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COLOMBIA LAND AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

QUARTERLY REPORT
OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2018

JANUARY 2019



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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Cover photo: In Granada (Meta), women members of the LRDP-supported public-private partnership in the cacao value chain learn about cacao processing.

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	iii
Executive Summary	1
Introduction and Background	3
Project Activities.....	5
Operations	18
Annex A: Project Specific Performance Indicators	I
Annex B: Success Story.....	XXXI
Annex C: Project Brief.....	XXXIII
Annex D: Media Highlights	XXXV
Annex E: Organizational Chart.....	XXXVII

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMEP	Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
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)
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

During the quarter, USAID's Land and Rural Development Program (LRDP) continued to seek ways to strengthen relations with new counterparts under the Duque administration. We met with the newly appointed directors of key entities, including the National Land Agency, the Superintendence of Notary and Registry (SNR), the National Planning Department, the Agustin Codazzi Institute (IGAC), and the Office of the Presidency. The main objective of these meetings was to raise the visibility of our massive formalization pilot in Ovejas (Sucre) and emphasize its value for the government of Colombia (GOC) as it moves forward with cadaster- and formalization-related activities. In particular, we highlighted the utility of the pilot's methodology in helping achieve the ambitious goals outlined in the peace accord, namely the goals regarding comprehensive rural reform.

There are two entities whose new directors we have yet to meet: the Rural Development Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. At the end of 2018, President Duque finally selected a new director for the Rural Development Agency, Claudia Ortiz, amidst much controversy concerning the candidate's qualifications. Meanwhile, we tried unsuccessfully to meet with the new minister of agriculture, Andrés Valencia, on a number of occasions; we will continue to pursue a meeting with the minister this quarter.

In an encouraging development on November 26, 2018, the Colombian government formally accepted a World Bank loan¹ aimed at updating the country's cadaster and advancing land formalization in 70 municipalities across the country. This loan creates a valuable opportunity for us to encourage the government to draw on the results and knowledge gathered in the Ovejas pilot, including those related to information technology systems, costing, operational processes, and regulatory frameworks. In this regard, we are pursuing avenues to ensure that USAID can contribute to the planning and design process for the loan's rollout in order to encourage the utilization of this learning and methodology. The main recipients of the World Bank loan will be counterparts with which we have built strong relationships over the past several years, including IGAC, the SNR, and the National Land Agency. The entire loan portfolio will be overseen by the National Planning Department. Over the next several months, we will hold conversations with appropriate stakeholders in this regard.

KEY ADVANCES

Highlights from this quarter include the following:

- **Ovejas pilot parcel sweep phase complete.** This quarter saw the completion of the pilot's parcel sweep phase, an intensive fieldwork endeavor that included 5,640 topographic surveys and photo interpretations, 3,099 legal visits to parcels, and 19 instances of alternative conflict-resolution mechanisms. Following the parcel sweep, we uploaded approximately 2,000 case files to the electronic information system shared with the National Land Agency, which is now tasked with reviewing the files prior to preparing the draft property titles.

¹ This decision was communicated through CONPES document 3951.

- **Land Node included in Banco de Éxitos.** In December, Colombia’s executive branch registered the Land Node in the country’s “Success Bank”, a clearinghouse that fosters the exchange of information among public entities by showcasing innovative solutions that have delivered positive results and that are easily adaptable to Colombia’s institutional reality. The Land Node was recognized for its contribution to a more efficient, productive, and transparent government that works in service of its citizens.

- **Uptake of additional LRDP methodology by the Rural Development Agency.** The Rural Development Agency officially adopted our methodology on how to link restitution beneficiaries to local public-private partnerships (PPPs) as part of its “Model for the Care and Provision of Services in Support of Commercialization.” This methodology seeks to provide rural families affected by the armed conflict with greater possibilities of sustainable and licit livelihoods upon returning to their lands. The agency’s adoption of this methodology represents another major achievement for LRDP in terms of our efforts to strengthen the GOC’s capacity to respond to the needs of conflict-affected communities and represents the second such methodology to be adopted by the agency (the first being our methodology for the creation of PPPs).

- **Tertiary road inventory completed in Tolima.** We completed our tertiary road inventories for Southern Tolima, which analyzed and classified 2,480 kilometers of road in nine municipalities. These inventories, which we delivered to their respective municipal governments, will enable municipalities to comply with national policies on the management of tertiary roads and thus access important funding sources.



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 through March 2019, and in December 2018 it was granted a no-cost extension until the end of June 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 reconstitute 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, LRDP provided nine municipalities with expert consulting, planning tools, and sustainable methodologies to tackle the lack of operational tertiary roads.

Project Activities

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

Ethnic restitution case in Cesar: Guacoche. In November, the Land Restitution Unit (LRU) organized an assembly with the community of Guacoche in which community members provided input on the characterization study and the draft legal complaint, both of which we prepared after extensive field research and interviews. The LRU then made appropriate adjustments to these two documents based on the community's feedback and is planning to enter the restitution claim into the Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands (RTDAF) next quarter, a key step prior to being filed before restitution judges. If ruled in the community's favor, the case is expected to return 1,432 hectares to 255 families.

Supporting the post-ruling phase. We continued to support the post-ruling phase in order to ensure that restitution beneficiaries can effectively enjoy their rights to land, housing, and sustainable livelihoods, among others. First, we completed a roadmap to help the LRU ensure that restitution beneficiaries who are implementing productive projects are incorporated into PPPs wherever possible. This helps guarantee that beneficiaries not only have a productive project for their land but also are linked to key value chains that improve their ability to bring their products to market and earn sustainable livelihoods.

Second, we completed a study assessing the LRU Fund's effectiveness in compensating victims and secondary occupants and in providing debt relief for restituted victims. Our study evaluated six specific areas: exoneration from property taxes, exoneration from public utility debts, exoneration from bank loans, compensation for good-faith third parties, support for secondary occupants, and the administration of productive projects. Although our study concluded that the Fund has complied satisfactorily with its duties to victims, we found certain areas for improvement, particularly with regard to the Fund's activity planning and procedural documentation. In November, we presented the results of our study to the LRU, which was receptive to the recommendations.

Finally, with regard to the post-ruling electronic information system that we have been developing for mayors' and governors' offices, we implemented the system in the municipalities of El Castillo (Meta), San Jacinto (Bolívar), and Ovejas (Sucre). This system allows municipal and departmental governments to systematize restitution orders according to the office or branch



Municipal staff and representatives from local public agencies learn about the post-ruling electronic information system that LRDP installed in El Castillo (Meta), which helps the local government comply with restitution orders.

responsible for fulfilling them, to monitor their compliance with these rulings, and to generate electronic reports for oversight authorities. In addition, we uploaded all relevant restitution rulings into the municipal systems of El Castillo, Puerto Gaitán, and Ataco, and the departmental systems of Meta and Tolima, making a total of 796 rulings electronically accessible by these governments. We are currently in the process of uploading the rulings for Ovejas and San Jacinto. Finally, in all municipalities and departments where the system has been implemented, we organized training sessions for relevant staff. Also present at these sessions were representatives from other entities, such as the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, the Attorney General's Office, the National Police, and the Rural Development Agency.

To ensure these systems' sustainability, we are preparing a detailed technical manual that we will deliver to municipal and departmental governments.

Assisting the National Land Agency in formalizing land for restitution beneficiaries. We continued to support the National Land Agency in the resolution of formalization orders issued by restitution judges. This quarter, we supported the issuing of 48 property titles.

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. In early November, we completed the pilot's parcel sweep phase. By the end of December, we uploaded the majority of the case files—approximately 2,000—to the electronic information system shared with the National Land Agency, which is now tasked with reviewing the folios.



The parcel sweep phase of the Ovejas formalization pilot is now complete, and the relevant data has been uploaded to the information system shared with the Colombian government.

After arranging high-level meetings with the Office of the Presidency and the National Land Agency, we were able to come to an official agreement regarding the pilot's modified timeline for completion. Under this new timeline, the public expositions (the phase in which beneficiaries are presented with a draft version of their property titles for their approval) will take place from February to May, and the pilot will conclude in June. This timeline, which is

slower than we had originally hoped for, is a response to the structural constraints of the National Land Agency. For example, in terms of human resources, in December and January (two traditionally slow months in public agencies due to the termination of annual labor contracts), the agency lacks the necessary personnel to review cases and move forward with the titling process. Also, at an IT level, the agency's technological platform has proven insufficient for receiving massive numbers of case files at once, meaning that we have had to slow the pace at which we

upload data (the agency has now flagged this issue for adjustment for future formalization projects).

Another difficulty that we have encountered in recent months that has affected the pilot’s timeline is the lack of internal coordination within the National Land Agency. Initially, during the planning phase of the pilot, we worked with the agency’s Territorial Planning Department to determine the standards for presenting parcel information (this department was—and remains—the appropriate channel for reaching such agreements). However, once the agency began reviewing the case files that we uploaded, other departments that also play a role in the formalization process began to request adjustments to the way we were presenting the data or to the type of data being presented. Thus, at an advanced phase in the pilot process, we have had to work with various departments within the National Land Agency in order to agree on which kinds of information we are able to adjust and which changes simply are not possible at this stage. In the future, it will be important for the agency to unify its technical criteria across departments in order to avoid the need to reprocess thousands of case files, which can lead to cost inefficiencies and delays.

Under the pilot’s revised timeline, we expect approximately 1,100 titles to be delivered by April, which will provide us with a sufficient representative sample to be able to validate the pilot’s methodology and in turn be able to calculate reductions in the cost and time for land formalization, as measured by program indicators O2.3 and 2.2.1. In particular, the calculation of cost reduction will offer a key input for other massive formalization exercises being planned by the GOC in the future.

TABLE 1 – PARCEL SWEEP PROGRESS

Town (<i>corregimiento</i>)	Topographic surveys and photo interpretations			Legal visits		Social accompaniment cases	Cases resolved through alternative conflict resolution mechanisms
	Populated areas	Remote rural areas	Photo interpretations*	Parcels subject to Decree 902 (private and <i>baldíos</i>)	Parcels subject to National Agrarian Fund regulations (parcels purchased by the state)		
Canutalito	314	114	0	291	0	25	2
Canutal	402	367	0	479	8	46	2
Flor del Monte	522	290	0	490	46	38	4
San Rafael	330	255	8	319	61	40	5
La Peña	336	81	40	324	11	22	0
El Floral	24	55	319	109	42	4	0
Chengue	59	10	26	18	0	4	0
Don Gabriel	311	66	97	344	7	26	3
Salitral	92	36	28	66	3	9	1
Pijiguay	182	266	534	260	103	31	2
Almagra	37	137	302	107	11	16	0
TOTAL	2,609	1,677	1,354	2,807	292	261	19

* Photo interpretations are used for three types of parcels: (1) those that are the subject of restitution and thus already have the appropriate measurements; (2) parcels where land mines are present and cannot be measured in person; and (3) parcels that already have property titles.

Also this quarter, the marines completed the nontechnical studies required to determine the area’s safety with regard to land mines. We played a key coordination role with the marines in

order to ensure that this activity was a priority for them. It is important to note that the marines undertook this ambitious activity with their own resources, as the funding that had been promised by the US State Department was never disbursed. As a result of these studies, all of Ovejas's 59 villages have been identified as either mine-free or mine-affected, and the marines will now move forward with efforts to remove the mines that are present. During the entire exercise, no accidents occurred.

One operational obstacle highlighted in previous reports relates to *baldíos* in a gas-exploitation area (in the village of Canutal). As originally planned, the National Land Agency was going to utilize the “use contract” mechanism established in Decree 902 to title these parcels. However, after conducting further legal analysis, the agency has determined that only rural parcels are eligible for formalization under this mechanism, since these parcels involve “productive use” of the land. As a result, the vast majority of Canutal's nearly 500 parcels will not be titled because they fall within the populated center area and are not considered rural.

