical assistance for producers of cacao PPP; delivery of inputs and environmental management plan for cacao; complementary training and certification in cacao farming
TOTAL	COP46,105,016,866 (US\$18,442,007)		

US\$1 = COP2,500

COMPONENT 4: IMPROVED INFORMATION AVAILABLE AND EFFICIENTLY USED TO DELIVER LAND RIGHTS SERVICES

Digitization of SNR's property registration files. This year, we completed this activity, which consisted of the organization, digitization, indexing, and systematization of property registration files from 24 public registry offices in Colombia. In total, we digitized 2,418,121 files (including 1,262,721 during FY18). Following the digitization process, the physical files were delivered to the SNR's warehouse located in Funza, just outside of Bogotá. As a result of this activity, the SNR now offers easy electronic access to property registration information for 18% of the country's municipalities, which will not only ensure greater transparency and security of land data but also feed into land restitution and formalization processes in support of victims' and campesinos' property rights.



LRDP digitized more than 2 million property registration files for the Superintendence of Notary and Registry as part of an effort to ensure greater transparency and security in land-related processes.

The SNR has committed to purchasing a server for each of the 24 public registry offices in order to ensure the sustainability of the digitization activity.

Digitization for IGAC. In May, we completed this activity, which consisted of the digitization of 2,284,758 files for 237 municipalities. These files represent 3,522 linear meters of cadastral files, surpassing our original goal of 3,493 linear meters. Thanks to our efficient use of resources, we

“[The digitization of these cadastral files] has strengthened IGAC's institutional capacity in terms of achieving national-level government objectives that, within the country's post-conflict framework, aim to resolve land and rural development problems.”

— Juan Antonio Nieto, former director of IGAC



also went above and beyond our original goal by scoring 2.8 million cadastral files, which is the first step of the three-step digitization process (scoring, organization, and digital inventory). In addition to supporting faster restitution and formalization processes, this information will serve as a key input to help the GOC comply with the first point of the peace accords through the provision of secure land tenure to rural citizens. Moving forward, IGAC has committed to maintaining the inventory created by LRDP and updating the information as needed in each of the offices covered by the activity.

Land Node. This year saw the rollout of 11 additional data-sharing services of the Land Node, bringing the total to number of data-sharing services to 44. The Land Node represents a landmark achievement in terms of making the country's restitution process exponentially more efficient. For example, in just two months (July and August 2018), the Land Node facilitated more

than 62,000 information transactions.³ When one transaction usually represents what used to be a paper-based request sent via courier, this is a staggering improvement in terms of efficiency, cost reduction, and security.

We also successfully managed the inclusion of the Directorate for Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (DAICMA) in the Land Node, after significant delays related to a lack of political will. DAICMA now contributes two types of data to the platform—one concerning geographical areas affected by landmines and another concerning demining operations—which are already being accessed by the LRU as it processes restitution claims. That leaves just one entity—the Attorney General’s Office—left to join the Land Node. However, in light of the vast amount of human resources exerted by LRDP to no avail (this is a powerful entity in the Colombian political landscape and has demonstrated an extreme lack of political will), the task of incorporating the Attorney General’s Office into the node has now been assumed by MinTic. As a supervisory authority, MinTic seems to hold the only promise of ensuring that the Attorney General’s Office eventually shares its data electronically, as required by Colombian law.

Meanwhile, the Colombian government has taken encouraging steps to guarantee the Land Node’s sustainability. The new National Digital Agency was rolled out as a branch of MinTic in January. This new agency is charged with guaranteeing information interoperability among public entities, including via the Land Node. Using MinTic resources, it will support entities in the development of information services and software. Once these data-sharing services are up and running, the entities themselves will be responsible for financing their implementation.

During our extension, we are supporting efforts to expand the Land Node’s operability so that it can also contribute to land formalization processes in addition to the restitution process. In this regard, our team of engineers is working with the National Land Agency to enable it to use the Land Node to access the required data for formalization processes (such as property registration files from the SNR, cadastral certificates and parcel information from IGAC, and information on restitution claimants from the LRU).

Electronic information systems. We completed several electronic information systems that are now being used by GOC entities at the national, regional, and municipal levels. Many of these systems are achieving a critical reduction in processing times for the government’s land-related efforts, while others are providing enhanced capacity for planning, management, and monitoring of investments.

- *Restitution ruling follow-up system (SNR):* This national-level system allows the SNR to track, monitor, and respond to land restitution orders that are issued to the SNR and to public registry offices throughout the country.
- *Orfeo (Rural Development Agency):* This is an information management and archival system for all documents and files within the Rural Development Agency. Much like the information system we delivered last year to the National Land Agency, this system replaces the former INCODER system.
- *Planning and management system (LRU):* This tool allows the LRU to systematize all strategic planning and monitoring and evaluation. It produces reports on the LRU’s indicators, which provides key information for institutional decision making.

³ Transaction report provided by Land Node architect, September 3, 2018.

- *Integrated land system (National Land Agency):* This integrated land information system manages all land data related to the agency. Land information from the Ovejas formalization pilot, as well as the other pilots, will be stored in this system.
- *Land system (municipal land office of Ovejas):* This system provides information concerning the formalization processes being carried out by Ovejas’s municipal land office. We are now developing similar systems for other municipal land offices.
- *Restitution ruling follow-up system (Superior Judicial Council):* This system allows the council to send individual restitution orders to relevant public entities throughout the country, as well as to monitor their compliance with these orders, thus contributing significantly to improving the quality and speed of Colombia’s restitution process.
- *Agricultural project bank system (various municipal and departmental governments):* This system allows departmental and municipal governments to follow up on the implementation of agricultural projects, measure progress in compliance with the goals outlined in their development plans, and improve their ability to mobilize resources, which will have a significant impact on governance capacity at the regional and local levels. This year, we rolled out the system in Fuentedeoro, Lejanías, and Puerto Gaitán (Meta); Ataco, Planadas, Ortega, Rioblanco, Chaparral (Tolima); and the department of Sucre. For the municipalities of El Carmen de Bolívar, Morroa, San Jacinto, and Ovejas, the system will be implemented in accordance with the technological infrastructure of the respective mayors’ offices.
- *Restitution ruling follow-up system (various municipal and departmental governments):* This system allows departmental and municipal governments to monitor their compliance with restitution rulings. This year, we implemented the system for the municipal governments of Puerto Gaitán and Ataco, as well as the departmental governments of Meta and Tolima. Moving forward, we are developing this system for the municipal governments of El Carmen de Bolívar, Ovejas, and El Castillo. (See “Supporting the post-ruling phase” on page 8.)

PLACING WOMEN’S INCLUSION FRONT AND CENTER

Recent highlights from LRDP’s strategy to ensure that a gender approach is embraced throughout our activities include our formalization efforts in El Castillo (Meta), where we helped launch a municipal land office that specifically incorporated a gender-based approach into its work. This approach is codified in a municipal resolution on women’s land rights that seeks to ensure that property titles are granted on a basis of equality between men and women and that places special emphasis on female heads of household. We also supported a similar resolution in San Jacinto (Bolívar).

In addition, we trained municipal land office staff on women’s rights to land and dignified housing, with the aim of increasing their awareness of this issue during the formalization process. Such training helps these offices take concrete actions to mitigate property-related violence—which primarily affects rural women, victims of the armed conflict, and low-income Colombians—and, in doing so, reduce inequalities in land ownership.

In the legal arena, we witnessed an encouraging development partly as a result of LRDP’s efforts. In June, the government passed Law 1900 Establishing Criteria on Gender Equity for the Adjudication of Baldíos, Rural Housing, and Productive Projects, which includes a provision on the recognition of women’s contributions to the household as evidence of their relationship with land (and therefore their rights as titleholders).

In terms of rural development, we are supporting spaces for dialogue on women’s rights and participation within our strategy to strengthen existing PPPs. This year, we conducted several trainings for producers’ associations in our cacao, ñame, and yuca PPPs in Tolima and Montes de María. The trainings addressed issues such as gender-based violence, assertive communication for women, and women’s rights and leadership. Of particular note was a “field school” in Ortega (Tolima) in which women producers trained their male counterparts in agricultural techniques and the management of cacao pests.

Finally, we designed two communications products that encourage key stakeholders within LRDP-supported PPPs to implement gender-focused programming. The first of these, *Women in Rural Development Programming*, is aimed at ensuring that local and regional secretariats of rural development embrace a gender approach in PPP-related activities. The second publication, *Family and Agriculture*, provides PPP stakeholders with strategic information about the role of women and youth in agriculture and rural development.



“Now, in my association, I request the floor and propose ideas. We women have many things to say, but by failing to express ourselves, opportunities get lost.”

—Yolanda Tapiero, Asoacas association in Tolima

Operations

GRANTS & SUBCONTRACTS

This year, we executed approximately US\$9.4 million in local firm fixed-price subcontracts in the implementation of technical activities and signed US\$405,000 in new subcontracts.

TABLE 3 – FY18 SUBCONTRACTS AND GRANTS EXECUTION

SUBCONTRACTOR / GRANTEE	ACTIVITY NAME	COMPONENT	START DATE	FINISH DATE	AMOUNT EXECUTED (COP)
Cispro	Massive formalization (Tolima)	2	24-Jun-2016	8-Nov-2017	738,010,000
Geosoil SAS	Parcels where public entities operate (Cauca)	2	16-Sep-2016	22-Dec-2017	334,588,243
Procesos y Servicios	Digitization for the SNR (national)	4	16-Sep-2016	9-Apr-2018	10,300,000,000
ITS Soluciones	Development of information system (national)	4	1-Nov-2016	31-Oct-2017	568,144,546
Geosoil SAS	Parcels where public entities operate (Montes de Maria)	2	9-Sep-2016	12-Oct-2017	582,558,900
CPA Ingeniería	Public goods (Cesar)	3	26-Oct-2016	5-Jan-2018	767,761,400
Cordesarrollo	PPP (Meta)	3	15-Feb-2017	10-Nov-2017	534,745,900
Geosoil SAS	Formalization of parcels linked to productive chains (Cesar)	2	15-Feb-2017	9-Aug-2018	334,703,129
Proyectamos	Individualization of titles (Meta)	2	15-Feb-2017	13-Apr-2018	560,356,960
Corporacion PBA	PPP (Tolima)	3	17-Feb-2017	20-Dec-2017	482,052,600
GEA Ambiental	Impact evaluation in Ovejas (Montes de Maria)	2	17-Apr-2017	15-Dec-2017	399,531,000
Opción Legal	Ovejas formalization/multipurpose cadaster pilot (Montes de Maria)	2	24-Apr-2017	31-Oct-2018	4,011,322,666
2C Ingenieros	Studies and designs for coffee-drying plant (Tolima)	3	3-May-2017	4-Dec-2017	190,696,428
Economía Urbana	Technical advising for institutional strengthening (Cauca)	3	4-May-2017	28-Feb-2018	220,950,200
Grupo Gestión	Implementation of environmental management plan in agribusiness (Meta)	3	3-May-2017	30-Mar-2018	198,180,600
Cooperativa COOBRA	Strengthening of Secretariat of Agriculture's technical capacity (Cauca)	3	15-May-2017	15-Dec-2017	104,752,250
Cispro	Technical studies for tertiary road inventory (Tolima)	3	12-May-2017	10-Jan-2018	241,530,000
Ocampo Duque SAS	Support for National Land Agency for processing 550 formalization case files (national)	2	20-Jun-2017	8-Feb-2018	352,886,711
Informática Documental	Digitization for IGAC (national)	4	20-Jun-2017	31-May-2018	5,178,613,784
Consucol SAS	Pilot – registering lands in the name	2	22-Jun-2017	3-Aug-2018	354,442,976

	of the state (national level)				
Corporación PBA	Strengthening of ñame and yuca PPPs (Montes de María)	3	22-Jun-2017	29-Dec-2017	284,280,000
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Studies and designs for mini irrigation districts (Montes de María)	3	11-Jul-2017	1-Jun-2018	504,483,600
Universidad Javeriana -Cali	Development and application of a replicable methodology for the dialogue process (national)	3	11-Jul-2017	31-Jan-2018	356,000,000
Uniagraria	Plantain PPP (Meta)	3	12-Jul-2017	30-Apr-2018	256,212,275
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Creation of departmental irrigation plan, including studies, designs, and budgets for irrigation alternatives (Cesar)	3	2-Nov-2017	28-Sep-2018	351,826,562
Consucol	Municipal land office (Meta)	2	31-May-2018	30-Nov-2018	140,130,480
Cispro	Municipal land office (Tolima)	2	22-Jun-2018	21-Dec-2018	84,812,600
Cispro	Tertiary road inventory (Tolima)	3	22-Jun-2018	21-Dec-2018	362,423,022
Precisión Topografía y Geodesia	Municipal land office (Montes de María)	2	28-Jun-2018	28-Dec-2018	133,290,120
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Strengthening of PPPs (Montes de María)	3	27-Jun-2018	27-Dec-2018	175,052,000
Centro Nacional de Consultoría	Study of LRU Fund (national)	1	10-Sep-2018	10-Dec-2018	-
TOTAL COP					29,104,338,952
TOTAL USD					9,449,461

TABLE 4 – FY18 NEW SUBCONTRACTS AND GRANTS

SUBCONTRACTOR / GRANTEE	ACTIVITY NAME	COMPONENT	START DATE	FINISH DATE	AMOUNT EXECUTED (COP)
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Creation of departmental irrigation plan, including studies, designs, and budgets for irrigation alternatives (Cesar)	3	2-Nov-2017	28-Sep-2018	351,826,562
Consucol	Municipal land office (Meta)	2	31-May-2018	30-Nov-2018	140,130,480
Cispro	Municipal land office (Tolima)	2	22-Jun-2018	21-Dec-2018	84,812,600
Precisión Topografía y Geodesia	Municipal land office (Montes de María)	2	28-Jun-2018	28-Dec-2018	133,290,120
Cispro	Tertiary road inventory (Tolima)	3	22-Jun-2018	21-Dec-2018	362,423,022
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Strengthening of PPPs (Montes de María)	3	27-Jun-2018	27-Dec-2018	175,052,000
Centro Nacional de Consultoría	Study of LRU Fund (national)	1	10-Sep-2018	10-Dec-2018	-
TOTAL COP					1,247,534,784
TOTAL USD					405,044

* All of the agreements are fixed-price subcontracts.

STAFFING

We completed the quarter with 70 full-time and temporary employees and 54 short-term technical assistance consultants. We closed our Cauca and Cesar office in February and April, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

During the year, USAID authorized 24 activity sheets to proceed to implementation. In addition, we continued to carry out field visits for environmental monitoring and followed up through reports containing quantitative and qualitative information.

We prepared four of the deliverables from our environmental review: (1) environmental recommendations for the implementation of massive land formalization processes; (2) environmental recommendations for granting public land titles; (3) environmental recommendations for the development of Rural Land Use Management Plans; and (4) an environmental best practice guide for agricultural and livestock projects.

Finally, we conducted three trainings for counterparts and other stakeholders to ensure the adoption of practices and recommendations aimed at mitigating environmental risks.

Annex A: Project Specific Performance Indicators

This annex presents information related to progress toward our performance indicators. Table 5 on the following page summarizes quarterly, annual, and life-of-project results and progress toward targets. The section thereafter then provides further detail and analysis on selected indicators.

The map below provides a regional breakdown of our achievements from this year.

MAP 2 – FY18 PROGRESS IN SELECT INDICATORS, BY REGION

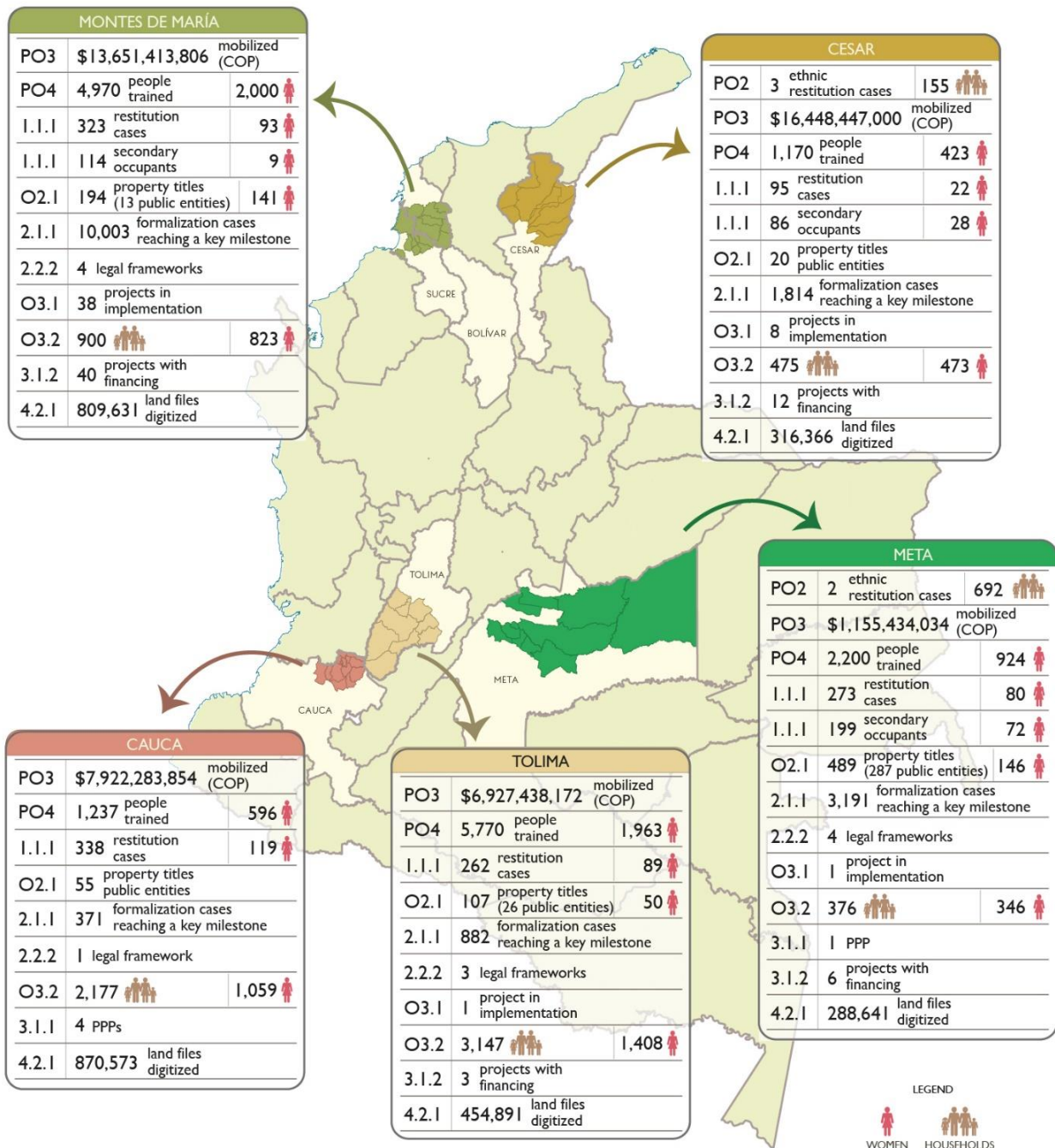


TABLE 5 – SUMMARY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TABLE

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY18 target	Q4 actual	FY18 actual (Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4)	% advance in FY18 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
PO1	Source: LRU	39.25% <i>(baseline: % claims included in RTDAF that are made by women)</i>	50%	40.8% <i>(3,259 women restitution beneficiaries in 7,979 cases with favorable rulings)</i>	40.8%	82%	50%	40.8%	82%
	Source: National Land Agency	48.70% <i>(baseline: % of title holders included in administrative acts that are women)</i>	50%	50.18% ⁴ <i>(141 women formalization beneficiaries in 281 titles)</i>	50.18%	100.36%	50%	50.18%	100.36%
	%Total (restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women)		50%	41% <i>(3,400 women beneficiaries of restitution and formalization)</i>	41%	82%	50%	41%	82%
	Source: LRDP	0	50%	70% <i>(528 women formalization beneficiaries in 755 titles supported by LRDP)</i>	70%	139.8%	50%	70%	139.8%
PO2	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP that benefit families belonging to ethnic groups (custom)	0	1	2	5	500%	7	6 (929 families)	85.7%
PO3	Value of mobilized funds to restitution, formalization or rural development as a result of LRDP support in the targeted regions (custom, contributes to standard indicator Ym) in COP	0	\$24,594,513,795	\$5,129,228,171	\$46,105,016,866	187%	\$173,277,968,907	\$214,634,726,616	123.8%
PO3B	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds (contributes to standard indicator Xm) in COP\$	0	\$4,182,549,431	\$1,153,837,078	\$2,986,985,422	71.41%	\$10,532,506,446	\$11,007,011,436	104.5%
PO4	Number of government officials, traditional authorities or individuals trained in restitution formalization public	0	17,010	3,975	16,066	94.45%	50,996	55,946	109.7%

4 The National Land Agency has provided information on women beneficiaries from September 2017 to February 2018.

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY18 target	Q4 actual	FY18 actual (Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4)	% advance in FY18 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
	project planning and information sharing and management as a result of LRDP assistance								
O1.1	Number of restitution cases processed by the LRU (custom)	14,848	11,000	0 ⁵	11,231	102%	50,000	62,458 ⁶	125%
O1.2	Percentage increase in the average number of restitution cases processed monthly by the LRU (custom)	611 Jan-Oct 2015	50% (917)	0 ⁷	72% (1,053)	144%	50% (917)	72% (1,053)	144%
1.1.1	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP	0	2,471	271	1,574	63.6%	4,640	4,919	106%
	<i>Restitution cases processed</i>	0	2,426	243	1,291	53.2%	4,065	4,085	100.4%
	<i>Secondary occupants</i>	0	45	28	283	628.8%	575	834	145%
O2.1	Number of titles issued supported by LRDP (legal certainty)	0	2,520	514	870	34.5%	4,229	1,347	31.8%
O2.2	Reduced cost of formalization	<i>Baseline (COP):</i>	<i>Goal proposed:⁸</i> Average: 23.4%	0	0	0%	<i>Goal proposed:</i> Average: 23.4%	0	0%
	Private parcels (notarial processes)	\$3,425,145	18.56% (\$2,789,187)				18.56% (\$2,789,187)		
	Private parcels (judicial processes)	\$3,730,295	23.62% (\$2,849,007)				23.62% (\$2,849,007)		
	Public parcels (National Agrarian Fund)	\$5,117,035	24.6% (\$3,854,482)				24.6% (\$3,854,482)		
	Public parcels (<i>baldíos</i>)	\$3,623,677	27.19% (\$2,638,126)				27.19% (\$2,638,126)		

5 Since this is an indicator whose reports depend on the GOC, and considering that we have exceeded its life-of-project goal and that it is not associated with the program's extension, our reporting on this indicator has officially concluded.

6 The total number of cases processed by the LRU includes the baseline of 14,848.

7 Since this is an indicator whose reports depend on the GOC, and considering that we have exceeded its life-of-project goal and that it is not associated with the program's extension, our reporting on this indicator has officially concluded.

8 Based on the methodology defined for the collection and calculation of results, we will present preliminary progress reports on phases and routes shown by the indicator. Cost calculation will be achieved only at the end of the formalization pilot in Ovejas.

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY18 target	Q4 actual	FY18 actual (Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4)	% advance in FY18 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
O2.3	Reduced time to register issued titles (baseline: number of days it takes to advance a title application from issuance of resolution to its register)	1,648	95% ⁹ (90 days)	0	0	0%	95% (90 days)	0	0%
2.1.1	Number of formalization cases that advance to a key milestone in the process	0	9,519	7,304	16,510	173.44%	26,196	30,058	114.7%
2.2.1	Reduction in time of the formalization process	<i>Baseline (days):</i>	<i>Goal proposed:¹⁰ Average: 48.4%</i>	0	0	0%	<i>Goal proposed: Average: 48.4%</i>	0	0%
	Private parcels (notarial processes)	801	50% (393)				50% (393)		
	Private parcels (judicial processes)	1,103	39.2% (670)				39.2% (670)		
	Public parcels (National Agrarian Fund) – Case 4	1,899	87.6% (234)				87.6% (234)		
	Public parcels (<i>baldíos</i>)	362	16.8% (301)				16.8% (301)		
2.2.2	Legal framework enabling rapid and massive formalization developed with LRDP support	0	7	7	12	171.4%	13	22	169.2%
2.3.1	Number of public lands identified that could be incorporated into the GOC's public land inventory and feed into the land fund	0	400	0	334	83.5%	29,655	29,589	99.7%
O3.1	Percentage of projects funded with LRDP support that are in implementation	0	75%	78%	78%	104%	75%	78%	104%
	Number of projects in implementation	0	30	1	48	160%	85	135	158.8%

9 We decided to focus our efforts on more strategic interventions such as the massive formalization pilot in Ovejas, which already includes and will measure titling-to-registering times under the new formalization methodology. Based on this, we will gather this data specifically for titles emerging from the Ovejas formalization pilot to measure progress against the baseline. Since we anticipate that only a limited number of titles secured from the Ovejas pilot will proceed to the final registration step, we expect to have data to report only in 2019 and possibly for only a limited number of titles, depending on the extent to which the National Land Agency issues the titles and the public registry offices process the registrations for these titles.

10 Based on the methodology defined for the collection and calculation of results, we will present preliminary progress reports on phases and routes shown by the indicator. Cost calculation will be achieved only at the end of the formalization pilot in Ovejas.

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY18 target	Q4 actual	FY18 actual (Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4)	% advance in FY18 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
O3.2	Number of rural households in conflict affected regions that gain access to public goods through expanded funding as a result of LRDP assistance	0	3,555	89	7,075	199%	9,796	11,832 (Direct:10,582 Indirect:1,250)	120.7%
3.1.1	Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed with LRDP support	0	4	0	5	125%	13	15	115.3%
3.1.2	Number of submissions for resources from municipal governments supported by LRDP to obtain funding from national regional or local GOC entities (custom)	0	35	3	61	174.28%	113	173	153%
O4.1	Number of GOC land entity action plans developed systematized and reporting to National System for the Evaluation of Public Sector Performance (SINERGIA) (custom)	0 (baseline 2016)	4	0 ¹¹	14	350%	12	15	125%
O4.2	Reduced time to access inputs for restitution processes (baseline in hours)	1,193	60%	0 ¹²	92%	153.3%	60%	92% (1,193 to 97 hours)	153.3%
	SNR	281	60%	0	0	0	60%	91.2% (281 to 24.57 hours)	152.1%
	IGAC	408	60%	0	82%	137.1%	60%	82.3% (408 to 72 hours)	137,1%
	LRU	504	60%	0	0	0	60%	100% (504 to -0.0083 hours)	167%
4.2.1	Number of land-related files digitized	0	2,200,000	0 ¹³	3,547,479	161.2%	4,200,000	5,474,411	130.3%

11 Since we have fulfilled this indicator's life-of-project goal and since it is not associated with the program's extension, our reporting on this indicator has officially concluded.

12 Since we have fulfilled this indicator's life-of-project goal and since it is not associated with the program's extension, this indicator is officially closed with this Annual Report.

13 Since we have fulfilled this indicator's life-of-project goal and since it is not associated with the program's extension, this indicator is officially closed with this Annual Report.