Another obstacle mentioned earlier concerns 57 parcels registered under the now-defunct Colombian National Institute of Agrarian Reform. In order to become adjudicable, these parcels must be transferred to the National Land Agency. This quarter, the agency successfully transferred 22 of these parcels.

Next quarter, we will support the National Land Agency in advancing the legal phase of the formalization process, in which public expositions will play a key role. In addition, we will finalize and deliver the pilot's technical information to the National Land Agency and IGAC so they can continue with the tasks of issuing land titles and updating cadaster data, respectively. Finally, we will transfer relevant information to the municipal land office of Ovejas so that its staff are empowered to make use of the data generated by the pilot.

Formalization of private parcels in Chaparral (Tolima). This quarter, we officially concluded our support for the National Land Agency in its goal to formalize 300 private land parcels in the village of Calarma (in the municipality of Chaparral). In total, we directly supported the issuing of 262 property titles, of which 63% include a woman titleholder (whether as a single head of household or as part of a couple). This is a significant achievement considering that the majority of cases required judicial rulings, which can be a slow and cumbersome process. To overcome this barrier, we helped judges strengthen their knowledge of land formalization and the particular needs of campesinos. For example, prior to presenting the formalization claims, we met with judges to explain the nature of the activity and to clarify that it was not a litigious process but rather one with a social aim. We also adapted each claim to the presiding judge's preferences in terms of organization and framework. The success of these formalization cases underlines the importance of establishing an initial round of dialogue with judges and other relevant stakeholders prior to initiating judicial claims. Moreover, these judges now have the knowledge and capacity to carry out similar legal proceedings in the future. (Evidence of the value of our sensitization approach with judges can be seen in the fact that we presented 40 formalization claims for parcels where public entities operate in the neighboring municipality of Ataco—where we did not engage in such sensitization efforts—and all 40 were rejected by the presiding judge. One likely reason for the rejection of these claims was that the judge did not feel confident deciding formalization claims due to overlapping issues with land restitution, which made rejecting the claims the easiest thing to do.)

Municipal land offices. This quarter, we supported the creation of new municipal land offices in the municipalities of El Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar), San Antonio (Tolima), and Rioblanco

(Tolima). Moreover, two of these offices (Rioblanco and El Carmen de Bolívar) as well as three other municipal land offices created previously (Fuentedeoro, Ataco, and San Jacinto) adopted municipal legislation recognizing women’s land rights. These mechanisms, designed with LRDP’s support, provide an explicit legal framework promoting a gender-based approach to formalization.

In addition, we launched electronic information systems for the land offices of El Castillo, Fuentedeoro, Ataco, Rioblanco, and San Jacinto that allows them to access relevant data for formalizing urban parcels and collecting property taxes (see Component 4 section below).

Meanwhile, municipal land offices that were created in previous years continued to make progress in urban land titling. This quarter, the following offices issued land titles: Ovejas (Sucre) – 101; Santander de Quilichao (Cauca) – 12; Puerto López (Meta) – 69; El Castillo (Meta) – 30; and San Jacinto (Bolívar) – 66.

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 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 quarter, we supported the issuing of 53 titles for such parcels (41 by the National Land Agency and 12 by municipal governments) in five regions.

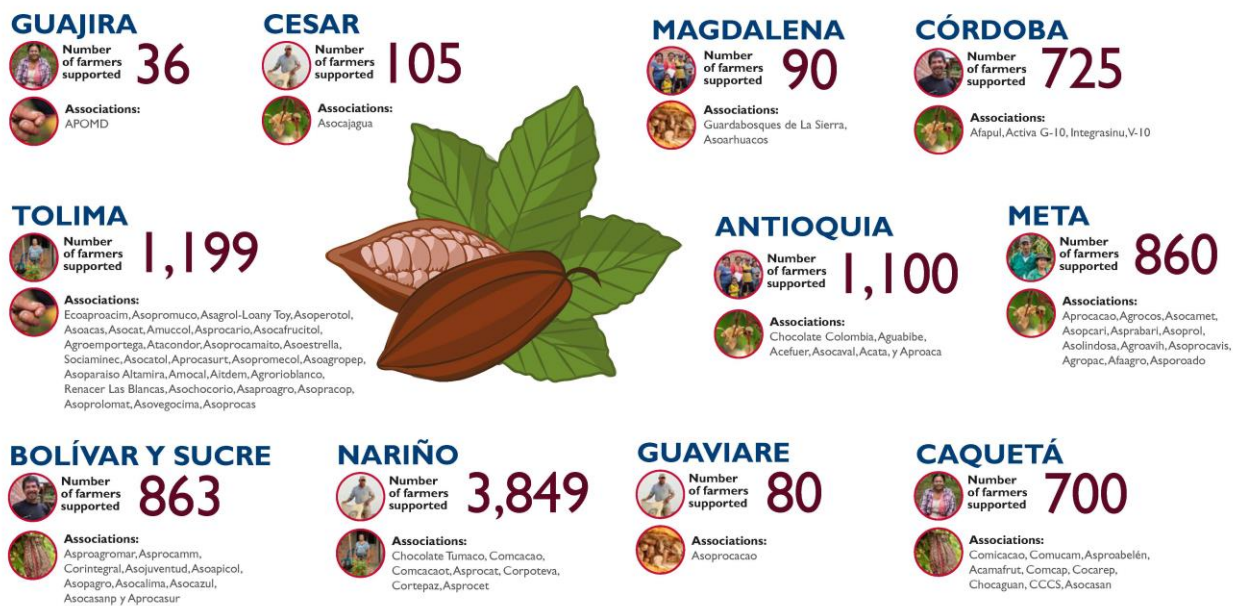


A new municipal land office was inaugurated in Rioblanco (Tolima) in November, along with a municipal decree recognizing women’s rights to land.

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

Support for USAID’s cacao strategy. A key activity undertaken by our rural development team this quarter was the coordination of USAID’s cacao strategy. We played a leading role in the formation of this strategy by organizing bilateral meetings with various USAID programs to identify their cacao-related activities and the impacts of these activities on the cacao value chain in different regions of the country. In particular, we assembled and analyzed information from seven different programs: Natural Wealth, Producers to Market Alliance, Community Development and Licit Opportunities, Conservation and Governance, Cacao for Peace, Rural Finance Initiative, and LRDP. The culmination of this effort was seen in November during the Choco Show exhibition in Bogotá, where USAID presented its strategy to the public at large.

PARTNER ASSOCIATIONS LINKED TO USAID’S CACAO STRATEGY



During this three-day exhibition—where we also collaborated with other programs to design and stage USAID’s stand—a single, unified message on USAID’s cacao-related activities and goals was disseminated. USAID’s stand featured hands-on activities, including cupping demonstrations, and allowed small farmers from USAID-supported PPPs throughout the country to network with buyers and other key stakeholders. More than 15,000 visitors attended the exhibition. After the event, in December, USAID hosted a technical meeting with all partners working on cacao; next steps include a document containing the Mission’s technical strategy on cacao and a coordinated communications strategy, both of which will be led by USAID.

Uptake of additional methodology by the Rural Development Agency. This quarter, the Rural Development Agency included another one of our methodologies in its “Model for the Care and Provision of Services in Support of Commercialization,” a portfolio of the agency’s services aimed at offering technical assistance to farmers through a range of tools and methodologies. We developed this particular methodology in order to provide a clear pathway for linking

restitution beneficiaries to local PPPs, thereby providing rural families affected by the armed conflict with greater possibilities of sustainable and licit livelihoods upon returning to their lands. With the inclusion of this methodology, the agency has now institutionalized two of our models (the first being our methodology concerning the creation of PPPs) within its portfolio of approximately 15 models.

Also, in November, as a result of the Rural Development Agency's uptake of our first methodology (on the creation of PPPs), the agency organized an inaugural technical roundtable for a new PPP being created in the mango value chain in Ciénaga (Magdalena). Magdalena is the country's third-largest producer of mango, after Cundinamarca and Tolima. This is the first PPP being developed solely under the agency's leadership using our innovative methodology. Present at the roundtable were more than 20 stakeholders, including commercial exporters, representatives from farmers' associations, and public officials, who brainstormed possibilities and challenges around the PPP's creation. The Rural Development Agency is currently carrying out bilateral negotiations with each of these actors in order to define their contributions and commitments under the partnership.

“This partnership seeks to establish prices, ensure production, and invest in a plant for packing and processing mango pulp. This plant will allow small farmers to sell their production to the plant or simply to use the plant for making their own juices and frozen pulps. It's a way to increase competitiveness.”

— Carlos Gutierrez, secretary of economic development, government of Magdalena



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

- *Cacao in Meta.* As a result of our socio-business strengthening efforts, 30 new farmers were integrated into the PPP and are selling their cacao to the Asopcari producers' association (which in turn sells it to the PPP's commercial partner). Furthermore, a new purchase point was established in the village of Cacayal (in Lejanías) for this same association, which has already been used to purchase more than nine tons of locally produced cacao, thus strengthening the associative power of farmers in the area.

The PPP also implemented a technological model for the identification of cacao clones in farms, which has allowed for seed separation in the harvest and post-harvest stages, thereby ensuring consistent quality in cacao and increasing farmers' chances for selling in specialized markets. This technological tool also facilitates recognition of the productive offerings of each farm and helps promote associative marketing by micro-batches of fine-flavor cacao.

In terms of training, with the assistance of Fedecacao, the PPP provided technical assistance to eight farmers in order to help them earn good agricultural practices (GAP) certification. Also, with the accompaniment of the “María del Campo” campaign, which promotes women's participation in cacao production, the PPP organized a confection workshop in Granada, in which 24 women producers participated.

- *Ñame, cacao, and yuca in Montes de María.* Interinstitutional alliances were established between each of the PPP's technical secretariat and Municipal Units for Agricultural Technical

Aid, which helps ensure the continuity and sustainability of the activities developed under the partnerships, specifically those related to socio-organizational strengthening and technical accompaniment for demonstration parcels with regard to seed multiplication. Moreover, the PPPs organized three business planning activities—one for each PPP—in order to help producers’ associations align their production offerings with the needs of commercial partners over the next season.

With regard to training, 42 cacao producers, 50 ñame producers, and 46 yuca producers graduated from field schools, where they learned—via demonstration parcels—about the implementation of low-cost irrigation solutions, marketing, business management, human rights, and gender equality.

In terms of cross-cutting activities, 15 cacao and ñame farmers received support from the newly created municipal land office of San Jacinto, which included them in the RESO registry, a procedural step that marks the beginning of the formalization process.



- **Cacao in Tolima.** This quarter, the PPP created three trade channels with commercial partner National Chocolate Company for 18 associations, which resulted in the sale of 115,000 kilos that generated approximately COP685 million (US\$228,105)² in earnings for farmers.

In terms of training, 52 youth, women, and association leaders graduated from field schools, where they learned about labor standards. In addition, 53 producers from Ataco and Ortega received training in good manufacturing practices. Further, 899 producers were trained as a result of the original 150 *multiplicadores* who were trained within the PPP’s framework last year.

- **Milk in Meta.** This quarter, five of the PPP’s “PILO Producer”³ farms earned certification from the Colombian Agriculture Institute, which accredited them as being free of tuberculosis and foot-and-mouth disease. Also, a team of experts in agricultural administration—with support from the SENA, Agrosena, the Secretariat of Agricultural Development, and GIZ—helped another five “PILO Producer” farms develop manuals, protocols, and organizational processes for responding effectively to audits within the framework of good cattle-raising practices.

Additionally, 34 of the PPP’s producers were included in the Nature Conservancy’s “Sustainable Colombian Livestock” program, a program for 60 cattle ranchers that promotes healthy cattle-raising systems, strengthens ranchers’ associations in the region, and reduces farmers’ vulnerability to climate change. As part of the program, five demonstration parcels

² Unless otherwise noted, the conversion rate used in this report is US\$1 = COP3,003.