ANALYSIS OF INDICATOR PERFORMANCE

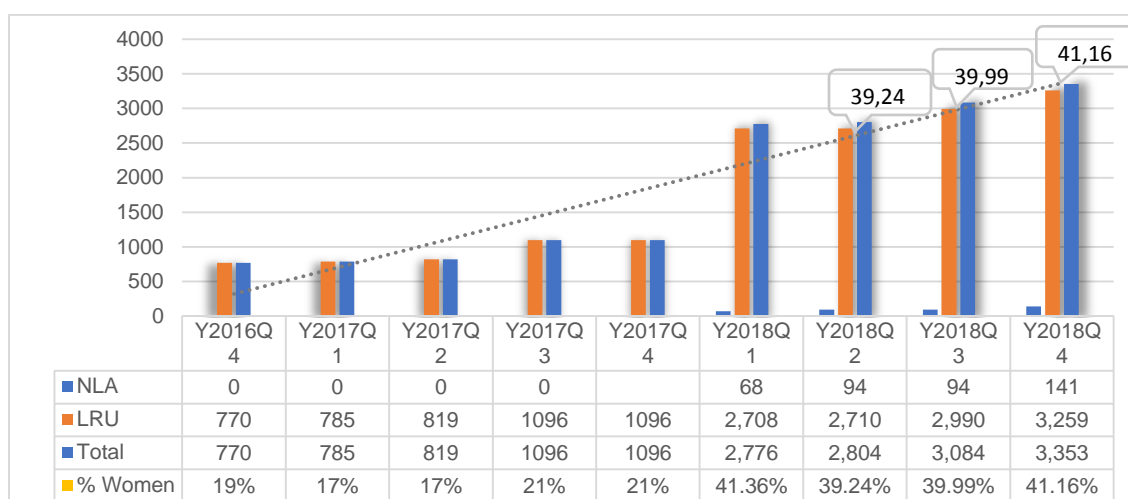
PO1 – Percentage of restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women

This crosscutting indicator measures the percentage of female beneficiaries across both the formalization and restitution components. “Beneficiaries” include women receiving assistance through GOC programs or services related to formalization and restitution processes. Services include validating restitution claims by the LRU or obtaining land titles or other documents that assign, recognize, or record property rights (National Land Agency). This indicator contributes directly to standard indicator GNDR-2.

This quarter, 3,400 women benefitted from restitution and formalization processes both at the individual level and as part of a couple, representing 41% of all favorable rulings or processes. This information is based on two national sources: the LRU reports 3,259 women beneficiaries (1,908 female titleholders and 1,351 female spouses with a favorable ruling) out of a total of 7,979 favorable restitution rulings (40.8%), while the National Land Agency reports 141 women beneficiaries out of a total of 281 property titles (50.18%).

To date, 528 out of 755 titles (70%) directly supported by LRDP have benefitted women.

FIGURE 1 – WOMEN BENEFICIARIES OF RESTITUTION AND FORMALIZATION



During the year, we continued to experience difficulties in obtaining the National Land Agency’s report on women beneficiaries of the formalization processes carried out by the GOC, which has made it impossible to analyze trends and the real impact of formalization on women seeking land rights. To date, the National Land Agency has not reported historical data—only data from September 2017.

PO2 – Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP that benefit families belonging to ethnic groups

This indicator measures the number of collective restitution cases characterized by the LRU with LRDP support that benefit families belonging to ethnic groups. However, a case counts only when the characterization study is officially adopted by the LRU through an administrative act.

This year, the LRU entered five cases into the RTDAF: two cases corresponding to indigenous Sikuni reservations (Domo Planas and Walianae) in Puerto Gaitán (Meta), and three cases

corresponding to indigenous Yukpa reservations (Caño Padilla, El Rosario-Bellavista-Yucatán, and La Laguna-El Coso-Cinco Caminos) in La Paz (Cesar). As a result, 847 indigenous families have benefited, strengthening their claim to ancestral territory that had been stripped from them as a result of the armed conflict.

Our target for this indicator is seven cases, of which six have been reported to date. This represents 85.7% of the total target and corresponds to 929 Afro-Colombian and indigenous families claiming collective rights to 45,953 hectares of land.

PO3 – Value of third-party mobilized funds

Mobilized funds include all resources that, as a result of LRDP support, are committed by public or private third parties for restitution, formalization, or rural development. LRDP interventions that support resource mobilization include technical assistance (e.g., development or institutional planning, structuring interinstitutional agreements, administrative restructuring, project management), trainings, assessments, and information and database interventions aimed specifically at mobilization, among other interventions. Custom indicator PO3 contributes directly to standard indicator Ym.

This year, we mobilized COP46,105,016,866 (US\$18,442,007). This brings our life-of-project total to COP214,634,726,616 (US\$85,853,891), which exceeds the indicator's target by 23.8%.

The resources mobilized this year are related to:

- 81 projects valued at COP35,056,303,391 (US\$14,022,521): 57 productive projects, 20 projects for construction and infrastructure, and 4 for agricultural technical assistance (20 projects in Cauca, 10 in Cesar, 8 in Meta, 40 in Montes de María, and 3 in Tolima).
- 1 agreement for the production and commercialization of ñame, within the framework of our ñame PPP in Sucre, at COP279,793,000 (US\$111,917).
- 2 plans for agricultural technical assistance and the strengthening of productive projects in Cauca, at COP459,301,020 (US\$183,720).
- COP10,309,619,455 mobilized through other mechanisms (actions by counterparts that do not require the formulation of a plan, program, or project, such as trainings, delivery of inputs and tools, technical assistance, and so forth): COP479,929,805 (US\$191,972) in Cauca; COP620,000,000 (US\$248,000) in Cesar; COP816,581,712 (US\$326,633) in Meta; COP1,526,687,266 (US\$610,675) in Montes de María; and COP6,866,420,672 (US\$2,746,568) in Tolima.

The tables below provide a breakdown of the resources mobilized by region and type.

TABLE 6 – FY18 VALUE OF THIRD-PARTY MOBILIZED FUNDS, BY REGION AND TYPE

Region	Total value of public contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of public contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of private contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of private contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of mixed contributions in cash (COP)	TOTAL
Cauca	\$ 7,915,154,054	\$ 7,129,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,922,283,854
Cesar	\$ 7,405,857,000	\$ -	\$ 4,471,828,000	\$ 4,570,762,000	\$ -	\$ 16,448,447,000
Meta	\$ 971,081,712	\$ 78,400,000	\$ 105,952,322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,155,434,034
Montes de María	\$ 5,277,026,381	\$ 372,958,512	\$ 2,182,213,150	\$ 4,619,215,763	\$ 1,200,000,000	\$ 13,651,413,806
Tolima	\$ 252,498,276	\$ 178,439,896	\$ 6,496,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,927,438,172
Total	\$ 21,821,617,423	\$ 636,928,208	\$ 13,256,493,472	\$ 9,189,977,763	\$ 1,200,000,000	\$ 46,105,016,866
	US\$8,728,647	US\$254,771	US\$5,302,597	US\$3,675,991	US\$480,000	US\$18,442,007

TABLE 7 – LIFE-OF-PROJECT VALUE OF THIRD-PARTY MOBILIZED FUNDS, BY REGION AND TYPE

Region	Total value of public contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of public contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of private contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of private contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of mixed contributions in cash (COP)	TOTAL
Cauca	\$16,835,751,820	\$ 12,329,800	\$ -	\$ 975,032,333	\$ -	\$17,823,113,953
Cesar	\$44,580,515,431	\$ -	\$ 4,514,274,000	\$ 7,919,697,000	\$ -	\$57,014,486,431
Meta	\$41,784,000,808	\$ 1,083,440,000	\$ 453,134,322	\$ 3,266,671,000	\$ -	\$46,587,246,130
Montes de María	\$43,777,943,692	\$ 372,958,512	\$ 2,182,213,150	\$ 6,622,540,889	\$1,200,000,000	\$54,155,656,243
Tolima	\$31,804,940,123	\$ 178,439,896	\$ 6,526,500,000	\$ 544,343,840	\$ -	\$39,054,223,859
Total	178,783,151,874	1,647,168,208	13,676,121,472	19,328,285,062	1,200,000,000	214,634,726,616
	US\$71,513,261	US\$658,867	US\$5,470,449	US\$7,731,314	US\$480,000	US\$85,853,891

Cross-Cutting PO3b. Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds (Xm)

USAID investments linked to mobilized funds are the resources used by LRDP for direct interventions for the specific purpose of mobilizing funds from third parties. To be counted, LRDP resources must be not only be obligated but also executed. Custom indicator PO3b contributes directly to standard indicator Xm.

USAID approved our AMEP for the program’s extension, which increases this indicator’s target from COP7,716,617,466 (US\$3,086,646) to COP10,532,506,446 (US\$4,213,002).

This year, we made COP2,986,985,422 (US\$,1,194,794) in investments to mobilize resources. To date, we have made COP11,007,011,436 (US\$4,402,805) in investments, which exceeds the indicator’s target by 4.5%. For every COP1 invested by USAID, COP19.5 have been invested by third parties.

TABLE 8– RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INVESTED FUNDS AND MOBILIZED FUNDS (COP)

	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	TOTAL
Value of USAID investments	\$ 286,435,680	\$ 554,105,680	\$ 3,089,918,568	\$ 4,089,566,086	\$ 2,986,985,422	\$ 11,007,011,436 (US\$4,402,804)
Mobilized funds	\$ 0	\$ 10,656,807,649	\$ 101,130,595,735	\$ 56,742,306,366	\$ 46,105,016,866	\$ 214,634,726,616 (US\$85,853,891)

Cross-cutting PO4 – Number of government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals trained in restitution, formalization, public project planning, and information sharing and management as a result of LRDP assistance

This indicator tracks the number of people trained in LRDP-supported training activities. Support includes the provision of funds to pay trainers, providing hosting facilities, or providing other key contributions necessary to ensure the training.

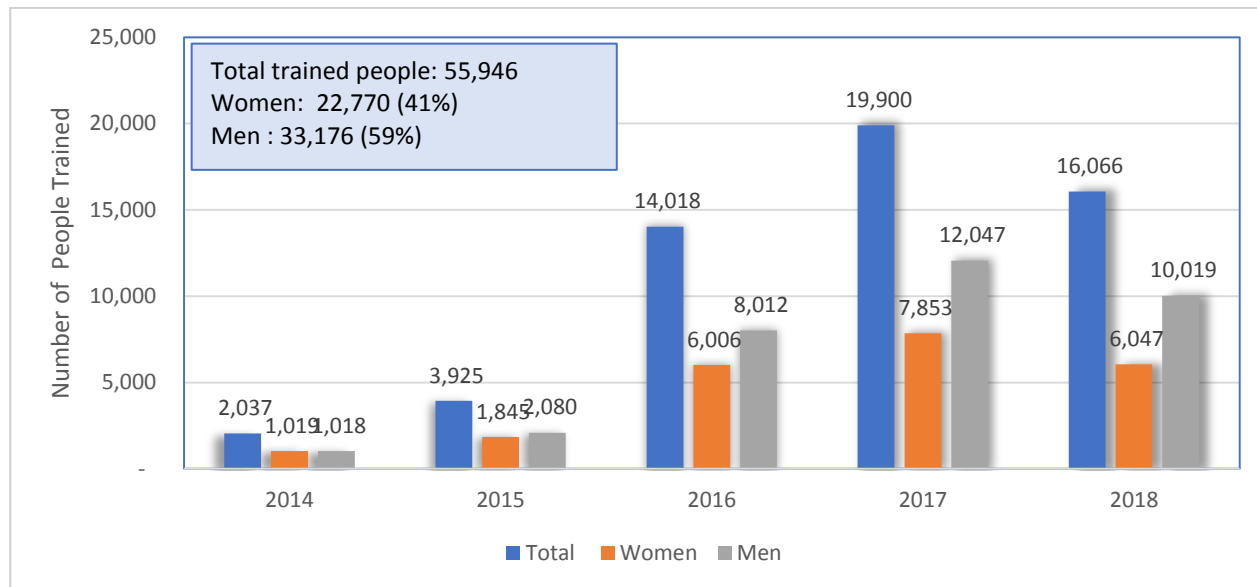
This indicator contributes directly to standard indicator EG.3-1 and contributes to the STARR indicator for training through a disaggregation. Since the STARR indicator measures only the number of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights, PO4’s contribution to the standard indicator is limited to the number of individuals trained in topics related to land restitution and formalization.

For the program’s extension, this indicator’s target has been increased from 40,000 to 50,996 people.

This year, we trained 16,066 people, representing a 94.4% achievement of our FY18 target. Of these people, 37% are women. To date, we have trained 55,946 people, exceeding our life-of-project target by 9.7%. Of these people, 41% are women.

The following figure shows this indicator’s FY18 and life-of-project progress, disaggregated by gender.

FIGURE 2 – TOTAL PROGRESS AND PROGRESS BY GENDER FOR INDICATOR PO4



If we disaggregate these results by training topic during the life of project, we can see that 29,741 people participated in activities related to rural development, particularly those associated with knowledge dissemination processes targeted at civil society organizations and small- and medium-sized producers linked to PPPs, in order to improve and strengthen their production, marketing, and associative and community-based organization processes. In addition, 21,751 people were trained in issues related to land tenure and property rights (12,232 in land restitution and 9,519 in topics related to parcel formalization).

During the extension, we will continue to build capacity within GOC institutions and to strengthen PPPs through “field school” strategies and training processes.

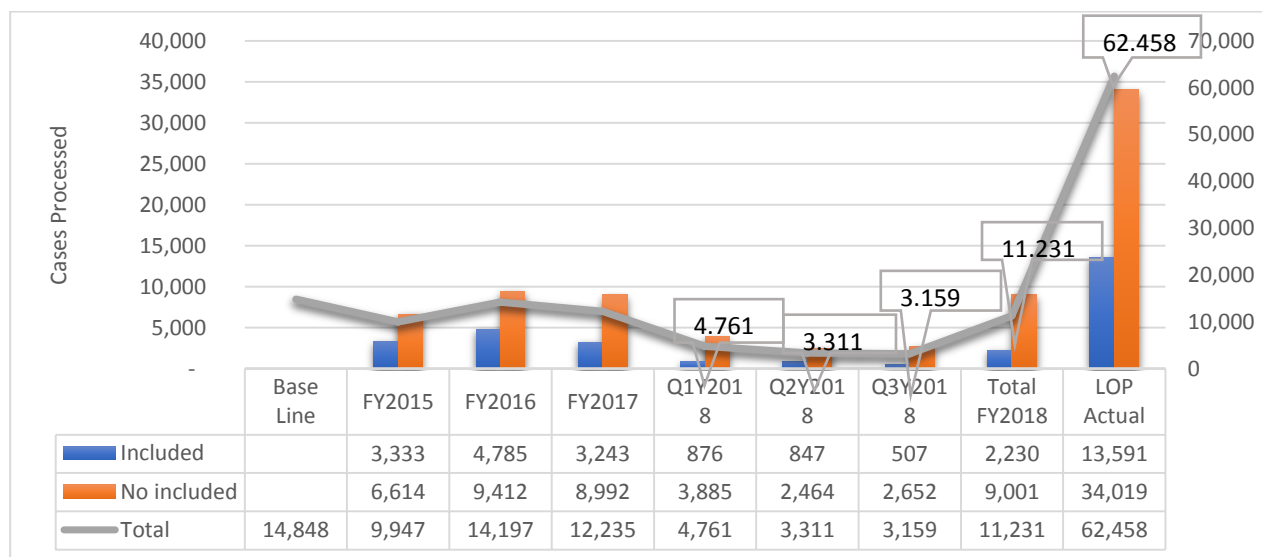
O1.1 – Number of restitution cases processed by the LRU

Indicator O1.1 measures the number of restitution cases processed by the LRU (with “processed” being defined as making a decision on the merits of a case—that is, whether to include it in the RTDAF). This indicator tracks contributes directly to standard indicator DO1-041 (number of restitution cases supported), which monitors the outcome of collective efforts by the GOC, LRDP, and other USAID implementers in supporting land restitution.