³ “PILO Producers” are farmers chosen by the PPP’s technical roundtable for their community leadership with regard to the implementation of innovative techniques.

were established in the municipalities of El Castillo, Lejanías, and Fuentedeoro. Twelve producers traveled to Guatavita (Cundinamarca) for a technical tour focused on the issues of cooperative models, marketing, and GAP certification. Finally, in December, one of the PPP’s producers—Orlando Rojas from El Dorado—received GAP certification from the Colombian Agriculture Institute, marking the first milk farmer in the PPP to receive such certification.

- *Plantain in Meta.* With regard to the implementation of systems for clean seed production, the PPP undertook a joint effort with Meta’s Secretariat of Agricultural Development that resulted in the delivery of 2,000 seedlings and 200 corms to four producers’ association.

In terms of good agricultural practices, ten farmers with GAP certification received training and support in the following areas, among others: (1) adaptation of storage facilities; (2) soil analysis and fertilization; (3) formulation of plans aimed at the conservation of water and soil; (4) sample retrieval for the physiochemical analysis of water; and (5) first-aid kits, extinguishers, and other elements necessary for maintaining GAP status.

Lastly, the PPP organized a commercial tour in which plantain producers visited the logistics hubs of major retail chains Grupo Éxito, Cencosud, and Frutimax. This tour allowed them to learn about the logistics process required to enter these markets and to perform relevant cost analyses. Moreover, one producers’ association (Asoplagra), after filing the relevant paperwork, was officially registered as a seller to Grupo Éxito. In December, this association made its first sale of plantain to the company, at a price of \$2,300 per kilo, which represents a 39% increase in earnings after accounting for logistical expenses.

Irrigation in Cesar. In November, we delivered the final Departmental Irrigation Plan to Cesar’s government. In particular, the irrigation plan includes studies and designs for ten deep wells that will provide a permanent source of water for many of the department’s small-scale farmers who traditionally have had to rely on rainfall as their main source of irrigation. The government has committed to invest COP1,000 million (US\$333,000) for the construction of these wells.

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Gracias al esfuerzo del Programa de Tierras y Drillo Rural de USAID, PRODESARROLLO, UPRA y Gob Cesar podemos decir que el Plan Departamental de Irrigación del Cesar es un hecho! Buscamos desarrollo del campo mediante el riego como estrategia para fortalecer el sector agropecuario



13:55 - 12 dic. 2018

Franco Ovalle
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Adelantemos visita de campo al pozo profundo en Guacochito, allí con la prueba de bombeo damos inicio a la ejecución del Plan Departamental de Irrigación del Cesar, iniciativa que realizamos en asocio con el PTDR de USAID, la UPRA y PRODESARROLLO.



7:06 - 12 dic. 2018

Franco Ovalle
@FrancoOvalle

El Plan Departamental de Irrigación del Cesar, debe trascender a una Política Pública que propenda por la utilización, protección y conservación del recurso hídrico, llevaremos esta iniciativa a la Asamblea del Cesar, para que se convierta en ordenanza del departamento.



11:28 - 12 dic. 2018

Cesar’s secretary of agriculture and governor expressed their thanks to USAID for its support in preparing the department’s irrigation plan.

Tertiary roads in Tolima. This quarter, we completed our tertiary road inventories for the municipalities of Roncesvalles, San Antonio, Coyaima, and Natagaima. With these inventories now complete, we have brought our tertiary road support in Tolima to a close. In total, LRDP supported inventories of 2,480 kilometers of road in nine municipalities. These inventories, which we delivered to their respective municipal governments, will enable municipalities to comply with national policies on the management of tertiary roads and thus access important funding sources.

Roads in Tolima

Delcy Isaza, mayor of Rioblanco (Tolima), shares her views on the municipality's partnership with LRDP regarding tertiary roads.



What is the value of the road inventory funded by USAID and delivered to the municipal government of Rioblanco?

The tertiary road inventory is a road map for roads. It is a document that we urgently needed but did not have the resources to pay for. The municipality's annual budget for road maintenance is 450 million pesos, and the production of this document alone costs about 300 million pesos. Rioblanco is 99% dependent on resources from the country's general contribution system. It is one of Tolima's most lagging municipalities in terms of the satisfaction of basic needs.

What are some of the consequences of not having roads in good shape?

The cost of production. Take coffee, for example—you cannot begin to compare coffee growers who live on a paved road with those who have no access to tertiary roads. For example, a farmer from the village of Maracaibo has to transport his coffee one hour by mule and then take it over a 30-kilometer-long tertiary road in poor conditions, in order to get to the local market.

How does the road inventory guide tertiary road investments?

First, it indicates what roads there are, how many segments, how many kilometers, what their current state is, and what their relationship with the population or activity in the area is. Knowing this, we can prepare a maintenance schedule, and we can then gain access to resources to invest in our roads. To date, we have made progress on six priority road sections, projects that we are presenting to the regional government. In the past, we filed projects with the national roads authority, Invias, but these projects do not get far because we didn't have a tertiary road inventory.

What other measures have you taken to ensure the maintenance of roads?

USAID is supporting the creation of a public-community partnership in Rioblanco. This partnership is a company that undertakes road improvement, construction, and maintenance. It will use the road inventory to identify what road elements are already there and which ones are missing, such as culverts and drains. The company, called Asoprovias, includes a community action board. It's very hard to have more than 400 kilometers of roads and just one entity—the municipal administration—responsible for them.

Is there a link between tertiary roads and illicit crops?

Of course. Illicit crops, especially poppy, have begun to reappear in the most remote parts of the municipality. Just think about what it costs a farmer to take a load of coffee from Maracaibo on bad roads compared to what it costs them to take a kilo of poppy latex, which fits into a backpack. Compare the costs and profit margins. Tertiary roads are directly related to the legal economy—currently, with illicit crops, farmers exert a smaller effort and earn more.

How are you ensuring the sustainability of previous USAID initiatives in the region?

We have gathered much of what USAID had in its previous programs. The Asoprovias association was created several years ago, and now it is a public-community partnership and is becoming a company. None of USAID's support has been wasted.

Irrigation districts in Montes de María. Last year, after we completed studies and designs for several irrigation districts, the governor of Sucre announced that one of these districts—San Rafael, located in Ovejas—would be designated for future financing via Contrato Paz. This quarter, we made several adjustments requested by the Rural Development Agency, whose approval is required before financing can be provided. We submitted the adjusted studies and designs in December.

Resources mobilized. We mobilized COP2,466,668,072 (US\$821,401) this quarter. Table 2 provides a regional breakdown of this progress.

TABLE 2 – RESOURCES MOBILIZED DURING FY19Q1

Region	Amount mobilized	Source of financing	Purpose
Meta	COP100,000,000 (US\$33,300)	Government of Meta	Support for cacao PPP: strengthening of small and medium producers, value added to products, access to markets
	COP140,000,000 (US\$46,620)	Government of Meta	Support for plantain PPP: strengthening of small and medium producers, value added to products, access to markets
	COP149,280,000 (US\$49,710)	Fedecacao	Support for cacao PPP: technical assistance, training, seeds, and GAP certification
Tolima	COP568,105,000 (US\$189,179)	Government of Tolima, Agency for Territorial Renovation	Support for cacao PPP: productive infrastructure, technical assistance, post-harvest training
Montes de María	COP109,165,000 (US\$36,351)	Prodesarrollo	Support for formulation of projects for the ñame and yuca PPPs
	COP553,996,000 (US\$184,480)	Bodegas el Carmen, Asohofrucol, CI Productos de los Andes, Sincelejo Chamber of Commerce, producers	Alliance for the production and marketing of ñame
	COP146,758,900 (US\$48,870)	Municipal government of El Carmen de Bolívar, Fedecacao	Technical tours, training, field schools technical assistance
	COP241,501,936 (US\$80,420)	SENA, Sincelejo Chamber of Commerce, National Chocolate Company	Training of entrepreneurs
	COP339,000,000 (US\$112,887)	Producers	Planting and maintenance of yuca crops
	COP118,861,236 (US\$39,580)	Government of Bolívar, Prodesarrollo	Follow-up on development of yuca, ñame, and cacao PPPs, project formulation, technical assistance
TOTAL	COP2,466,668,072 (US\$821,401)		

US\$1 = COP3,003

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

Land Node. In December, Colombia’s executive branch registered the Land Node in the country’s Banco de Éxitos (“Success Bank”), a clearinghouse that fosters the exchange of information among public entities by showcasing innovative solutions that have delivered positive results and that are easily adaptable to Colombia’s institutional reality. President Duque delivered the award to LRU Director Andrés Castro Forero during an official ceremony. The Land Node was recognized for its contribution to a more efficient, productive, and transparent government that works in service of its citizens.



“This tool is evidence that land restitution is effective and efficient, and that it helps campesinos improve their living conditions.”

— Director Andrés Castro Forero, director of the Land Restitution Unit, upon receiving the Banco de Éxito award for the Land Node

During the quarter, we also helped expand the Land Node’s operability so that it can contribute to land formalization processes in addition to the restitution process. Our team of engineers worked with the National Land Agency, Superior Judicial Council, and IGAC to enable these entities to access information that was previously available only to the LRU. As a result, they are now able to respond more efficiently and effectively to formalization processes. Specifically, the Superior Judicial Council can now access six types of data that allow judges throughout the country to consult certain parcel- and claimant-related data, thus facilitating more timely and effective decisions with regard to formalization cases concerning private land parcels; IGAC can now access six types of data that improve its ability to work harmoniously with other entities in the fulfillment of formalization-related orders from restitution judges; and the National Land Agency can now access nine types of data that strengthen its capacity to formalize rural *baldíos* and to respond more efficiently to massive formalization pilots throughout the country.

Table 3 outlines the specific types of data now available to each of these entities as a result of LRDP’s support.

TABLE 3 – EXPANSION OF LAND NODE TO ADDRESS LAND FORMALIZATION

Entity able to access data	Types of information now available to the entity via the Land Node (and the agency from which the data originates)
Superior Judicial Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation – victims’ registry (Victims Unit) • Consultation – restitution claimants in the RTDAF (LRU) • Consultation – parcels in the RTDAF (LRU) • Consultation – property owners (SNR) • Official certificates of unencumbered property (SNR) • Consultation – unofficial copies of certificate of unencumbered property (SNR)
IGAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert – parcels entered into the RTDAF (LRU) • Alert – microfocalized areas (LRU) • Consultation – unofficial copies of certificate of unencumbered property (SNR) • Consultation – judicial rulings (Superior Judicial Council) • Consultation – court orders for restitution (Superior Judicial Council) • Consultation – parcels in the RTDAF (LRU)

Entity	Types of information now available to the entity via the Land Node
National Land Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation – victims in the RTDAF (LRU) • Consultation – parcels in the RTDAF (LRU) • Consultation –restitution claimants (LRU) • Consultation – microfocalized areas (LRU) • Consultation – technical parcel report and georeferencing report (LRU) • Consultation – property owners (SNR) • Consultation – unofficial copies of certificate of unencumbered property (SNR) • Official certificates of unencumbered property (SNR) • Cadastral certificates (IGAC)

Electronic information systems. We completed several electronic information systems this quarter.

- *Land system for municipal land offices:* This system, which we installed for the municipal land office of Ovejas last year, provides land-related information for municipal governments as they carry out formalization processes. In particular, it allows municipal land offices to electronically access relevant data for formalizing urban parcels and collecting property taxes. It also offers information on restitution beneficiaries, parcels where public entities operate, and farmers who belong to PPPs. This quarter, we launched the system for the municipal land offices of El Castillo (Meta), Fuentedeoro (Meta), Ataco (Tolima), Rioblanco (Tolima), and San Jacinto (Bolívar). We also enhanced the existing system in Ovejas to include additional features.
- *Project bank system:* This system allows departmental and municipal governments to follow up on the implementation of agricultural, infrastructure, and social projects; to measure progress in compliance with the goals outlined in their development plans; and to improve their ability to mobilize resources, which will have a significant impact on governance capacity at the regional and local levels. This quarter, we implemented the system in Ovejas (Sucre) and San Jacinto (Bolívar).
- *Restitution ruling follow-up system:* This system allows departmental and municipal governments to monitor their compliance with restitution rulings. This quarter, we implemented the system for the municipal governments of Ovejas (Sucre), El Castillo (Bolívar), and San Jacinto (Bolívar).