This year, the LRU processed 11,231 restitution cases. With this progress, the targets proposed by the GOC have been exceeded by 25%, with 62,458 restitution cases processed by the LRU (including the baseline of 14,848¹⁴).

Since this is an indicator whose reports depend on the GOC, and considering that we have exceeded its life-of-project goal and that it is not associated with the program’s extension, our reporting on this indicator has officially concluded. Figure 3 below summarizes this indicator’s historical progress.

FIGURE 3 – CASES PROCESSED BY THE LRU



O1.2 – Percentage increase in the average number of restitution cases processed monthly by the LRU

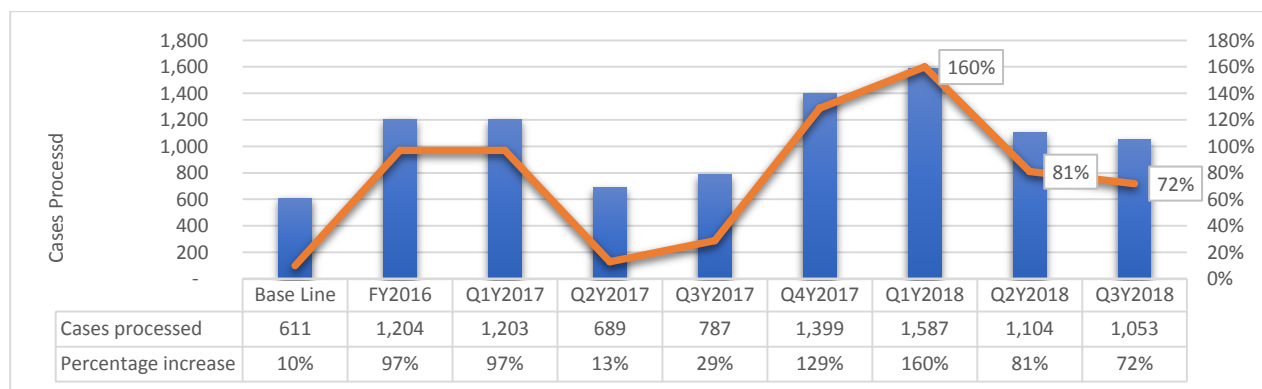
For the purposes of this indicator, “cases” include those cases being handled by the LRU that have obtained a substantive administrative decision (the decision whether to include or exclude a case from the RTDAF).

As shown above, the LRU processed 11,231 restitution cases this year. This represents a 72% increase against the baseline value of 611 recorded in June 2016 and a 144% achievement of the indicator’s total target. The figure below shows the evolution of the number of cases processed.

¹⁴ We do not have information about which cases from the baseline were included in and excluded from the RTDAF.

Since this indicator is connected to indicator O1.1 (whose reports depend on the GOC), and given that we have already met this indicator’s life-of-project target and that the indicator is not associated with the program’s extension, our reporting on this indicator has now officially ended.

FIGURE 4 – HISTORICAL PROGRESS IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED



1.1.1 – Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP

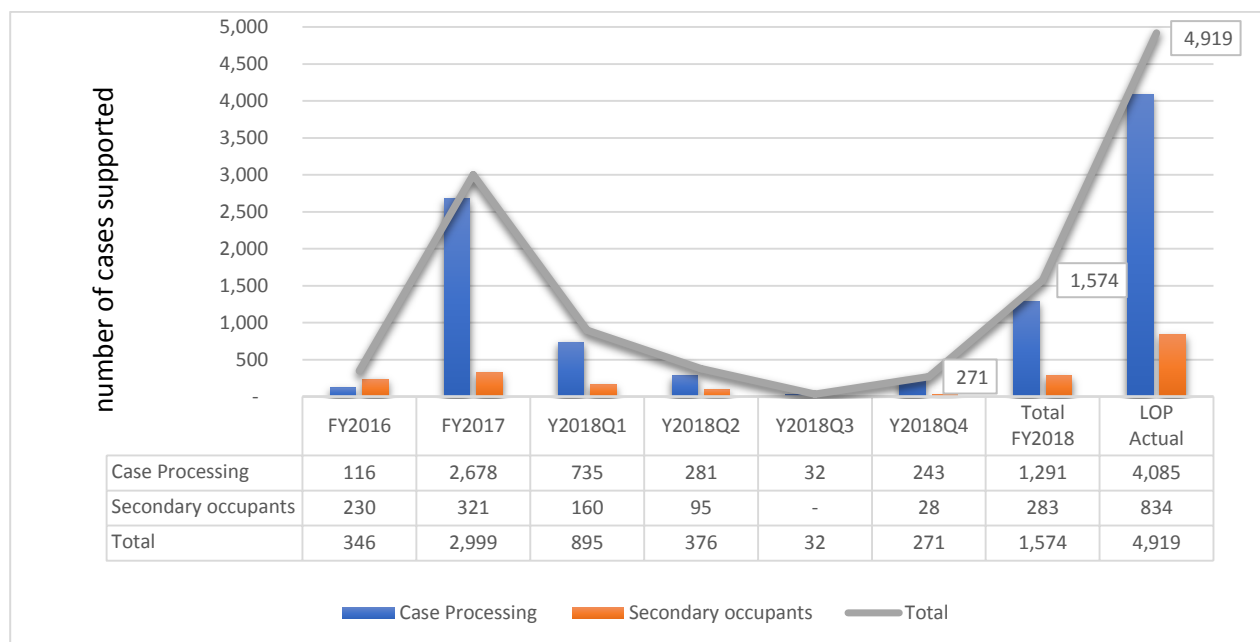
This indicator counts the number of cases supported by LRDP during the administrative, judicial, and post-ruling restitution phases. A single case may be counted up to three times if LRDP support is provided during each one of these phases. This indicator contributes to standard indicator EG.3-1, which counts the number of households. Since there are cases that may include more than one household, indicator 1.1.1’s contribution to the standard indicator is calculated by disaggregating the number of families included in each case supported by LRDP.

For the program’s extension, this indicator’s target has been increased from 3,651 to 4,640 cases.

This year, we supported 1,574 restitution cases. With this progress, 63.6% of our annual target has been achieved, bringing the total number of restitution cases supported to 4,919, or 106% of our life-of-project target. It is important to mention that out of the 4,919 restitution cases supported to date, 2,413 (49%) have included support for women claimants. Of these, 1,523 claimants appear as women heads of household and 890 appear as spouses.

Of the total cases supported throughout the life of the program, 834 relate to secondary occupants, 283 of whom were supported during FY18.

FIGURE 5 – RESTITUTION CASES SUPPORTED BY LRDP TO DATE



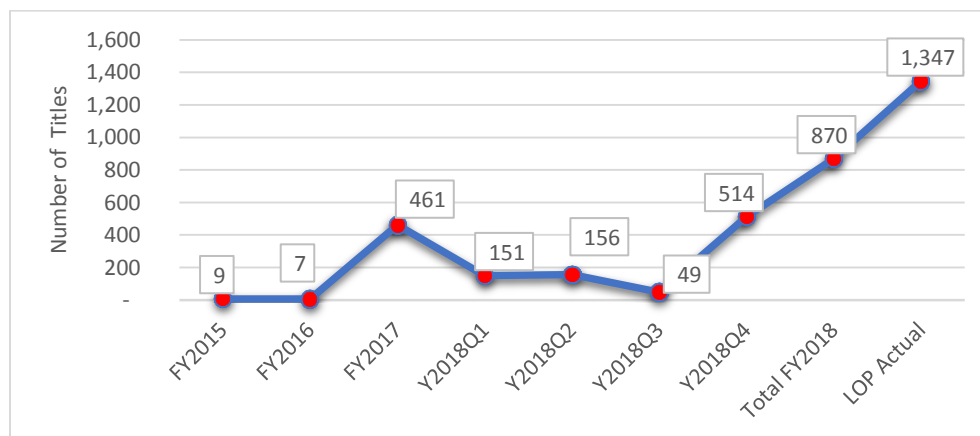
O2.1 – Number of titles issued supported by LRDP

This indicator measures the number of titles that have been issued as a result of LRDP support. It contributes to the following standard indicators: DO1-040 (number of formalized properties supported in CSDI municipalities); EG.3-1 (number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under LRDP); and EG.3.1-13 (number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance).

This year, we supported the delivery of 870 property titles, or 34.5% of our FY18 target. To date, we have supported the formalization of 1,347 parcels, or 31.8% of our life-of-project target.

Figure 6 shows our progress in indicator O2.1 over the past five years.

FIGURE 6 – PROGRESS IN INDICATOR O2.1



Below is a breakdown of the type of property titles we supported this year:

Meta (489 titles):

- 243 resolutions opening property registration files
- 4 titles issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 43 titles for parcels where public entities operate
- 117 titles for the individualization of collectively owned parcels in Fuentedeoro
- 82 titles to support the Municipal Land Office from the aforementioned municipality

Montes de María (194 titles):

- 128 titles issued based on the support provided to the Municipal Formalization Plan in Ovejas
- 14 titles for parcels where public entities operate
- 52 titles issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings

Tolima (107 titles):

- 45 titles for rural private parcels in Chaparral
- 36 titles issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 26 titles for parcels where public entities operate

Cauca (55 titles):

- 55 titles for parcels where public entities operate

Cesar (20 titles):

- 20 titles for parcels where public entities operate

Nariño (5 titles):

- 5 titles issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings

Out of the 755 titles issued to individuals or families to date, 528 (70%) were granted to women as individuals or as part of a couple. The table below shows the indicator's results by type of claimant.

TABLE 9 – INDICATOR O2.1 PROGRESS, BY CLAIMANT

Type of claimant	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total
Public entity	9		181	402	592
Male individual		1	97	129	227
Female individual			83	175	258
Couple		6	100	164	270
Total	9	7	461	870	1,347

O2.2 – Reduction in costs of the formalization process

This indicator measures the average reduction in costs for the formalization of public and private land parcels. Since 2015, we have been preparing inputs for the implementation of the massive

formalization model in Ovejas (Sucre). In this way, our study of the costs of formalization processes has served as the baseline for the rollout of the model currently being implemented in Ovejas.

Our baseline estimated the cost of each formalization route, distinguishing among activities within each phase of the model. However, it did not take the preparation phase into account, given that the traditional on-demand model of formalization does not require processes such as planning, social cartography, the identification and formation of women's committees and community promoters, and the training of formalization teams.

Below are the per-parcel costs of each formalization route, disaggregated by responsible entity,

TABLE 10 – PER-PARCEL COSTS OF FORMALIZATION BY PROCESS AND RESPONSIBLE ENTITY (IN COP)

Formalization route	INCODER	Public registry office	Campesino	MARD	Total
National Agrarian Fund parcels	4,453,559	663,476	535,038	N/A	5,652,073
Adjudication of baldíos	3,346,231	520,280	422,246	N/A	4,288,757
Formalization of rural parcels under MARD's formalization program	N/A	215,209	283,667	3,306,342	3,805,218
Formalization of private rural parcels	N/A	N/A	5,780,513	N/A	5,780,513

The table below illustrates the calculations obtained from each of the first three phases of the pilot. These calculations reveal a total per-parcel cost of COP527,392. In addition, the table shows that the most expensive costing component is that of human capital (89%). Meanwhile, comparisons between phase two (training) and phase three (technical-legal diagnosis) with regard to the baseline reveals cost reductions of 52% and 19%, respectively. This shows a 31% reduction in the average cost in the three completed phases.

It is important to highlight that the costs under this methodology incorporate not only those costs related to the formalization process but also those related to the updating of the multipurpose cadaster, meaning that these preliminary reports in time reductions are significant.

These calculations helped feed the measurement of costs according to formalization route, beginning in phase four (parcel visits). In the coming months, we will continue to conduct follow-up that allows us to report on this indicator's progress.

TABLE 11 – PER-PARCEL COST FOR EACH OF THE COMPLETED PHASES (IN COP)

Phase	Costing Component				Total cost per parcel	Baseline (formalization only)	O2.2 (% Reduction in Cost)
	Human Capital	Team	Infrastructure	Training and awareness raising			
1) Preparation	\$ 96,917	\$ 20,623	\$ 909	\$ 1,741	\$ 120,190	N/A	N/A
2) Training	\$ 80,331	\$ 19,146	\$ 910	\$ 1,465	\$ 101,853	211,135	-52%
3) Technical-legal diagnosis	\$ 291,575	\$ 7,083	\$ 1,520	\$ 5,170	\$ 305,349	378,564	-19%
SUBTOTAL	\$ 468,824	\$ 46,852	\$ 3,339	\$ 8,376	\$ 527,392	\$ 589,699	-31%

Costs of phase four: Parcel visits

During the last quarter of year 5, we advanced in the fourth phase of the pilot: parcel visits, which were completed in three of the eleven target *corregimientos* of Ovejas.

The following table shows the cost of each of the activities carried out in this phase, by route and by *corregimiento*. This classification allows us to understand the differences in times and costs incurred by the field team, which in turn allows us to measure and collect all the information needed to carry out the multipurpose cadaster and massive formalization processes.