This leaves just one system—the public-private partnerships database in Cesar—left for completion and implementation. We will roll out this system and train departmental staff in its use next quarter.

Operations

GRANTS & SUBCONTRACTS

This quarter, we executed approximately US\$3.2 million in local firm fixed-price subcontracts in the implementation of technical activities.

TABLE 4 – FY19Q1 SUBCONTRACTS AND GRANTS EXECUTION

SUBCONTRACTOR / GRANTEE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT	START DATE	FINISH DATE	INSTRUMENT AMOUNT (COP)
Opción Legal	Ovejas pilot (Montes de María)	2	24-Apr-2017	31-Jan-2019	
Consucol	Municipal land office (Meta)	2	31-May-2018	7-Dec-2018	
Cispro	Municipal land office (Tolima)	2	22-Jun-2018	17-Jan-2019	
Cispro	Tertiary road inventory (Tolima)	3	22-Jun-2018	15-Jan-2019	
Precisión Topografía y Geodesia	Municipal land office (Montes de María)	2	28-Jun-2018	25-Jan-2019	
Prodesarrollo Ltda	Strengthening of PPPs (Montes de María)	3	27-Jun-2018	27-Dec-2018	
Centro Nacional de Consultoría	LRU Fund study (national)	1	10-Sep-2018	10-Dec-2018	
TOTAL COP					
TOTAL USD					

All contracts are fixed-price subcontracts.

STAFFING

We completed the quarter with 65 full-time and temporary employees and 42 short-term technical assistance consultants. We closed our Meta office in December and maintained a core team working remotely from temporary office space.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

We concluded our implementation of various environmental mitigation measures this quarter. We undertook field visits and made recommendations for improvements to activities on the strengthening of the cacao, ñame, and yuca PPPs in Montes de María; the cacao PPP in Tolima; and the milk, cacao, and plantain PPPs in Meta.

In addition, following the environmental audit that we performed for plantain farms in Meta last year, we collaborated with Campolimpio (a company that organizes waste collection for agricultural containers) and Banaplast (a pesticides company) to collect agrochemical containers and plastic storage bags, successfully disposing of 4,840 kilos of hazardous waste. We also worked with producers from the ñame PPP in Montes de María to improve their traditional

irrigation systems, which has not only reduced the environmental impact of the materials used by farmers but also lowered farmers' overhead costs.

Finally, we carried out field visits for environmental monitoring and prepared reports containing quantitative and qualitative information. We concluded our implementation of environmental management plans, documenting the progress achieved to date and transferring relevant information to counterparts responsible for follow-up in the future.

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 quarter.

MAP 1 – FY19Q1 PROGRESS IN SELECT INDICATORS, BY REGION

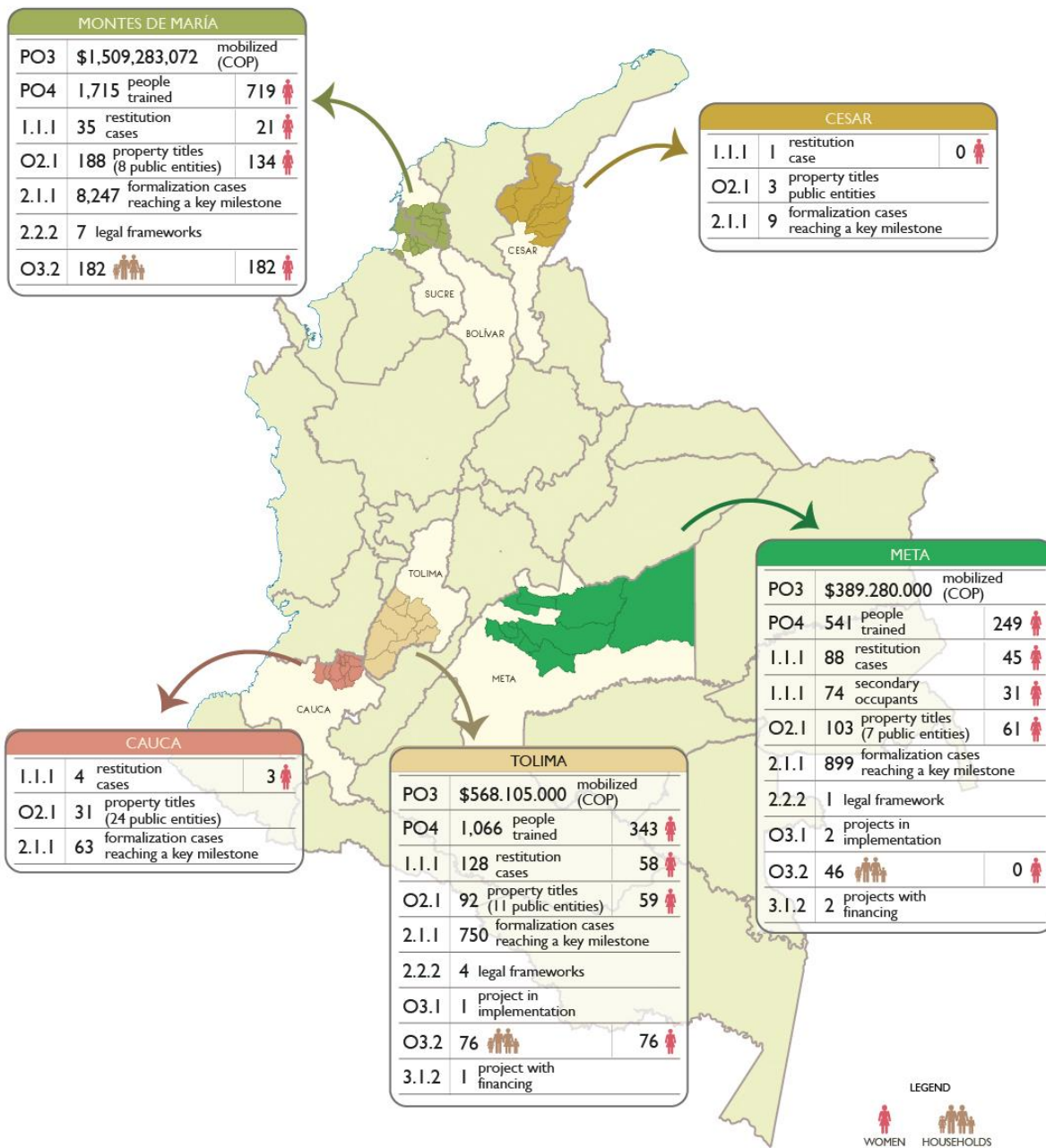


TABLE 5 – SUMMARY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TABLE⁴

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY19 target	Q1 actual	% advance in FY19 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target	
PO1	Percentage of restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women	Source: LRU	39.25% <i>(baseline: % claims included in RTDAF that are made by women)</i>	N/A	39.92% <i>(3,492 women restitution beneficiaries in 8,748 cases with favorable rulings)</i>	39.92%	50%	39.92%	79.84%
		Source: National Land Agency	48.70% <i>(baseline: INCODER --% of title holders included in administrative acts that are women)</i>	N/A	38.29% ⁵ <i>(23,892 women formalization beneficiaries in 62,402 titles)</i>	38.29%	50%	38.29%	76.58%
		%Total (restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women)		N/A	38.49% ⁶ <i>(27,384 women beneficiaries of restitution and formalization)</i>	38.49%	50%	38.49%	76.98%
		Source: LRDP	0	N/A	70.22% <i>(811 women formalization beneficiaries in 1,155 titles supported by LRDP)</i>	70.22%	50%	70.22%	140.44%
PO2	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP that benefit families belonging to ethnic groups (custom)	0	N/A	0	0%	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	0	N/A	\$2,466,668,072	N/A	\$173,277,968,907	\$216,915,578,783	125.18%	

⁴ Orange shading represents indicators that will be measured during the program's extension.

⁵ The National Land Agency has provided information on women beneficiaries from 1991 to November 2018.

⁶ 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 with this Quarterly Report.

No.	Indicator	Baseline	FY19 target	Q1 actual	% advance in FY19 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
	(custom, contributes to standard indicator Ym)) in COP							
PO3B	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds (contributes to standard indicator Xm) in COP\$	0	\$203,298,323	\$600,279,573	295.27%	\$10,532,506,446	\$11,607,291,009	110.20%
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	0	2,556	3,948	154.46%	50,996	59,444	116.57%
O1.1	Number of restitution cases processed by the LRU (custom)	14,848	N/A	0	N/A	50,000	62,458 ⁷	125%
O1.2	Percentage increase in the average number of restitution cases processed monthly by the LRU (custom)	611 Jan-Oct 2015	N/A	0	N/A	50% (917)	72% (1,053)	144%
1.1.1	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP	0	80	330	412.50%	4,640	5,249	113.13%
	<i>Restitution cases processed</i>	0	60	256	426.67%	4,065	4,341	106.79%
	<i>Secondary occupants</i>	0	20	74	370%	575	908	157.91%
O2.1	Number of titles issued supported by LRDP (legal certainty)	0	N/A	477	N/A	4,229	1,824	43.13%
O2.2	Reduced cost of formalization	<i>Baseline (COP):</i>	<i>Goal proposed:⁸ Average: 23.4%</i>	0	0%	<i>Goal proposed: Average: 23.4%</i>	0	0%
	Private parcels (notarial processes)	\$3,425,145	18.56% (\$2,789,187)	0	0%	18.56% (\$2,789,187)		
	Private parcels (judicial processes)	\$3,730,295	23.62% (\$2,849,007)	0	0%	23.62% (\$2,849,007)		

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

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	FY19 target	Q1 actual	% advance in FY19 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
	Public parcels (National Agrarian Fund)	\$5,117,035	24.6% (\$3,854,482)	0	0%	24.6% (\$3,854,482)		
	Public parcels (<i>baldfios</i>)	\$3,623,677	27.19% (\$2,638,126)	0	0%	27.19% (\$2,638,126)		
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%	95% (90 days)	0	0%
2.1.1	Number of formalization cases that advance to a key milestone in the process	0	539	10,260	1,903.52%	26,196	40,318	153.91%
	Reduction in time of the formalization process	<i>Baseline (days):</i>	<i>Goal proposed:¹⁰ Average: 48.4%</i>	0	0%	<i>Goal proposed: Average: 48.4%</i>	0	0%
	Private parcels (notarial processes)	801	50% (393)	0	0%	50% (393)		
2.2.1	Private parcels (judicial processes)	1,103	39.2% (670)	0	0%	39.2% (670)		
	Public parcels (National Agrarian Fund) – Case 4	1,899	87.6% (234)	0	0%	87.6% (234)		
	Public parcels (<i>baldfios</i>)	362	16.8% (301)	0	0%	16.8% (301)		
2.2.2	Legal framework enabling rapid and massive formalization developed with LRDP support	0	2	12	600%	13	34	261.54%
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	N/A	60	N/A	29,655	29,649	99.97%

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	FY19 target	Q1 actual	% advance in FY19 target	LOP target	LOP actual	% advance in LOP target
O3.1	Percentage of projects funded with LRDP support that are in implementation	0	N/A	100%	N/A	75%	76.66%	102.21%
	Number of projects in implementation	0	N/A	3	N/A	85	138	162.35%
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	320	304	95%	9,796	12,136 (Direct: 10,886 Indirect: 1,250)	123.89%
3.1.1	Number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) formed with LRDP support	0	N/A	0	N/A	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	N/A	3	N/A	113	180	159.29%
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)	N/A	0	N/A	12	15	125%
O4.2	Reduced time to access inputs for restitution processes (baseline in hours)	1,193	N/A	0	N/A	60%	92% (1,193 to 97 hours)	153.3%
	SNR	281	N/A	0	N/A	60%	91.2% (281 to 24.57 hours)	152.1%
	IGAC	408	N/A	0	N/A	60%	82.3% (408 to 72 hours)	137.1%
	LRU	504	N/A	0	N/A	60%	100% (504 to -0.0083 hours)	167%
4.2.1	Number of land-related files digitized	0	N/A	0	N/A	4,200,000	5,474,411	130.3%