TABLE 12 – COSTS OF PHASE 4: PARCEL VISITS

Corregimiento	Social comp.	Legal study	Activity 1: Technical visit					Activity 2: Legal visit					Total average Cost
			T1 - (populated centers)	T2 - (rural parcels <= 6 ha)	T3 - (rural parcels between 6.1 ha and 13 ha)	T4 - (rural parcels > a 13 ha)	Average cost, technical visit	1. Public parcels – National Agrarian Fund	2. Public parcels - baldíos	3. Private parcels – notarial processes	4. Private parcels – judicial processes	Average cost, legal visit	
1. Canutalito	55,673	78,768	71,489	138,666	226,964	372,941	118,078	49,145	59,792	55,019	55,019	54,744	307,263
2. Canutal	55,673	78,768	67,846	89,942	121,624	313,609	115,321	49,145	59,792	55,019	55,019	54,744	304,506
3. Flor del Monte	55,673	78,768	67,846	69,909	171,251	289,439	114,873	49,145	59,792	55,019	55,019	54,744	304,057
Total	55,673	78,768	69,061	99,506	173,279	325,330	116,091	49,145	59,792	55,019	55,019	54,744	305,275

Preliminary results show that the technical visits are the most costly parts of this phase, followed by the legal studies, the social component, and the legal visits. Next quarter, we will monitor the costs of the eight remaining *corregimientos* and confirm whether this trend remains the same.

With the cost estimate for this fourth phase, we are able to calculate the costs for each of the routes established in the indicator's baseline: private parcels (notarial processes), private parcels (judicial processes), public parcels (National Agrarian Fund), and public parcels (*baldíos*). The following table illustrates the preliminary cost estimate for each formalization route, based on the average cost of the three *corregimientos* completed in phase four.

TABLE 13 – PER-PARCEL COST BY FORMALIZATION ROUTE, PHASE, AND ACTIVITIES

Formalization route	I. Recruitment	II. Awareness raising and training	III. Technical-legal diagnosis	IV. Parcel visits				Total cost per route
				Social component	Legal study	Technical visit	Legal visit	
1. Public parcels (National Agrarian Fund)	\$ 120,190	\$ 101,853	\$ 305,349	\$ 55,673	\$ 78,768	\$ 116,091	\$ 49,145	\$ 827,068
2. Public parcels (<i>baldíos</i>)	\$ 120,190	\$ 101,853	\$ 305,349	\$ 55,673	\$ 78,768	\$ 116,091	\$ 59,792	\$ 837,715
3. Private parcels (notarial processes)	\$ 120,190	\$ 101,853	\$ 305,349	\$ 55,673	\$ 78,768	\$ 116,091	\$ 55,019	\$ 832,941
4. Private parcels (judicial processes)	\$ 120,190	\$ 101,853	\$ 305,349	\$ 55,673	\$ 78,768	\$ 116,091	\$ 55,019	\$ 832,941

It is important to clarify that only after we have finished processing all 11 *corregimientos* will we be able to calculate the total cost reduction of this phase.

2.1.1 – Number of formalization cases supported by LRDP that advance to a key milestone in the process

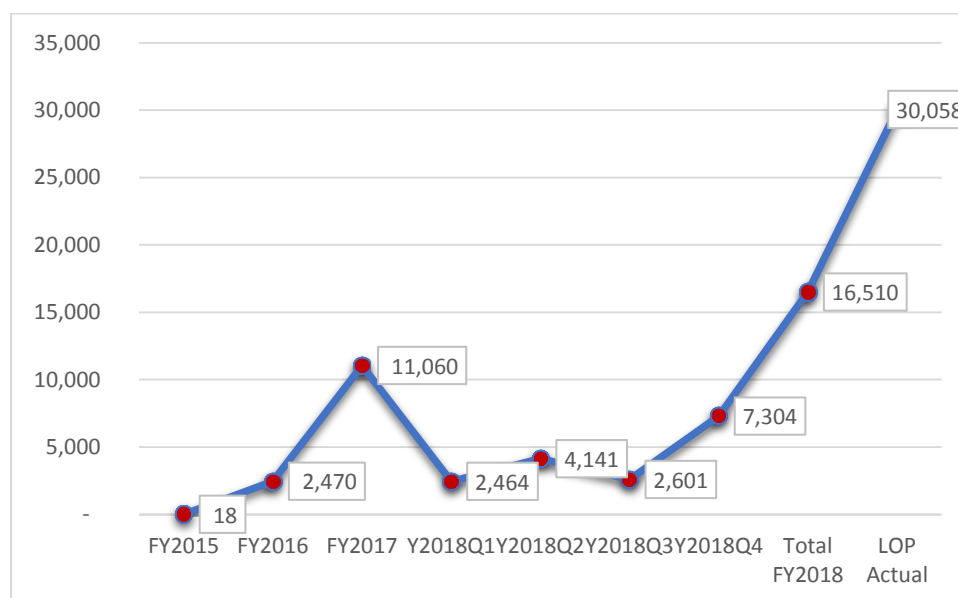
This indicator monitors how requests for land titles proceed through the various steps of the formalization process, counting a case each time it reaches any of 11 milestones (see Table 14 further below). It contributes to standard indicator EG 10.4-5 through a disaggregation of data by milestone. Since EG 10.4-5 reports only on the number of cases that get registered in an official land administration system, 2.1.1’s contribution to the standard indicator is limited to those cases that reach title registration (milestone #11).

For the program’s extension, this indicator’s target has been increased from 23,500 to 26,196.

This year, we helped formalization cases reach 16,510 milestones, or 173.4% of our FY18 target. This brings our life-of-project total to 30,058 milestones, which exceeds our target by 14.7%.

The figure below shows the indicator's evolution in recent years.

FIGURE 7 – PROGRESS IN INDICATOR 2.1.1



During FY18, advances in this indicator include the following:

Sucre:

- 8,338 milestones were achieved in the Ovejas pilot, thus allowing it to progress toward 11,744 milestones, which represent 84% of 14,000 expected milestones. These milestones constitute 50% of this indicator’s achievements this year.
- 1,235 milestones as a result of the technical assistance provided to Ovejas’s Municipal Formalization Plan
- 25 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 152 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate

Bolívar:

- 253 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders

Cesar:

- 1,726 milestones related to the formalization of 300 rural parcels linked to the productive chains of cocoa, sugarcane, beekeeping, and coffee
- 66 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 22 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders

Meta:

- 1,478 milestones, including 805 milestones associated with support to the municipal land office of Fuentedeoro
- 463 milestones related to the formalization of parcels in Fuentedeoro
- 474 milestones reached in the formalization process for 200 parcels where public entities operate, including the issuing of 28 titles
- 945 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that can be registered in the name of the nation
- 398 milestones reached regarding preliminary diagnoses for rural parcels being used by farmers from the cacao, fruit, and milk PPPs
- 75 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 31 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders

Tolima:

- 542 milestones reached as part of municipal formalization strategy in Ataco, Rioblanco, and Chaparral
- 180 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 65 milestones reached in formalization processes for parcels where public entities operate
- 55 milestones reached for the formalization of private rural parcels in Chaparral
- 40 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate

Cauca:

- 248 reached in formalization processes for parcels where public entities operate
- 81 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 40 milestones reached as part of support to the municipal land office of Santander de Quilichao
- 2 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders

The following table shows the progress in each of the milestones of the formalization process.

TABLE 14 – INDICATOR PROGRESS, BY MILESTONE

Milestone	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total
Step 1 - Data preparation, diagnostic, and a preliminary analysis	-	2,344	5,372	4,935	12,651
Step 2 - Gather topographical data	-	42	1,421	4,259	5,722
Step 3 - Technical report (judicial - cadaster)	-	0	1,464	1,311	2,775
Step 4 - Presentation of the case, memorandum or request for adjudication	-	70	928	470	1,468
Step 5 - Submission of case or request for adjudication	-	0	229	1,159	1,388
Step 6 - Field visit by the relevant entity (visual or technical inspection);	-	0	226	2,656	2,882
Step 7 - Processing and delivery of a resolution, sentence, or registered deed	9	7	461	870	1,347
Step 8 - Notification	-	0	105	264	369
Step 9 - Period for third party intervention; appeals, "Recurso Jurídico"	-	0	27	82	109
Step 10 - Submission to registry	-	7	403	294	704
Step 11- Registration in the official registry file (Folio de Matrícula Inmobiliaria)	9	0	424	210	643
Total	18	2,470	11,060	16,510	30,058

2.2.1 Reduction in time of the formalization process

This indicator measures the average time reduction, in days, for the formalization of a public or private land parcel, starting from the first milestone of preliminary analysis and identification through to the last milestone of registration of the title.

This year's report shows the results for the first three completed phases of the Ovejas pilot.

The indicator measures two times: (1) the time elapsed between the start and completion of each activity and product set out in the project's work plan, and (2) the time elapsed between the start of activities and the final validation of the products by counterparts.

TABLE 15 – TIME ELAPSES, BY PHASE, IN THE OVEJAS PLOT

Phase	Time elapsed (days until the completion of activities)	Time elapsed (days until validation)	Time (days) – baseline	Indicator 2.2.1 (% variation)
I. Preparation	120	375	N/A	N/A
II. Training	90	270	70	286%
III. Technical-legal diagnosis	143	270	105	157%

As seen in the table, the amounts of time from each phase are high compared to the baseline. However, it is important to take into account that this indicator can be calculated fully only after the entire pilot has been completed.

One variable to consider, which has influenced these preliminary results, is the time invested in the validation activity, which is complementary to the baseline. The validating team is part of the National Land Agency, which is responsible for reviewing the results and products from each phase. The total time in days elapsed from the start of the pilot to the time of the validation of the first three phases was 375 days.

In addition, it is important to point out that the times for these phases consider all the activities involved in the multipurpose cadaster and formalization processes, while those related to the baselines consider only those associated to the formalization process.

2.2.2 – Legal framework enabling rapid and massive formalization developed with LRDP support

“Legal framework” refers to initiatives that include bills, regulations, administrative acts, plans, and agreements or other instruments developed with LRDP support that enable more effective and efficient land formalization procedures. This indicator contributes directly to standard indicator EG.10.4-1.

For the program’s extension, this indicator’s target has been increased from 10 to 13.

This year, we supported the adoption of 12 legal frameworks aimed at making the formalization process more efficient and effective at the local level. They include four in Meta, one in Cauca, three in Tolima, and four in Montes de María. Among other things, these legal instruments relate to decrees creating municipal land offices, exempting low-income residents from paying property taxes, and outlining specific actions related to women’s rights to housing and land.

With this achievement from FY18, our cumulative progress consists of 22 legal frameworks, equivalent to 169% of the life-of-project target.

2.3.1 – Number of public lands identified that could be incorporated into the GOC’s public land inventory and feed into the land fund

This indicator measures the number of public lands identified for inclusion in the GOC’s public land inventory and Land Fund for comprehensive rural reform. “Identified” land is defined as potentially recoverable lands, as well as those lands whose legal nature can be established as public.

This year, we identified 334 parcels in Meta within the framework of support to the National Land Agency in registering *baldíos* in the name of the nation. Of these, 243 resolutions have been

signed for opening these parcels' property registration files. With this result, we reached 83.5% of our FY18 target and 99.7% of the life-of-project target.

O3.1 – Percentage of projects funded with LRDP support that are in implementation

This indicator measures the percentage of projects that have received initial or additional funding as a result of LRDP support and are currently using this funding to advance a specific activity or initiative. An increase in the proportion of projects that are in implementation demonstrates LRDP's impact on the ability to execute funds that are mobilized.

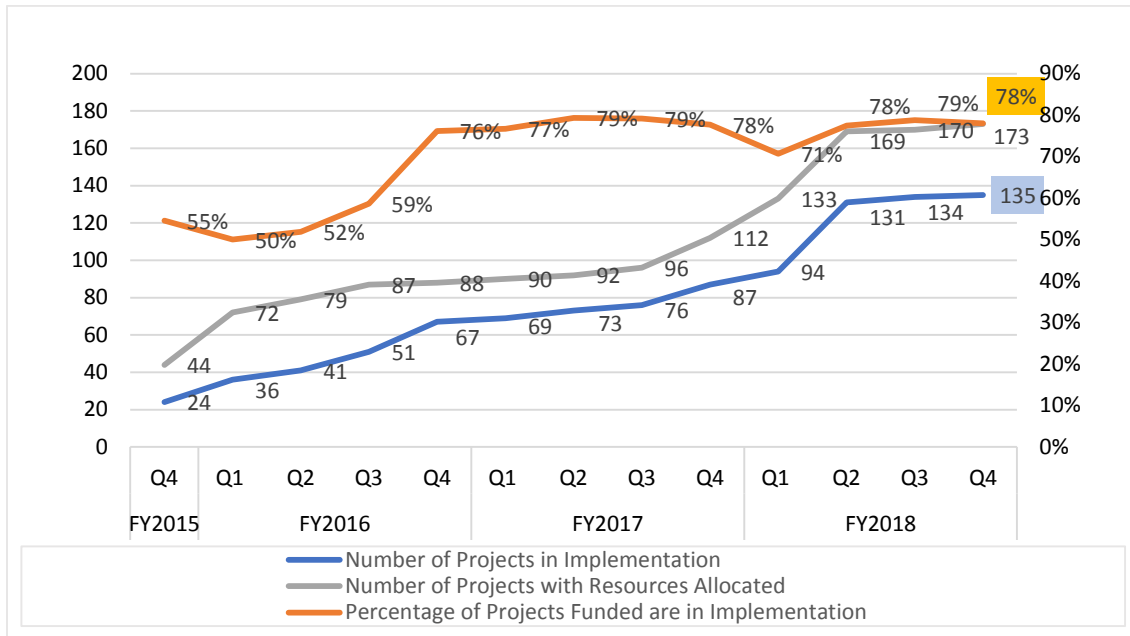
TABLE 16 - TYPE OF PROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION FY18

Project Type	Total	% Participation
Irrigation	1	2%
Productive	47	98%
Honey	4	9%
Cacao	4	9%
Coffee	2	4%
Sugarcane	1	2%
Short-cycle crops	6	13%
Fruit	1	2%
Dual-purpose cattle raising	11	23%
Milk	1	2%
Mango	1	2%
Ñame	11	23%
Hog raising	4	9%
Yuca	1	2%
Total	48	

As can be seen from the table, 98% of the projects correspond to productive projects, primarily in the value chains of ñame (23%), dual-purpose cattle raising (23%), and short-cycle crops (13%)

The following graph shows the progress of projects with allocated resources and projects in implementation.

FIGURE 8 – PERCENTAGE OF PROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION



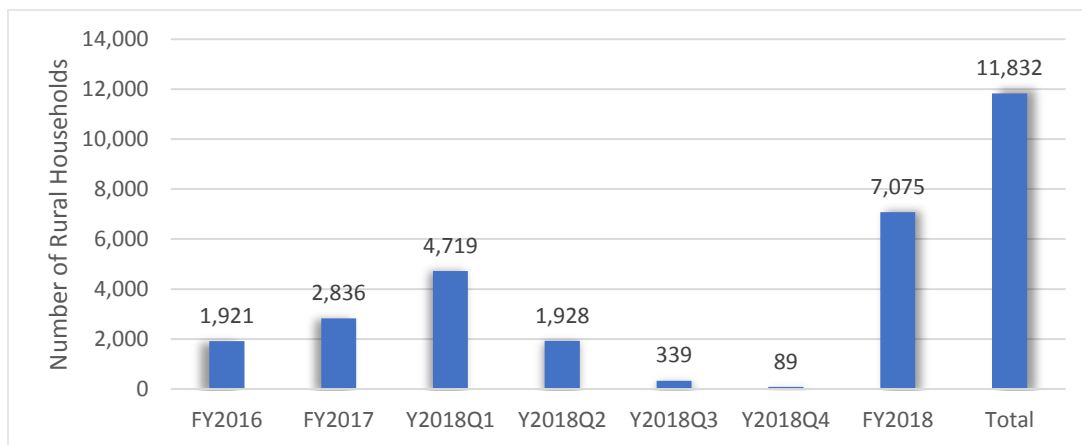
O3.2 – Number of rural households in conflict-affected regions that gain access to public goods through expanded funding as a result of LRDP assistance

This indicator captures the number of rural households in LRDP regions that have new or improved access to public goods—such as local infrastructure (e.g., tertiary roads and irrigation) or productive projects (e.g., a specific income-generating activity)—that result from the execution of mobilized funds. This indicator measures the extent to which US government-supported efforts to channel public and private investments to conflict-affected regions reach the intended beneficiaries. Indicator O3.2 contributes to standard indicator EG.3-1 through a disaggregation of direct and indirect beneficiaries. Whereas O3.2 tracks both direct and indirect beneficiaries (households) of LRDP assistance, standard indicator EG.3-1 reports only on direct beneficiaries.

For the program’s extension, this indicator’s target has been increased from 7,500 to 9,796.

This year, this progress, 7,075 households gained access to public goods. This brings our life-of-project total to 11,832 households, which exceeds our life-of-project target by 21%.

FIGURE 9 – LOP PROGRESS IN INDICATOR O3.2



Of the 11,832 beneficiaries, 1,250 are indirect beneficiaries resulting from the development of a project for the supply of drinking water in San Antonio de Palmito (Sucre), and 10,582 are direct beneficiaries of productive projects and agricultural technical assistance. Of the direct beneficiaries, 6,670 are women (either heads of household or spouses).

TABLE 17 – HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF PROJECT, FY18

Type of activity	Number of households	% Participation
Agricultural technical assistance	5,255	74%
Avocado	85	2%
Poultry	250	5%
Cacao	1,252	24%
Coffee	2,207	42%
Sugarcane	147	3%
Citrus fruits	271	5%
Fruit	39	1%
Milk	117	2%
Lulo	18	0%
Mango	59	1%
Blackberry	90	2%
Name	76	1%
Pineapple	69	1%
Plantain	393	7%
Tree tomato	13	0%
Yuca	169	3%
Productive projects	1,695	24%
Cacao	1,015	60%
Coffee	150	9%
Sugarcane	4	0%
Milk	39	2%
Lulo	36	2%
Mango	35	2%
Other	8	0%
Name	369	22%
Yuca	39	2%
Restitution sentences/debt alleviation	125	2%
Total	7,075	

As seen in the table above, 74% of the households that benefitted during FY18 accessed goods and services related to agricultural technical assistance, allowing them to increase their productivity and, as a result, their income. Moreover, 24% of the households benefitted through access to productive goods and services such as the delivery of inputs and tools, agronomic evaluations, and the implementation of new technologies, among other things. Finally, 2% benefitted through debt alleviation as part of the fulfilment of 102 restitution rulings benefitting 125 families.

3.1.1 – Number of public-private partnerships formed with LRDP support

A PPP is considered formed when there is a clear written agreement by a private and public entity to work together to achieve a common objective. Each partnership specifies the total amount of new funds or in-kind contributions that will be made by each counterpart (public, private, and US government). This indicator contributes directly to standard indicator EG.3.2-5.

To date, we have supported the creation of 15 PPPs. Of these, 7 were created during FY18, in the value chains of cacao, milk, plantain, ñame, and yuca in Meta, Tolima, and Montes de María.

Thanks to our support, beneficiaries have been able to assertively join new markets and gain access to better technical assistance addressing issues related to production, product quality, and comprehensive business improvement.

The most outstanding results in the life of the program and FY18 in terms of this important strategy for rural development are the following:

Producers linked to PPPs

The table below provides a breakdown of the 8,319 farmers who are linked to LRDP-supported PPPs. Of these beneficiaries, 5,208 belong to the 7 PPPs created this year. Some of the productive chains worth highlighting due to their large number of beneficiaries are the coffee chain (5,045 farmers), cacao chain (2,042 farmers), and ñame chain (418 farmers).

By joining the PPPs, these producers gain the opportunity to access the goods and services offered within the partnership and are able to collaborate with others in order to guarantee the success of their social, commercial, and productive processes.

TABLE 18 – PPPS FORMED WITH LRDP SUPPORT

Region	Value chain	Number of partners	Number of producer associations	Number of producer households
Cauca	Lulo	11	1	28
	Blackberry	16	2	84
	Tree tomato	11	1	30
	Plantain	11	1	32
Cesar	Beekeeping	9	3	82
	Sugarcane	22	6	250
	Specialty coffee	22	10	2.605
Meta	Milk*	19	6	98
	Cacao*	18	7	100
	Plantain*	15	13	108
Montes de María	Yuca*	12	8	102
	Ñame*	18	14	418
	Cacao*	13	8	664
Tolima	Specialty coffee	5	9	2.440
	Cacao*	18	29	1.278
Total	15	220	118	8.319

* 7 PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

Beneficiary farmers

To date, the program has benefited 11,832 households, of which 48% (5,656¹⁵ producer households out of the 8,316 linked to the PPPs) have gained access to goods and services related to productive improvement (32%), received agricultural technical assistance (67%), and benefited from the construction and improvement of productive infrastructure (1%).

In FY18, 4,616 producer households benefited from strengthening actions directed at PPPs: 70% (3,240 households) received agricultural technical assistance, and 30% (1,376 households) benefited from productive-improvement goods and services.

The following table describes the beneficiaries by region and PPP.

TABLE 19 – PPP HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITTING FROM ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

Region	Value chain	Households – FY18Q4	Households – FY18	Households – LOP
Cauca	Lulo	0	0	289
	Blackberry	0	90	90
	Tree tomato	0	13	13
	Plantain	0	102	102
	Total	0	205	494
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	0	80
	Sugarcane	0	110	150
	Specialty coffee	0	96	96
	Total	0	206	326
Meta	Milk*	0	156	333
	Cacao*	0	25	277
	Plantain*	0	102	102
	Total	0	283	712
Montes de María	Yuca*	0	39	39
	Ñame*	40	445	571
	Cacao*	0	291	327
	Total	40	775	937
Tolima	Specialty coffee	0	2,207	2,207
	Cacao*	49	940	980
	Total	49	3,147	3,187
Total		89	4,616	5,656

Resource mobilization

To date, we have mobilized COP214,634,726,616 (US\$85,853,891), of which COP41,806,873,852 (US\$16,722,750 (20%)) have been mobilized with the aim of boosting and strengthening PPPs.

¹⁵ Households that have been counted from the moment the PPPs were formed—that is, from the fourth quarter of FY16.

During FY18, COP27,557,056,839 (US\$11,022,823) were mobilized per PPP—that is, 66% of the total resources mobilized so far through this strategy. This is because most PPPs were created in FY17.

The following table shows the evolution of the resources mobilized within the context of LRDP-supported PPPs.

TABLE 20 – RESOURCES MOBILIZED FOR PPPS

Region	Value chain	Value of third-party mobilized funds – FY18Q3	Value of third-party mobilized funds – FY18Q4	Value of third-party mobilized funds – FY18	Value of third-party mobilized funds – LOP
Cauca	Lulo	0	0	\$ 440,629,800	\$ 445,829,800
	Blackberry	0	0		
	Tree tomato	0	0		
	Total	0	0	\$ 440,629,800	\$ 445,829,800
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	\$2,692,660,000	\$2,692,660,000	\$3,915,990,300
	Sugarcane	0	0	0	\$1,493,324,198
	Specialty coffee	0	0	\$7,326,173,000	\$7,336,173,000
	Total	0	\$2,692,660,000	\$10,018,833,000	\$12,745,487,498
Meta	Milk*	0		\$174,952,322	\$4,697,811,232
	Cacao*	0		\$52,900,000	\$1,737,633,000
	Plantain*	0	\$100,000,000	\$111,000,000	\$181,000,000
	Total	0	\$100,000,000	\$338,852,322	\$6,616,444,232
Montes de María	Yuca*	\$53,421,150	0	\$71,421,150	\$71,421,150
	Ñame*	0	\$309,621,512	\$8,006,116,952	\$8,323,305,027
	Cacao*	\$1,720,000,000	\$4,256,763	\$1,753,765,443	\$6,452,019,653
	Total	\$1,773,421,150	\$313,878,275	\$9,831,303,545	\$14,846,745,830
Tolima	Specialty coffee	0	0	\$6,496,500,000	\$6,526,500,000
	Cacao*	0	\$178,439,896	\$430,938,172	\$625,866,492
	Total	0	\$178,439,896	\$6,927,438,172	\$7,152,366,492
Total		\$1,773,421,150	\$3,284,978,171	\$27,557,056,839	\$41,806,873,852
		US\$469,368	US\$1,313,991	US\$11,022,823	US\$16,722,750

Projects for PPP strengthening

Projects with funding that mobilized resources

To date, we have provided assistance in the design and funding of 173 projects for rural development; of these, 45¹⁶ (26%) projects are directly related to the strengthening of PPPs.

During FY18, 33 PPP-related projects were supported that achieved funding, as shown in the following table:

¹⁶ Projects with funding that have been counted from the moment the PPPs were formed—that is, from the fourth quarter of FY16.

TABLE 21 – PPP-RELATED PROJECTS WITH FUNDING

Region	Value chain	Projects with funding – FY18Q4	Projects with funding – FY18	Projects with funding – LOP
Cesar	Beekeeping	1	1	1
	Sugarcane	0	0	2
	Specialty coffee	0	4	4
	Total	1	5	7
Meta	Milk*	0	3	5
	Cacao*	0	3	6
	Total	0	6	11
Montes de María	Yuca*	0	1	1
	Ñame*	0	17	18
	Cacao*	0	1	3
	Total	0	19	22
	Cacao*	1	3	5
	Total	1	3	5
Total		2	33	45

PPPs funded with LRDP support that are in implementation

To date, we have achieved the implementation of 135 projects (78% of the projects designed with funding). Of these, 32 projects are PPP-related (24%). These projects have benefited 1,013 producer households (18% of all households benefiting from PPPs).

During this year, we achieved the implementation of 18 projects (56% of the LOP total), benefiting 567 producer households.

The following table shows the number of projects under implementation by region and productive chain.

TABLE 22 – PPP-RELATED PROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Region	Value chain	Projects in implementation – FY18Q4	Projects in implementation – FY18	Projects in implementation – LOP
Cesar	Sugarcane	0	1	2
	Specialty coffee	0	2	2
	Total	0	3	4
Meta	Milk*	0	1	4
	Cacao*	0	0	2
	Total	0	1	6
Montes de María	Yuca*	0	1	1
	Ñame*	1	11	16
	Cacao*	0	1	3
	Total	1	13	20
	Cacao*	0	1	2
	Total	-	1	2
Total		1	18	32

3.1.2 – Number of submissions for resources from municipal governments supported by LRDP to obtain funding from national, regional, or local GOC entities

“Submissions for resources” are project proposals for short- and long-term activities formulated and budgeted with clearly identified sources of financing. These project proposals are often related to productive initiatives and to the provision of public goods and services, such as technical assistance, irrigation, sanitation, productive infrastructure, and improved roads. For the purposes of this indicator, qualified applications are any government-based mechanism, private-sector mechanism, or community-based mechanism that articulates a specific project or initiative requiring funding and that will promote a better quality of life in rural areas. Other mechanisms include plans or initiatives used to mobilize resources from a particular source to fund a specific community or rural need.

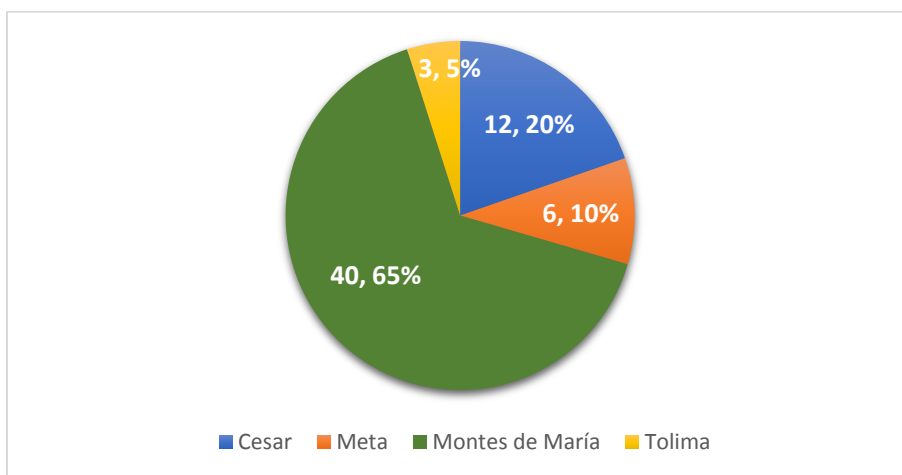
This year, 61 projects received funding, bringing our cumulative total to 173 projects, exceeding our life-of-project target.