ANALYSIS OF INDICATOR PERFORMANCE

PO1 – Percentage of restitution and formalization beneficiaries that are women

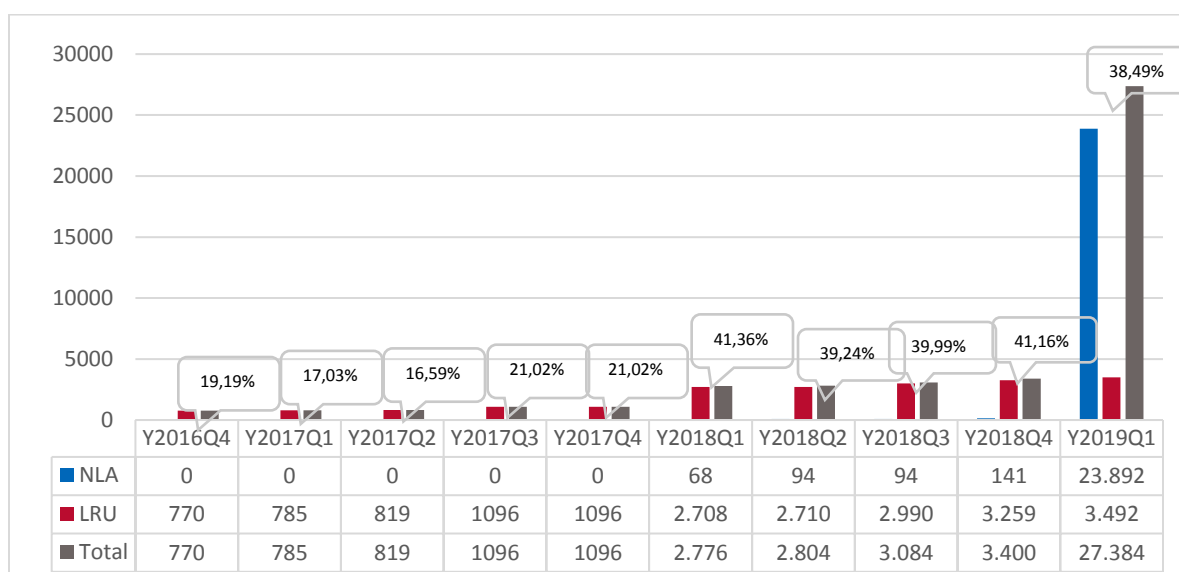
This crosscutting indicator measures the percentage of female beneficiaries across both the formalization and restitution components. “Beneficiaries” include women receiving assistance through GOC programs or services related to formalization and restitution processes. Services include validating restitution 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, 27,384 women benefitted from restitution and formalization processes both at the individual level and as part of a couple, representing 38.49% of all favorable rulings or processes. This information is based on two national sources: the LRU reports 3,492 women beneficiaries (2,061 female titleholders and 1,431 female spouses with a favorable ruling) out of a total of 8,748 favorable restitution rulings (39.92%), while the National Land Agency reports 23,892 women beneficiaries out of a total of 62,402 property titles (38.29%).

It is important to mention that for this quarter, the National Land Agency reported the cumulative number of titles issued between 1991 and November 30, 2018, which explains the notable increase in the indicator. In previous reports, the agency reported only on titles issued after September 2017.

To date, 811 out of 1,155 titles (70.22%) directly supported by LRDP have benefitted women.

FIGURE 1 – WOMEN BENEFICIARIES OF RESTITUTION AND FORMALIZATION



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.

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 quarter, we mobilized COP2,466,668,072 (US\$821,401). This brings our life-of-project total to COP216,915,578,783 (US\$72.2 million), which exceeds the indicator’s target by 25.18%. The resources mobilized are related to:

- 8 projects valued at COP1,896,381,000 (US\$677,278): 5 productive projects, and 3 for agricultural technical assistance (3 in Meta, 4 in Montes de María, and 1 in Tolima).
- COP570,287,072 (US\$189,905) mobilized in Montes de María 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).

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

TABLE 6 – FY19Q1 VALUE OF THIRD-PARTY MOBILIZED FUNDS, BY REGION AND TYPE

Region	Total value of public contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of private contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of public contributions in kind (COP)	Total value of private contributions in cash (COP)	Total value of mixed contributions in cash (COP)	Total
Meta	\$240,000,000	\$149,280,000	0	0	\$ -	\$389,280,000
Montes de María	\$0	\$810,062,129	\$360,220,943	\$339,000,000	\$ -	\$1,509,283,072
Tolima	\$568,105,000	0	0	0	\$ -	\$568,105,000
Total COP	\$808,105,000	\$959,342,129	\$360,220,943	\$339,000,000	\$0	\$2,466,668,072
Total USD	\$269,099	\$319,461	\$119,954	\$112,887	\$0	\$821,401

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	\$44,394,699,526		\$4,514,274,000	\$7,919,697,000		\$56,828,670,526
Meta	\$42,024,000,808	\$1,232,720,000*	\$453,134,322	\$3,266,671,000		\$46,976,526,130
Montes de María	\$43,777,943,692	\$1,183,020,641	\$2,521,213,150	\$6,982,761,832	\$1,200,000,000	\$55,664,939,315
Tolima	\$32,373,045,123	\$178,439,896	\$6,526,500,000	\$544,343,840		\$39,622,328,859

Total COP	\$179,405,440,969	\$2,606,510,337	\$14,015,121,472	\$19,688,506,005	\$1,200,000,000	\$216,915,578,783
Total USD	59,742,072	867,969	4,667,040	6,556,279	399,600	72,232,960

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\$2.6 million) to COP10,532,506,446 (US\$3.5 million).

This quarter, we made COP600,279,573 (US\$199,893) in investments to mobilize resources. To date, we have made COP11,607,291,009 (US\$3.86 million) in investments, which exceeds the indicator’s target by 10.20%. For every COP1 invested by USAID, COP18.7 have been invested by third parties.

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

	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19Q1	TOTAL
Value of USAID investments	\$286,435,680	\$554,105,680	\$3,089,918,568	\$4,089,566,086	\$2,986,985,422	\$600,279,573	\$11,607,291,009
	USD						\$3,865,232
Mobilized funds	\$0	\$10,656,807,649	\$101,130,595,735	\$56,742,306,366	\$46,105,016,866	\$2,466,668,072	\$217,101,394,688
	USD						\$72,294,837

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

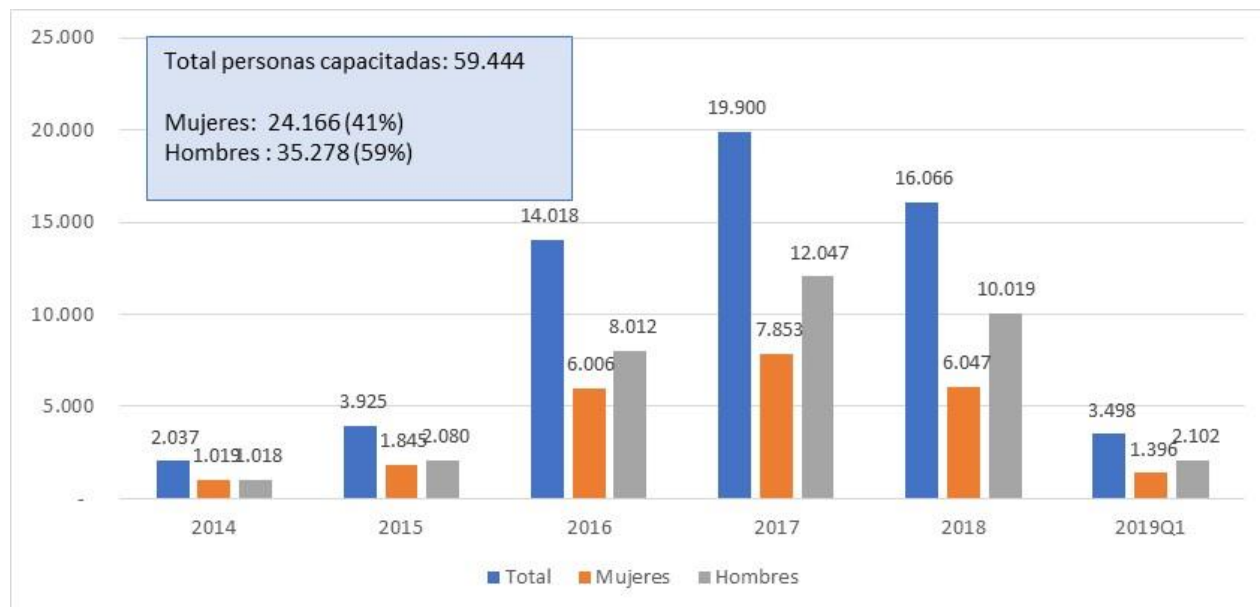
This indicator tracks the number of people trained in LRDP-supported training activities. Support includes the provision of funds to pay trainers, providing hosting facilities, or providing other key contributions necessary to ensure the training.

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 quarter, we trained 3,498 people (40% of them women). This brings or life-of-project total to 59,444 people, exceeding our target by 16.57%. The following figure shows this indicator’s FY19Q1 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 for this quarter, we can see that 2,339 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, 983 people were trained in issues related to land tenure and property rights (395 in land restitution and 588 topics related to parcel formalization). Finally, 176 people were trained in information systems, post-ruling follow-up, and compliance with restitution orders.

1.1.1 – Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP

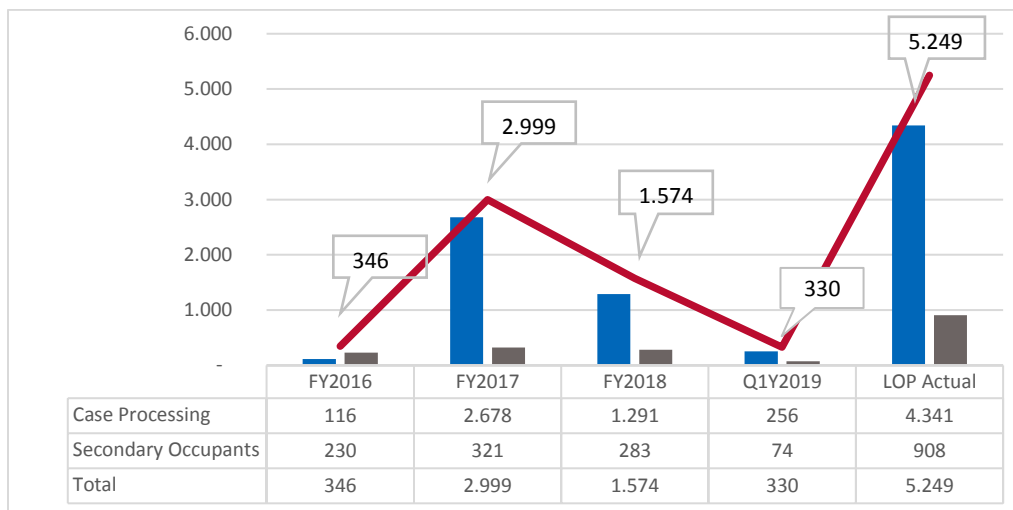
This indicator counts the number of cases supported by LRDP during the administrative, judicial, and post-ruling restitution phases. A single case may be counted up to three times if LRDP support is provided during each one of these phases. This indicator contributes to standard indicator EG.3-1, which 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 quarter, we supported 330 restitution cases: 74 correspond to the legal representation of secondary occupants, and 256 correspond to case processing during various stages of the restitution process, as shown in the figure below. With this progress, 412.5% of our annual target has been achieved.