TABLE 23- TYPE OF PROJECTS WITH FUNDING (FY18)

Project type	Total
Productive	60
Cacao	11
Coffee	4
Fruit	1
Dual-purpose cattle raising	1
Milk	3
Mango	1
Ñame	17
Yuca	1
Irrigation / drainage	1
Total	61

The following figure shows the indicator progress by region.

FIGURE 10 – PROJECTS WITH FUNDING, BY REGION (FY18)



The following table reflects the comprehensive results of indicators 3.1.2, O3.1, and O3.2.

TABLE 24 – CUMULATIVE LOP PROGRESS IN INDICATORS 3.1.2, O3.1, AND O3.2

Region	Number of projects with resources allocated (3.1.2)	Number of projects in implementation (o3.1)	% o3.1	Number of rural households (o3.2)
Bolívar	32	21	65,6%	1.371
Cauca	31	31	100,0%	2.675
Cesar	24	19	79,2%	987
Meta	16	11	68,8%	1.285
Sucre	54	51	94,4%	2.327
Tolima	16	2	12,5%	3.187
Total	173	135	78,0%	11.832

O4.1 – Number of GOC land entity action plans developed, systematized and reporting to National System for the Evaluation of Public Sector Performance (SINERGIA)

“Action Plans” are management tools for the efficient implementation of annual projects and activities for a particular entity within the framework of the Institutional Strategic Plan and the National Development Plan. The Good Government and Public Management Policy facilitates the implementation of an integrated planning and management systems, which allows decision makers to evaluate results in real time.

“Systematized” is defined as being included in an information system capable of transferring National Development Plan progress data to SINERGIA, within an established timeframe.

During FY18, we supported the LRU in the design and development of URT-ESTRATEGOS. We also provided technical assistance for the design of its institutional strategic plan, which consolidates the objectives, activities, indicators, and goals that will be reported to SINERGIA.

In the life of project, we helped ensure that 15 action plans have been developed and digitized and are now reporting to the National System for the Evaluation of Public Sector Performance (SINERGIA). With this result, we have exceeded our life-of-project total by 25%.

Our support was focused on the design of institutional action plans that enable follow-up and reports on entities’ progress, measured through indicators and goals that contribute to the transparency and monitoring of the National Development Plan.

The 15 plans supported by LRDP are as follows:

IGAC

1. Agrology: Land survey, geomorphology, and monitoring of factors that affect land resources in Colombia
2. Mapping – Geodesy: Maintenance of the Geodetic Reference System
3. Mapping – Geography: Interinstitutional support for the Foreign Ministry's requirements
4. Mapping – Geography: Geographic studies and research
5. Mapping: Production of basic digital mapping
6. Cadaster – Huila: Strengthen PGN resource management

7. Cadaster – Huila: Generation of cadastral information, interrelation between cadaster and registration, and SNC implementation
8. Ciaf: Strengthening of the Colombian Space Commission at the national level
9. Ciaf: Remote sensor and geographic information systems research
10. Internal control: Conduct comprehensive, special, quality and institutional monitoring audits
11. Planning: Provide budget and institutional information management
12. Planning: Organizational development and GIS
13. Office of the Secretary General: Renovation and maintenance of IGAC equipment and physical infrastructure at the national level
14. Office of the Secretary General - Human Talent: Strategic human talent management.

Land Restitution Unit

15. Institutional Strategic Plan

Since we have met this indicator’s life-of-project target and since it is not associated with the program’s extension, our reporting on this indicator has now officially ended.

O4.2 – Reduced time to access inputs for restitution processes

This indicator measures the average percentage change in the length of time needed by the LRU to access relevant land information, compared to the baseline. Shorter average times are indicative of increased efficiency of the land restitution process at both the regional and the national level. LRDP supports the development and rollout of various types of information “services” that are critical for the restitution process and are associated with specific entities.

This year, we received information from IGAC regarding the information system whose data we required in order to be able to calculate this indicator. With data on IGAC’s Geographic Parcel Service, the nine information services encompassed by this indicator are now completed.

Prior to developing the Geographic Parcel Service, IGAC did not have a system that enabled it to consult and download, in a comprehensive manner, alphanumeric and geographic data on land parcels. Providing such information for a given parcel would normally take twenty minutes.

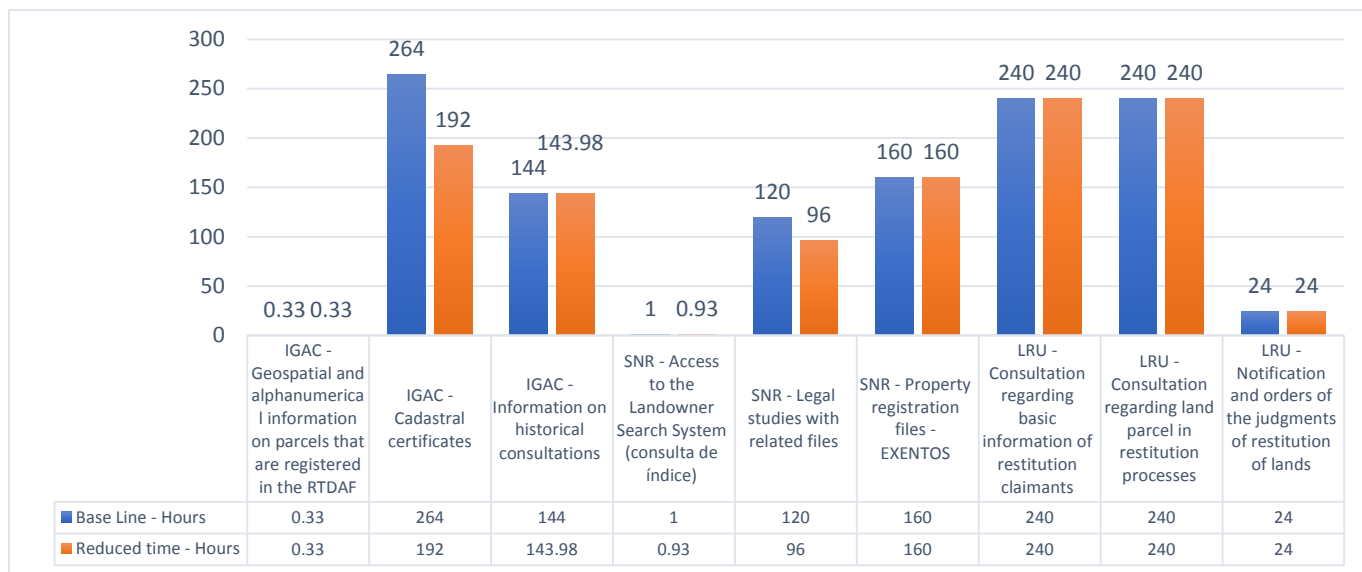
With LRDP’s support, IGAC was able to design an information system that allows it to obtain this information online, reducing the processing time to mere seconds. With regard to the indicator as a whole, the total time needed to access the nine types of information used to be 1,193 hours; today, it has been reduced to 97 hours, representing a 91.91% reduction in time for information regarding the land restitution process, well above our original target of a 60% reduction in time.

TABLE 25 – REDUCTION IN TIME TO ACCESS INFORMATION, BY ENTITY

Entity	Baseline (hours)	Time to access (hours)	Reduced time (hours)	% Percentage (change)
IGAC	408	72	336	-82.36
SNR	281	24.57	256.43	-91.26
LRU	504	0.0083	504	-100.00
Suma total	1,193	97	1,097	-91.91

These results have contributed to the efficiency of institutional processes and response to data requests between and within entities in terms of land processes. The following figure shows the reduction in time for each of the nine types of information covered by this indicator.

FIGURE 11 – REDUCTION IN TIME TO ACCESS EACH TYPE OF INFORMATION



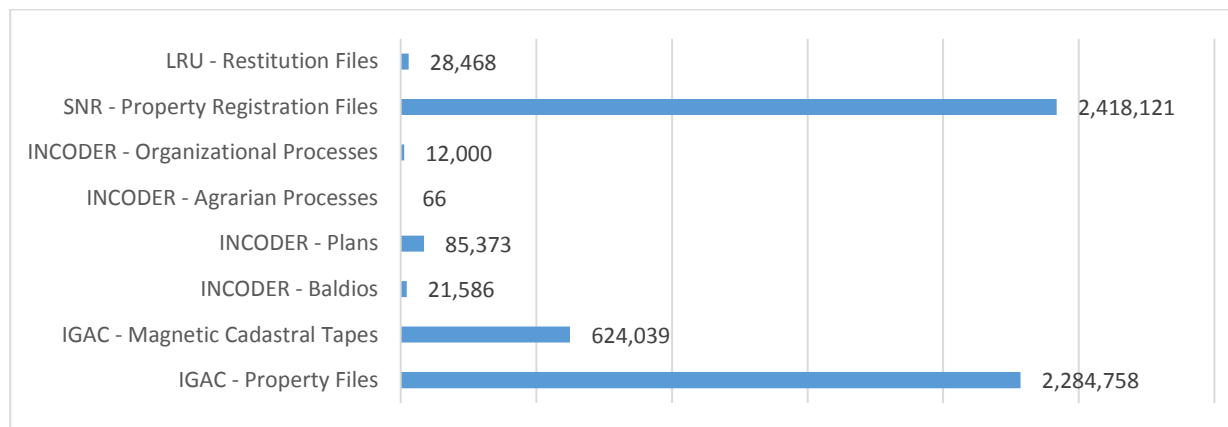
Since we have met this indicator’s life-of-project target and since it is not associated with the program’s extension, our reporting on this indicator has now officially ended.

4.2.1 – Number of land-related files digitized

For this indicator, “files” are those documents in the possession of various GOC entities that address land matters (such as official records, case files, maps, tapes, and others). “Digitization” refers to the organization, systemization, and sometimes conversion to electronic formats of documents that are in hard-copy format (analog).

This year, we digitized 3,547,479 files. With this important progress, we have digitized 5,474,411 files for GOC entities, exceeding our life-of-project target by 30%.

FIGURE 12 – FILES DIGITIZED, BY ENTITY



As shown in the following table, a significant majority of the files digitized are for the IGAC.

TABLE 26 – CUMULATIVE PROGRESS FOR INDICATOR 4.2.1

	PROGRESS FY18	TOTAL
IGAC	2,284,758	2,908,797
INCODER		119,025
SNR	1,262,721	2,418,121
LRU		28,468
Total	3,547,479	5,474,411

Since this indicator has exceeded its life-of-project goal and is not associated with the program's extension, our reporting on this indicator has officially concluded.

INDICATORS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Table 27 provides disaggregated information based on gender, which is expressed in numbers and percentages.

TABLE 27 – QUARTERLY INDICATOR RESULTS, DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER

AMEP Indicator	Name of AMEP Indicator ¹⁷	FY18Q4	FY18Q4 WOMEN (single or in couple)	FY18	FY18 WOMEN (single or in couple)	LOP ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL WOMEN (single or in couple)	%
O3.2 ¹⁸	Number of rural households that gain access to important public goods through expanded funding as a result of LRDP assistance (direct)	89	89	7,075	4,109	10,582	6,670	63%
PO4 ¹⁹	Number of government officials, traditional authorities or individuals trained in restitution, formalization and public project planning, information sharing and management as a result of LRDP assistance	3,975	1,639	16,066	6,047	55,946	22,770	41%
O2.1 ²⁰	Titleholders in formalization processes who are being supported by the LRDP	214	154	468	339	755	528	70%
1.1.1 ²¹	Secondary occupants with legal representation in restitution processes who are being supported by the LRDP	28	17	283	109	834	294	35.2 %
	Restitution cases supported by the LRDP (sex of applicants)	243	119	1,291	686	4,085	2,119	52%

¹⁷ The results shown in this table are cumulative and correspond to the achievements reached by the end of September 2018.

¹⁸ Women beneficiaries (whether heads of household or spouses) who gain access to rural public goods as a result of LRDP support.

¹⁹ Women trained in issues related to land and rural development.

²⁰ Women beneficiaries (whether heads of household or spouses) who obtain property titles as a result of LRDP support.

²¹ Women identified as secondary occupants who attain legal representation in the restitution process as a result of LRDP support and women (whether heads of household or spouses) included in restitution cases processed with LRDP support..

STANDARD INDICATORS

USAID standard indicators measure results across USAID programming globally that contribute to broader USG foreign assistance goals. The table below illustrates how LRDP indicators contribute to USAID standard indicators, whether as a direct contribution or through disaggregation of the indicator data. The table also highlights progress achieved during the quarter in LRDP contributions to the standard indicators.

TABLE 28 – STANDARD INDICATORS

Standard Indicator	Name of Standard Indicator	LRDP Custom Indicator	Name of LRDP Indicator	Direct Contribution or Disaggregation	FY18Q4	FY18	LOP Actual
GNDR-2	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	PO1	Percentage of restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women (custom)	Direct contribution	41.16% (3,400 <i>women beneficiaries of restitution and formalization</i>)	41.16%	41.16%
DO1-041	Number of Restitution Cases Supported (in CELI municipalities)	O1.1	Number of restitution cases processed by the LRU (custom)	Direct contribution	3,159	11,231	62,458
DO1-040	Number of formalized properties supported in CSDI municipalities	O2.1	Number of titles issued with legal certainty (custom)	Direct contribution	514	870	1,347
LTPR (STARR) indicator related to training	The number of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance	PO4	Number of government officials, traditional authorities or individuals trained in restitution, formalization and public project planning, information sharing and management as a result of LRDP assistance	Disaggregation of custom indicator	1,508	5,180	21,751
EG.3.1-13	Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance	O2.1	Number of titles issued with legal certainty (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	214	468	755
EG.10.4-5	The number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly 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.	2.1.1	Number of formalization cases that advance to a key milestone in the process	Disaggregation of custom indicator	3	210	643
EG.3.2-5	Number of new USG-supported public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed	3.1.1	Number of public-private partnerships (PPP) formed with	Direct contribution	0	5	15

			LRDP support (custom)				
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	2.2.2	Legal framework enabling rapid and massive formalization developed with LRDP support	Direct contribution	7	12	22
Ym	Value of third party mobilized fund	PO3	Value of mobilized funds to restitution, formalization or rural development as result of LRDP support in the targeted regions (custom)	Direct contribution	COP 5,129,228,171 (US\$2,051,691)	COP 46,105,016,866 (US\$18,442,007)	COP 214,634,726,616 (US\$85,853,891)
Xm	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds	PO3b	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds	Direct contribution	COP 1,153,837,078 (US\$461,535)	COP 2,986,985,422 (US\$1,194,794)	COP 11,007,011,436 (US\$4,402,805)
EG.3-1	Number of households benefiting directly from USG assistance under LRDP	O3.2	Number of rural households in conflict affected regions that gain access to public goods through expanded funding as a result of LRDP assistance (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	89	7,075	10,582
		O2.1	Number of titles issued supported by LRDP (legal certainty) (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	214	468	755
		1.1.1	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	282	1,850	7,238
		PO4	Number of government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals trained in restitution, formalization, public project planning, information sharing and management as a result of LRDP assistance (custom)	Direct contribution	3,975	16,066	55,946
		Total EG.3-1 Indicator					4,560

Annex B: Success Story



SUCCESS STORY
AUGUST 2018

Winning with Synergy

A USAID methodology puts cassava producers and buyers at the same table, boosting the cassava value chain all the way to the top.