As the figure also illustrates, we have directly contributed to the processing of 5,249 restitution cases to date, which is equivalent to 113.13% of our life-of-project goal. Out of the total 4,341 cases related to case processing, 2,246 (51.73%) were for women seeking the restitution of their land, either as head of household or as part of a couple. Similarly, out of the 908 secondary occupant cases supported, 325 (35.79%) were for women.

FIGURE 3 – RESTITUTION CASES SUPPORTED BY LRDP TO DATE



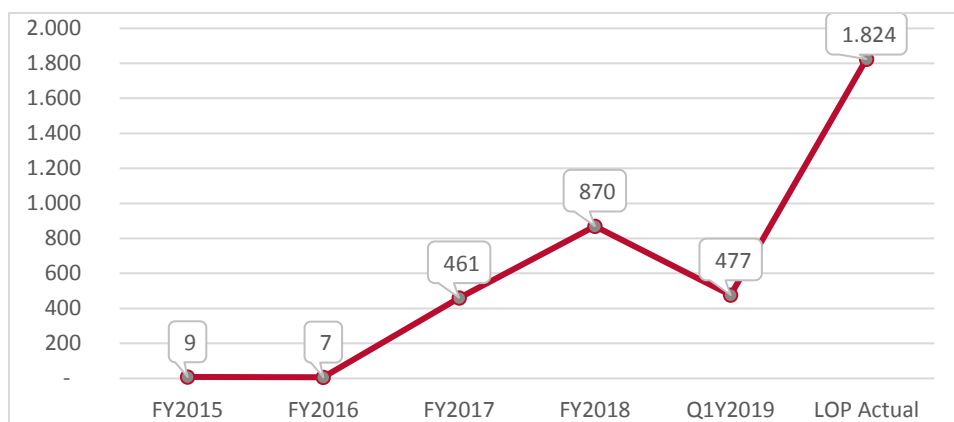
O2.1 – Number of titles issued supported by LRDP

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 quarter, we supported the issuing of 477 land titles. With this progress, we have supported the titling of 1,824 parcels, which represents 43.13% of our life-of-project target. Of the parcels formalized this quarter, 204 correspond to rural parcels and 273 to urban ones; their legal nature can be classified as follows:

- 93 *baldíos* formalized for 45 public entities and 48 private persons
- 263 fiscal properties that benefit 1 public entity and 262 private persons
- 7 private parcels that have been donated to schools
- 85 private parcels destined for residential purposes
- 29 parcels from the National Land Fund that were incorporated into the state’s patrimony

FIGURE 4 – PROGRESS IN INDICATOR O2.1



Below is a regional breakdown of the 477 property titles supported this quarter:

Antioquia (24 titles):

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

Atlántico (1 title):

- 1 parcel entered into the National Land Fund

Bolívar (69 titles):

- 3 parcels entered into the National Land Fund
- 66 titles to support the municipal land office of San Jacinto

Caldas (1 title):

- 1 title issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings

Cauca (31 titles):

- 1 parcel entered into the National Land Fund
- 18 titles for parcels where public entities operate
- 12 titles to support the municipal land office of Santander de Quilichao

Cesar (3 titles):

- 3 titles for parcels where public entities operate

Córdoba (2 titles):

- 1 title issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 1 parcel entered into the National Land Fund

Huila (3 titles):

- 3 parcels entered into the National Land Fund

Meta (103 titles):

- 1 title issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 3 titles for parcels where public entities operate
- 30 titles to support the municipal land office of El Castillo
- 69 titles to support the municipal land office of Puerto Lopez

Nariño (14 titles):

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

Norte de Santander (4 titles):

- 2 titles issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 2 parcels entered into the National Land Fund

Putumayo (9 titles):

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

Risaralda (2 titles):

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

Sucre (119 titles):

- 1 title issued by the National Land Agency as part of compliance with land restitution rulings
- 9 parcels entered into the National Land Fund
- 8 titles for parcels where public entities operate

101 titles to support the municipal land office of Ovejas

Tolima (92 titles):

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

The following table outlines this indicator's results by type of beneficiary.

TABLE 9 – INDICATOR O2.1 PROGRESS, BY BENEFICIARY

Type of claimant	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19Q1	Total
Public entity	9		181	154	53	397
Nation				243		243
National Land Agency					29	29
Man		1	123	122	98	344
Woman			103	171	136	410
Couple		6	54	180	161	401
Total	9	6	461	870	477	1.824

Out of the 1,155 titles issued to individuals or families to date, 811 (70%) were granted to women as individuals or as part of a couple.

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 four phases of the pilot. These calculations reveal a total per-parcel cost of COP904,274 (US\$301). In addition, the table shows that the most expensive costing component is that of human capital (91%). Meanwhile, comparisons between phase two (training), phase three (technical-legal diagnosis), and phase four (parcel visits) with regard to the baseline reveals cost reductions of 52%, 19% and 43%, respectively. This shows a 27% 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.

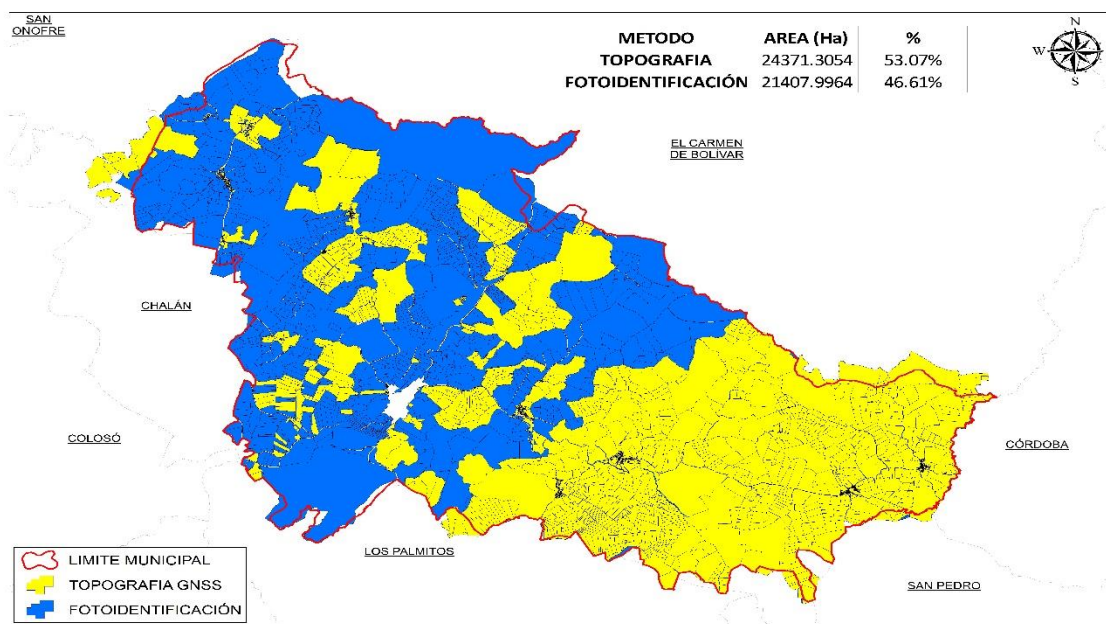
These calculations helped feed the measurement of costs according to formalization route. In the coming months, we will continue to conduct follow-up that allows us to report on this indicator's progress.

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.D.	N.D.
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%
4) Parcel visits	\$354,486	\$10,274	\$3,520	\$8,602	\$376,883	\$657,142	-43%
SUBTOTAL	\$823,310	\$57,127	\$6,859	\$16,979	\$904,274	\$1,246,841	-27%

This quarter, we included the final cost estimate for the fourth phase (parcel visits) in this indicator's calculation. This new data takes into account the various facets of this phase, including the social component, topographic surveys, and legal visits. It also includes 100% of the parcels in Ovejas that we surveyed, whether through traditional topographic surveys or through photo identification, as shown in the map below.

MAP 2 – TOPOGRAPHIC AND PHOTO IDENTIFICATION OF PARCELS



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.

TABLE 12 – PER-PARCEL COST BY FORMALIZATION ROUTE, PHASE, AND ACTIVITIES (IN COP)

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	\$57,718	\$113,768	\$150,615	\$49,151	\$898,644
2. Public parcels (<i>baldíos</i>)	\$120,190	\$101,853	\$305,349	\$57,718	\$113,768	\$150,615	\$59,808	\$909,301
3. Private parcels (notarial processes)	\$120,190	\$101,853	\$305,349	\$57,718	\$113,768	\$150,615	\$55,028	\$904,421
4. Private parcels (judicial processes)	\$120,190	\$101,853	\$305,349	\$57,718	\$113,768	\$150,615	\$55,028	\$904,521

It is important to clarify that only after we have finished processing all the phases will we be able to calculate the total cost reduction of this indicator. Next quarter, the last pending phase (public expositions) will be processed, allowing us to perform this calculation.

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

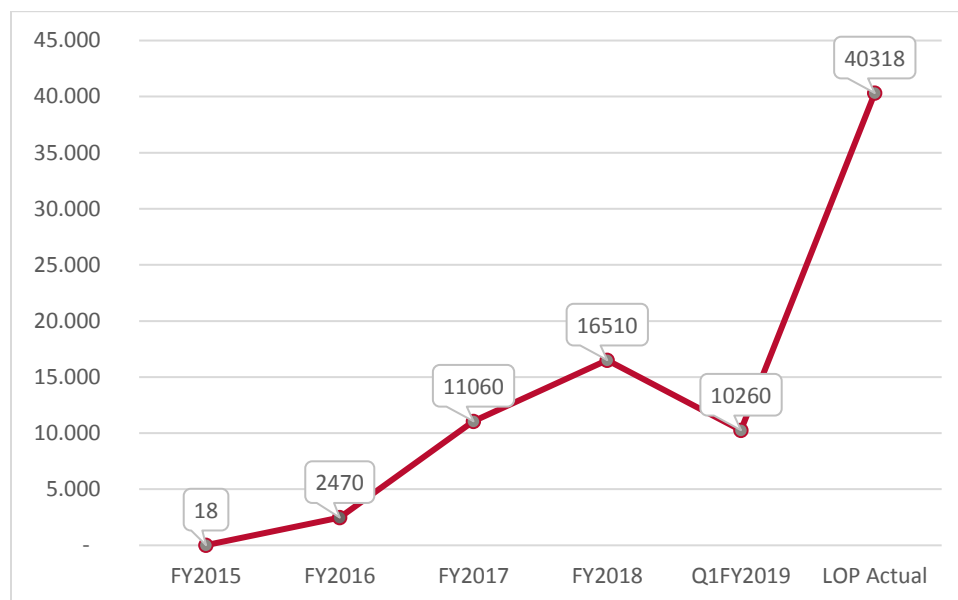
This indicator monitors how requests for land titles proceed through the various steps of the formalization process, counting a case each time it reaches any of 11 milestones (see Table 13 further below). It contributes to standard indicator EG 10.4-5 through a disaggregation of data by

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 quarter, 5,311 cases advanced 10,260 key milestones within the land formalization process, bringing to date 40,318 milestones, or 153.91% of our life-of-project target. The figure below shows the indicator's evolution in recent years.

FIGURE 5 – PROGRESS IN INDICATOR 2.1.1



During the quarter, advances in this indicator include the following:

Antioquia:

- 79 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 9 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Atlántico:

- 1 milestone reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Bolívar:

- 4 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 367 milestones to support the municipal land office of El Carmen de Bolívar
- 412 milestones to support the municipal land office of San Jacinto
- 2 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Caldas:

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

Cauca:

- 1 milestone reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 48 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 2 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA
- 12 milestones reached as part of support to the municipal land office of Santander de Quilichao

Cesar:

- 9 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate

Córdoba:

- 2 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 1 milestone reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Huila:

- 3 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Meta:

- 3 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 5 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 891 milestones, including 270 milestones associated with support to the municipal land office of El Castillo and 621 milestones associated with support to the municipal land office of Puerto Lopez

Nariño:

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

Norte de Santander:

- 17 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 2 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Putumayo:

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

Risaralda:

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

Sucre:

- 6,072 milestones were achieved in the Ovejas pilot, thus allowing it to progress toward 17,816 milestones, which represent 127.25% of 14,000 expected milestones
- 1,353 milestones as a result of the technical assistance provided to Ovejas's Municipal Formalization Plan
- 5 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 20 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate
- 9 milestones reached in the process of identifying *baldíos* that that entered into the National Land Agency's patrimony as a result of being transferred from the now-defunct INCORA

Tolima:

- 460 milestones reached as part of municipal formalization strategy in Ataco, Rioblanco and San Antonio
- 8 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in complying with restitution orders
- 19 milestones reached in formalization processes for parcels where public entities operate
- 236 milestones reached for the formalization of private rural parcels in Chaparral
- 8 milestones reached within the context of support to the National Land Agency in formalizing rural *baldíos* where public entities operate

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

TABLE 13 – INDICATOR PROGRESS, BY MILESTONE

Milestone	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19Q1	Total
Step 1 - Data preparation, diagnostic, and a preliminary analysis		2,344	5,372	4,935	1,588	14,239
Step 2 - Gather topographical data		42	1,421	4,259	2,653	8,375
Step 3 - Technical report (judicial - cadaster)			1,464	1,311	2,977	5,752
Step 4. - Presentation of the case, memorandum or request for adjudication		70	928	470	669	2,137
Step 5 - Submission of case or request for adjudication			229	1,159	139	1,527
Step 6 - Field visit by the relevant entity (visual or technical inspection);			226	2,656	1,119	4,001
Step 7 - Processing and delivery of a resolution, sentence, or registered deed	9	7	461	870	477	1,824
Step 8 - Notification			105	264	271	640
Step 9 - Period for third party intervention; appeals, "Recurso Jurídico"			27	82	99	208
Step 10 - Submission to registry		7	403	294	251	955
Step 11- Registration in the official registry file (Folio de Matrícula Inmobiliaria)	9		424	210	17	660
Total	18	2,470	11,060	16,510	10,260	40,318

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 quarter's report shows the results for the first four 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 14 – TIME LAPSES, BY PHASE, IN THE OVEJAS PILOT

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%
IV. Parcel visits	360	360	167	116%
Subtotal	570	570	342	67%

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 four phases was 570 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

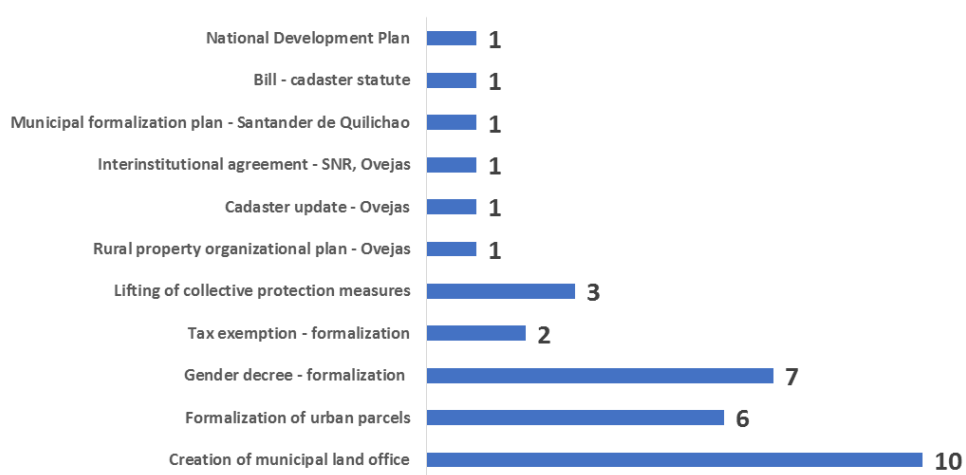
“Legal framework” refers to initiatives that include bills, regulations, administrative acts, plans, and agreements or other instruments developed with LRDP support that enable more effective and efficient land formalization procedures. This indicator contributes directly to standard indicator EG.10.4-1.

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

This quarter, we supported the adoption of 12 legal frameworks aimed at making the formalization process more efficient and effective at the local level. With this achievement, our cumulative progress consists of 34 legal frameworks, equivalent to 261.54% of the life-of-project target.

The 12 legal frameworks from this quarter include the following: a departmental ordinance for tax exemption in Ovejas; three resolutions by the LRU to lift collective protection measures in Ovejas; three decrees creating municipal land offices in El Carmen de Bolívar, Rioblanco, and San Antonio; and five decrees protecting women’s right to dignified housing (El Carmen de Bolivar, San Jacinto, Fuentedeoro, Rioblanco, and Ataco).

FIGURE 6 – LEGAL FRAMEWORKS SUPPORTED BY LRDP TO DATE



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 quarter, we identified 60 fiscal properties (which span 5,113 hectares) that can potentially contribute to the National Land Fund. With this result, we have reached 99.97% 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.

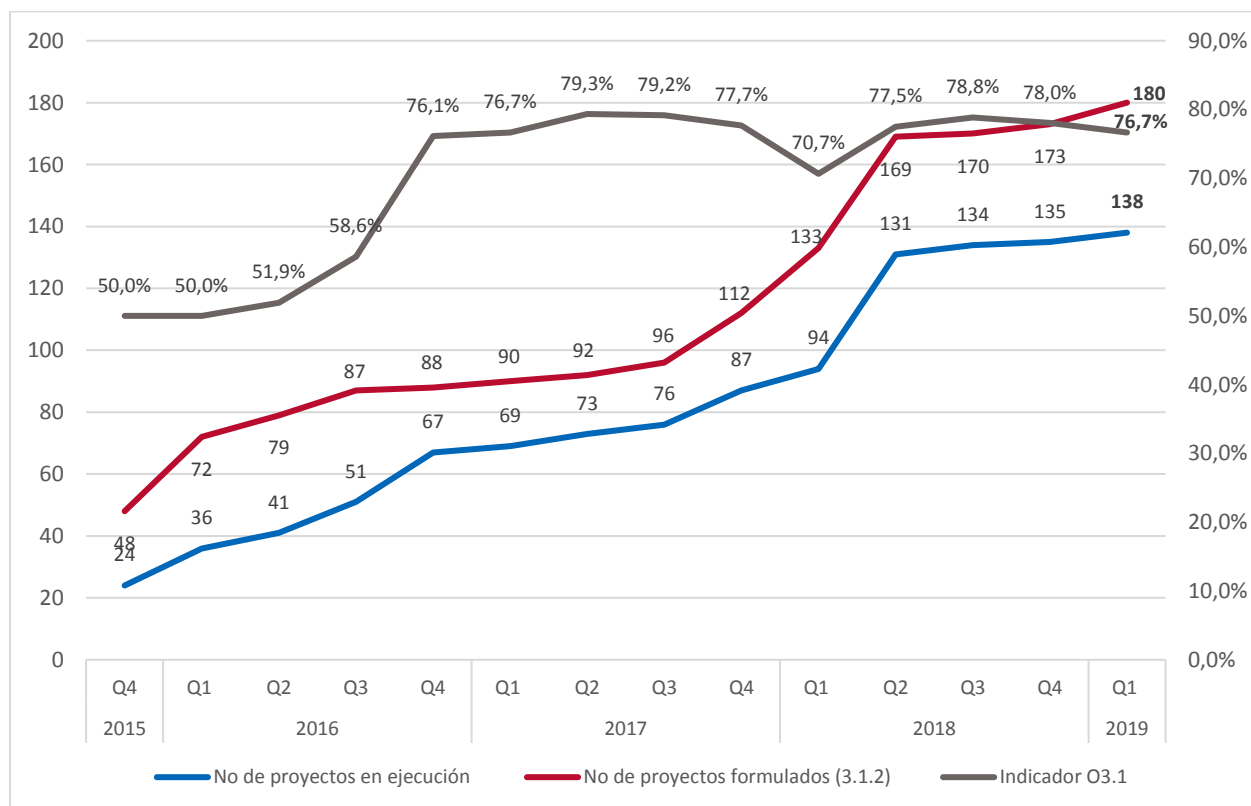
This quarter, three projects entered the implementation phase: one in milk in Meta and two in cacao in Tolima and Meta.

TABLE 15 – TYPE OF PROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Type of activity	Number of projects – FY19Q1	Number of projects – LOP	% Participation
Productive projects	3	127	92.0%
Irrigation / drainage	0	6	4.3%
Aqueduct / access to potable water	0	4	2.9%
Agricultural technical assistance	0	1	0.7%
Total	3	138	100%

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

FIGURE 7 – 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 quarter, 304 households gained access to of productive projects and agricultural technical assistance. This brings our life-of-project total to 12,136 households, which exceeds our life-of-project target by 23.89%.

FIGURE 8 – LOP PROGRESS IN INDICATOR O3.2

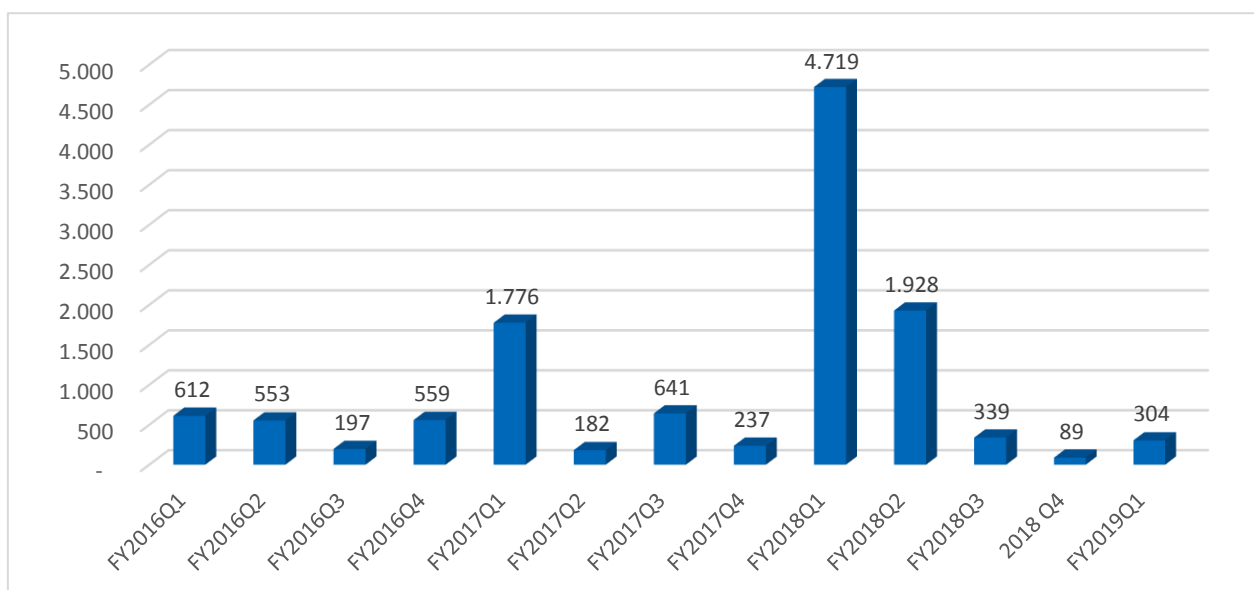


TABLE 16 – HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF PROJECT, FY19Q1

Type of activity	Number of households	% Participation
Agricultural technical assistance	182	60%
Name	95	52%
Yuca	87	48%
Productive projects	122	40%
Cacao	97	79%
Milk	25	21%
Total	304	

As seen in the table above, 60% of the households that benefitted during FY19Q1 accessed goods and services related to agricultural technical assistance, allowing them to increase their productivity and, as a result, their income. Moreover, 40% 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.

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 quarterly, three projects received funding (one milk project in Meta and two cacao projects in Tolima and Meta), bringing our cumulative total to 180 projects, which exceeds our life-of-project target by 59.29%.