For every dollar USAID has invested in the facilitation of 15 public private partnerships worth over US\$40mn, the public and private sectors have invested US\$20.

Every time the price of cassava takes a dip, hundreds of *yuqueros*—as cassava growers are known in Colombia—rethink their future. For decades, marketing fresh cassava has been a risky business due to the notoriously short shelf life of freshly harvested roots. This has attracted several layers of intermediaries in the cassava business and can lead to large fluctuations in price, as well as big losses for farmers.

Colombia is Latin America’s third-largest cassava producer, after Brazil and Paraguay, and nearly half of the country’s cassava is grown by *campesinos* in the Caribbean region, where the root is mostly for family consumption. Thousands of farmers rely on cassava as their primary source of income and face a variety of challenges—related primarily to market security and cassava prices—that force them to make tough decisions.

“We are worried that the cassava business could disappear. Many farmers have reduced their areas of growth, and others have completely abandoned it. As the association with the most experience, we are looking for that win-win to make sure that cassava growers can continue,” explains Tatiana Díaz, leader of the National Cassava Growers and Processing Association, known by its initials ANPPY.

ANPPY goes back more than thirty years to a time when cassava was not just a delicious side dish but also the main ingredient in animal feed. In the nineties, ANPPY had 200 members and

specialized in the processing of cassava chips for animal feed, but that business eventually capitulated to the low prices of imported corn.

“Whenever there is a decrease in prices, that loss inevitably falls on growers, who then have to lower the price of labor, affecting all *campesinos*,” she explains.

ANPPY soon turned to “industrial” cassava, which has a higher starch content than “fresh” cassava. In 2014, ANPPY made its first deal with a major buyer, *Almidones de Sucre*, whose processing plant is located in ANPPY’s backyard in Sucre. Rich in starch, cassava produces a flour used in processed foods and can be manufactured into glucose, dextrins, and other products.

Improving the Value Chain

In March 2017, USAID approached seven cassava farmers’ associations, Sucre’s regional government, and *Almidones de Sucre* to find a way to revive the sector with the necessary resources to improve production, growing techniques, adopt improved varieties of cassava, and implement a five-year strategy to bring new growers and actors to the table.

The public-private partnership—valued at US\$750,000—increases critical mass around the cassava value chain by strengthening the marketing channels between growers such as ANPPY and cassava processors such as *Almidones de Sucre*.



With nearly ten years of experience processing cassava starch, the company is a conduit to big food players such as Nestle and Nutresa, the latter the sector leader in processed foods in Colombia and a key player in Latin America.

“The most complex part for growers is finding sales channels. Almidones provides them a guaranteed purchasing price for a certain quantity. This is a win-win and allows us to make large contracts with companies like Nutresa. We want the producers to feel like they are part of the value chain,” explains Alejandro Zuluaga, CEO of Almidones de Sucre.



Almidones de Sucre has taken the reigns in leading the transformation. First, it has matched an initial US\$300,000 investment from the public sector. In addition, to support farmers, it has created a demonstration plot at its processing plant where training in multiplication and post-harvest take place. Lastly, the company provides monthly technical assistance to growers via on-site visits to their farms.

This year, ANPPY has a contract with Almidones for 1,500 tons of cassava, which represents nearly a quarter of the association’s total production. The partnership means more than just sales; it gives ANPPY a chance to think about long-term planning and increase visibility in the sector. Every other month, Tatiana Díaz (ANPPY) and Alejandro Zuluaga (Almidones de Sucre) sit down with other partners in a technical working group that explores the most pressing issues facing growers, the processor, and the government.

“The technical working group is very important to sustain communication among all actors. It is where we can discuss problems and solve them, everyone together,” says Tatiana Díaz. Thanks to the partnership and a working relationship with Colombia’s Rural Development Agency, ANPPY is now formulating its own plans to mobilize government funds and invest in new technology.

The Magic Word Is Synergy

To reach this point, USAID has worked for several years in the Caribbean region to facilitate public-private partnerships while working on land issues at every level of government. Through experience, USAID has gained buy-in from regional and municipal leaders as well as the private sector.

“USAID has a power to convene, which we love. When it first formulated the project, it was a bit abstract, but now we see how it helps us reduce overall risks. The partnership also gives producers a forum to express their needs,” explains Zuluaga. “In a word, the partnership has achieved synergy, which has been a goal of our organization for many years.”

Although the Colombian government has been promoting strategic alliances with the private sector and farmers’ organizations for the last twenty years, the ongoing violence, government corruption, and interinstitutional challenges have meant only patchwork progress.

USAID’s innovative public-private partnership methodology creates a more equitable playing field where decision making is in the hands of local farmers and leaders, as opposed to faraway offices in the nation’s capital. Moreover, the technical working group is a key feature of the new methodology that helps guarantee the sustainability of partners’ commitments.

Colombia’s Rural Development Agency adopted USAID’s methodology as part of its wider strategy to bring farmers closer to end markets. Referring to intermediaries as the “silent enemy,” the agency’s director, Juan Pablo Díazgranados, sees the strategy as part of the umbrella of integrated development.

Since 2016, USAID has brokered 15 public-private partnerships benefitting more than 8,000 farmers and mobilizing over US\$40 million, all using the same methodology that democratizes decision making and requires farmers’ associations to make real in-kind contributions.



“We need to stop ‘planting to sell’ and start ‘selling to plant’. Better planning, solid cooperatives, formalizing small and medium sized companies, improving national-regional cooperation, and creating public-private partnerships are all part of the new strategy to decrease the gap between producers and consumers.”

— Juan Pablo Díazgranados, director of the Rural Development Agency

Annex C: Project Brief



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LAND AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The transition of regions submerged in conflict to stable and thriving democracies requires secure land tenure and socioeconomic opportunities for its citizens. USAID's Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP) helps Colombia's rural areas address land issues that unlock opportunities for improved livelihoods by strengthening land governance systems and public-private partnerships. With capacity building, USAID supports the government of Colombia (GOC) in addressing the following:

- **Insufficient funding for rural development** in conflict-affected regions that prevent land beneficiaries, families, and farmers from improving their livelihoods
- **Land informality and insecure land tenure** that inhibits investments, increases insecurity, and limits farmers from reaching their agricultural potential
- **Significant challenges in restituting land to victims of conflict** and securing adequate socioeconomic conditions
- **Difficulty in accessing electronic land data**, which hampers the effective implementation of land policies

Through an integrated approach, USAID focuses resources on strengthening institutions—the foundation of effective land governance and sustainable socioeconomic development—by streamlining policies and procedures that will improve land access and rural development opportunities for the poor.

SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT

MOBILIZE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO HELP FARMERS AND RURAL FAMILIES.

USAID works with mayors, governors, and national-level officials to strengthen their capacity to increase public and private spending in underserved regions. In doing so, it helps the government ensure that farmers have access to the resources they need—such as irrigation and technical assistance—to increase agricultural production and reduce poverty. Special attention is placed on the incorporation of

USAID/COLOMBIA

USAID FACT SHEET: LAND AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

land beneficiaries into income-generating initiatives. **By 2019, USAID will establish 13 public-private partnerships that mobilize public and private sector funds and incorporate beneficiaries of land restitution and formalization into income-generating business models.**

STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS AND SECURE LAND TENURE TO IMPROVE LIVELIHOODS.

Approximately half of rural properties in Colombia are informal. Land informality inhibits citizens and public entities from accessing investments. In addition, citizens without land rights are often disincentivized from sustainably managing natural resources, which leads to environmental degradation and the improper use of land. **By 2019, USAID will help the GOC pilot a massive land titling approach to reduce the average time and cost of securing land rights.**

RESTITUTE LAND TO VICTIMS OF CONFLICT, LINKING THEM TO SOCIOECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THAT IMPROVE THEIR LIVELIHOODS.

The Land Restitution Unit and other GOC agencies involved in restitution have encountered significant challenges in restituting land to claimants. In addition, there are 2,000 rural families occupying land that is being claimed by others in the land restitution process; many of these families are entwined in complex legal cases but cannot afford a lawyer. USAID helps the Land Restitution Unit address these challenges and incorporates restituted families into public-private partnerships that target strategic value chains for livelihood improvement. **By 2019, USAID will help the GOC accelerate the processing of restitution cases and enable restituted families to secure socioeconomic opportunities. USAID will also support the Public Defender's Office in providing legal representation to 800+ vulnerable families occupying land being claimed by others.**

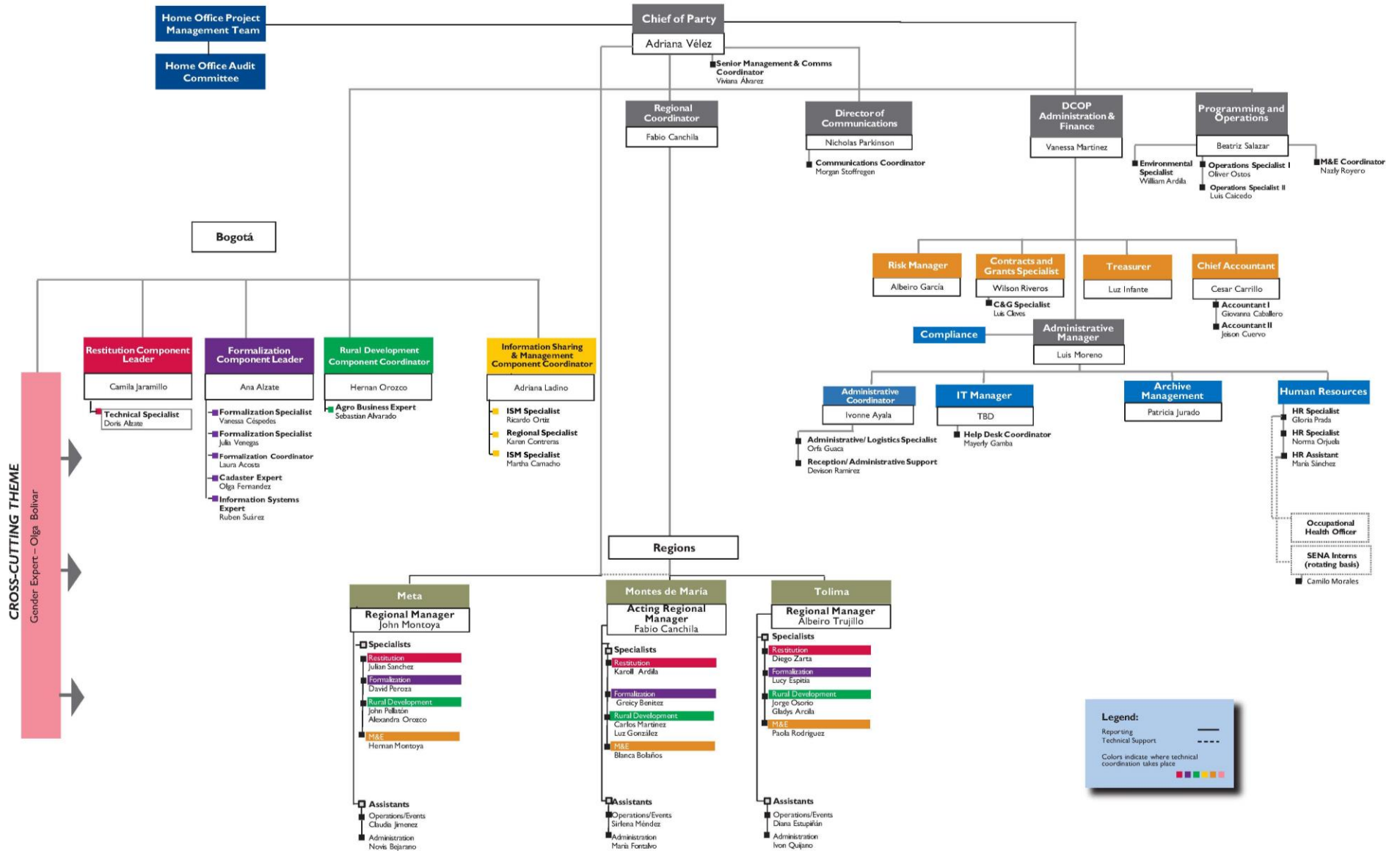
IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION TO EXPEDITE LAND POLICIES.

Without access to high-quality, electronic land information, the implementation of Colombia's land policies is slow, difficult, and costly. USAID is building the Land Node, an innovative platform that aggregates data from eight land agencies and makes it available in real time, thus increasing transaction efficiencies, reducing costs, and catalyzing a positive economic impact across the country. **By 2019, USAID will improve access to land data, facilitating the assertive implementation of the GOC land agenda, and will digitize over four million land files from six departments to protect the integrity of land information and fill the information gaps that currently impede restitution and formalization efforts.**

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Rollout of a new municipal land office in El Castillo (Meta) that officially adopts a gender-based approach in its work to secure residents' land rights.
- Two ethnic restitution claims on behalf of indigenous Sikuani communities in Meta completed and on their way to review by restitution judges; these cases stand to benefit 692 indigenous families.
- Uptake of LRDP's innovative public-private partnership methodology by Colombia's Rural Development Agency; this methodology stands out for its emphasis on public-sector participation and its incorporation of farmers who are victims of the armed conflict.
- Launch of a first-of-its-kind electronic information system that allows municipal and departmental governments to monitor and follow up on their compliance with restitution rulings.

Annex D: Organizational Chart



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