TABLE 17 – TYPE OF PROJECTS WITH FUNDING

Type of activity	Number of projects FY19Q1	Number of projects LOP	% Participation
Productive projects	3	166	92.2%
Irrigation / drainage	0	7	3.9%
Aqueduct / access to potable water	0	4	2.2%
Agricultural technical assistance	0	1	0.6%
Other	0	2	1.1%
Total	3	180	100%

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

TABLE 18 – 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	22	68.8%	1,466
Cauca	31	31	100.0%	2,675
Cesar	28	19	60.7%	987
Meta	18	12	68.4%	1,331
Sucre	54	50	92.6%	2,414
Tolima	17	4	26.3%	3,263
Total	180	138	76.7%	12,136

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 and FY19Q1 in terms of this important strategy for rural development are the following:

Producers linked to PPPs

The table below provides a breakdown of the 8,661 farmers who are linked to LRDP-supported PPPs. Of these beneficiaries, 2,791 belong to the 7 PPPs created in FY18.

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 19 – PPPS FORMED WITH LRDP SUPPORT

Region	Value chain	Number of partners	Number of producer associations	Number of producer households
Cauca	Lulo	10	1	28
	Blackberry	13	2	84
	Tree tomato	10	1	30
	Plantain	10	1	32
Cesar	Beekeeping	9	3	80
	Sugarcane	16	5	389
	Specialty coffee	20	10	2,596
Meta	Milk*	12	3	98
	Cacao*	16	2	100
	Plantain*	12	4	131
Montes de María	Yuca*	12	8	102
	Ñame*	18	14	418
	Cacao*	13	8	664
Tolima	Specialty coffee	5	9	2,631
	Cacao*	18	29	1,278
Total	15	194	100	8,661

* PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

Beneficiary farmers

To date, the program has benefited 12,136 households, of which 46.92% (5,694)¹¹ producer households out of the 8,661 linked to the PPPs have gained access to goods and services related to productive improvement, received agricultural technical assistance, and benefited from the construction and improvement of productive infrastructure.

In FY19Q1, 304 producer households benefited from strengthening actions directed at PPPs: 60% (182 households) received agricultural technical assistance, and 40% (122 households) benefitted from productive-improvement goods and services.

The following table describes the beneficiaries by region and PPP.

TABLE 20 – PPP HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITTING FROM ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

Region	Value chain	Households – FY19Q1	Households – LOP
Cauca	Lulo	0	211
	Blackberry	0	90
	Tree tomato	0	13
	Plantain	0	102
	Total	0	416
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	80
	Sugarcane	0	183
	Specialty coffee	0	96
	Total	0	359
Meta	Milk*	25	358
	Cacao*	21	146
	Plantain*	0	102
	Total	46	606
Montes de María	Yuca*	87	126
	Ñame*	95	603
	Cacao*	0	326
	Total	182	1,055
Tolima	Specialty coffee	0	2,207
	Cacao*	76	1,051
	Total	76	3,258
Total		304	5,694

* PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

Resource mobilization

To date, we have mobilized COP216,915,578,783 (US\$72.2 million), of which COP40,853,687,979 (US\$13.6 million) (18.83%) have been mobilized with the aim of boosting

¹¹ Households that have been counted from the moment the PPPs were formed—that is, from FY16Q4.

and strengthening PPPs. During this quarter, COP2,466,668,072 (US\$821,401) were mobilized through PPPs.

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

TABLE 21 – RESOURCES MOBILIZED FOR PPPS

Region	Value chain	Value of third-party mobilized funds – FY19Q1	Value of third-party mobilized funds – LOP
Cauca	Lulo	0	\$113,869,486
	Blackberry	0	\$549,299,286
	Tree tomato	0	\$108,669,486
	Total	0	\$771,838,258
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	\$3,915,990,300
	Sugarcane	0	\$929,236,200
	Specialty coffee	0	\$7,536,173,000
	Total	0	\$12,381,399,500
Meta	Milk*	0	\$4,784,225,071
	Cacao*	\$249,280,000	\$475,766,161
	Plantain*	\$140,000,000	\$321,000,000
	Total	\$389,280,000	\$5,580,991,232
Montes de María	Yuca*	\$379,196,984	\$432,618,134
	Ñame*	\$927,139,261	\$7,425,471,773
	Cacao*	\$771,051,827	\$7,109,002,590
	Total	\$2,077,388,072	\$14,967,092,497
Tolima	Specialty coffee	0	\$625,866,492
	Cacao*	0	\$6,526,500,000
	Total	0	\$7,152,366,492
Total		COP\$2,466,668,072	COP\$40,853,687,979
		USD\$821,401	USD\$13,604,292

* PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

Projects for PPP strengthening

Projects with funding that mobilized resources

To date, we have provided assistance in the design and funding of 180 projects for rural development; of these, 37 (20.55%) projects are directly related to the strengthening of PPPs.

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

TABLE 22 – PPP-RELATED PROJECTS WITH FUNDING

Region	Value chain	Projects with funding – FY19Q1	Projects with funding – LOP
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	2
	Sugarcane	0	2
	Specialty coffee	0	4
Meta	Milk*	1	7
	Cacao*	1	4
Montes de María	Yuca*	0	1
	Ñame*	0	7
	Cacao*	0	4
Tolima	Cacao*	1	6
Total		3	37

* PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

PPPs funded with LRDP support that are in implementation

To date, we have achieved the implementation of 138 projects (76.67% of the projects designed with funding). Of these, 22 projects are PPP-related (15.94%). These projects have benefited 1,252 producer households (21.98% of all households benefiting from PPPs). During this quarter, we achieved the implementation of three projects benefiting 304 producer households.

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

TABLE 23 – PPP-RELATED PROJECTS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Region	Value chain	Projects in implementation – FY19Q1	Projects in implementation – LOP
Cesar	Beekeeping	0	1
	Sugarcane	0	3
	Specialty coffee	0	2
Meta	Milk*	1	4
	Cacao*	1	1
Montes de María	Yuca*	0	1
	Ñame*	0	6
	Cacao*	0	3
Tolima	Cacao*	1	1
Total		3	22

* PPPs being strengthened during LRDP's extension

INDICATORS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Table 24 provides disaggregated information based on gender, which is expressed in numbers and percentages.

TABLE 24 – QUARTERLY INDICATOR RESULTS, DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER

AMEP Indicator	Name of AMEP Indicator ¹²	FY19Q1	FY19Q1 WOMEN (single or in couple)	LOP ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL WOMEN (single or in couple)	%
O3.2 ¹³	Number of rural households that gain access to important public goods through expanded funding as a result of LRDP assistance (direct)	304	285	10,886	6,955	64%
PO4 ¹⁴	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	3,498	1,396	59,444	24,166	41%
O2.1 ¹⁵	Titleholders in formalization processes who are being supported by the LRDP	395	297	1,155	811	70%
1.1.1 ¹⁶	Secondary occupants with legal representation in restitution processes who are being supported by the LRDP	74	31	908	325	36%
	Restitution cases supported by the LRDP (sex of applicants)	256	127	4,311	2,246	52%

¹² The results shown in this table are cumulative and correspond to the achievements reached by the end of September 2018.

¹³ Women beneficiaries (whether heads of household or spouses) who gain access to rural public goods as a result of LRDP support.

¹⁴ Women trained in issues related to land and rural development.

¹⁵ Women beneficiaries (whether heads of household or spouses) who obtain property titles as a result of LRDP support.

¹⁶ 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 25 – STANDARD INDICATORS

Standard indicator	Name of standard indicator	LRDP custom indicator	Name of LRDP indicator	Direct contribution or disaggregation	FY19Q1	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	38.49% (27,384 ¹⁷ women beneficiaries of restitution and formalization)	38.49%
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	62,458
DO1-040	Number of formalized properties supported in CSDI municipalities	O2.1	Number of titles issued with legal certainty (custom)	Direct contribution	477	1,824
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	983	22,734
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	395	1,155
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	17	660

¹⁷ There is a significant increase in the number of women beneficiaries of GOC formalization and restitution programs: the number went from 3,400 women to 27,384 women in light of the fact that the National Land Agency's report from this quarter included the cumulative total since 1991, and not just a quarterly figure as it had previously been reporting.

Standard indicator	Name of standard indicator	LRDP custom indicator	Name of LRDP indicator	Direct contribution or disaggregation	FY19Q1	LOP actual
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 LRDP support (custom)	Direct contribution	0	15
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	8	30
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 2,466,668,072 (US\$821,401)	COP 217,101,394,688 (US\$72,294,837)
Xm	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds	PO3b	Value of USAID investments linked to mobilized funds	Direct contribution	COP 600,279,573 (US\$199,893)	COP 11,607,291,009 (US\$3,865,232)
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	304	10,886
		O2.1	Number of titles issued supported by LRDP (legal certainty) (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	395	1,155
		1.1.1	Number of restitution cases supported by LRDP (custom)	Disaggregation of custom indicator	576	7,814
		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	3,498	59,444
Total EG.3-1 Indicator					4,773	79,521

Annex B: Success Story



OCTOBER 2018

Under Construction



USAID provides municipalities in Tolima with expert consulting, planning tools, and sustainable methodologies to tackle the lack of operational tertiary roads.

Every year, municipal leaders across Colombia face a recurring dilemma: use funds to fix the roads destroyed by the rains or spend the funds on a tertiary road inventory. On the one hand, the inventory is an instrument that every municipality needs in order to get tertiary roads into the nation's official road network and to access funding. On the other, unmaintained tertiary roads are the first to succumb to Colombia's violent rains and washouts.

They all make the same decision: fix roads, replace bridges, and hope next year's budget will be larger.

Seven out of ten kilometers of road in Colombia are tertiary roads. They are unpaved, ungraded, and usually lack drains, culverts, and retaining walls. For a tropical country dissected by three mountain ranges, the state of a region's rural roads affects everything from access to education and health to economic development and citizen security. Of Colombia's 1,120 municipalities, only 32 have completed tertiary road inventories.

The municipality of Planadas, located in southern Tolima, has long been disconnected from the rest of Colombia. It is known as the

birthplace of the FARC rebel army and famous for coffee. Until recently, buses took more than 14 hours to traverse the windy dirt road between the regional capital Ibagué and Planadas. The municipality currently has more than 390 kilometers of tertiary roads, but according to Colombia's road authority, INVIAS, there are no more than 26 kilometers.

In 2018, Planadas has COP 800 million to spend on roads. But that can be quickly reduced to nothing when clearing and repairing a rainy-season landslide can cost COP 400 million.

"Just one rainy season can use up the entire annual budget," explains Niyerith Gonzalez, Planadas city councilwoman.

Gonzalez remembers the last time Planadas hired a contractor to fix a road caught in a landslide. The contractor came from another region of Colombia. Workers got lost, and the contractor brought machinery unable to negotiate the narrow, steep roads. That contract, according to Gonzalez, ended up being a bigger problem than the damaged road.

A USAID STRATEGY THAT IMPROVES THE MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF TERTIARY ROADS



Tertiary road inventories



Community road authorities



Tertiary road construction kit



Municipal roads plan

Institutional Development

The mayor of Planadas, community leaders, and USAID found a way to avoid these types of problems in the future by building the capacity of local leaders to improve and maintain rural roads. The first step in this multifaceted strategy was a tertiary road inventory.

Next, USAID and leaders of Planadas launched a community led business (known as Asociación Publico Comunitaria-APC in Spanish) known as the name 'Caminos de Paz' or 'Peace Roads'. This APC is comprised of 35 community members and is responsible for organizing, managing, and carrying out road-related construction projects. In addition, USAID is providing the APC with a backhoe and dump truck needed to modify and grade dirt roads. Finally, USAID support leaves the municipality with a road development plan, a public policy tool to guide the municipality in road maintenance and rehabilitation until 2030.

Since its creation in December 2017, the Planadas APC has already built 25 drains at critical points on dozens of tertiary roads. How do they know these are critical points? The tertiary road inventory.

"The way USAID has come to Planadas is the way forward, strengthening our institutions, changing the work culture within, and promoting cooperation among government entities. And for that to work, the municipality needs commitment from its public servants and secretary leaders," explains Mayor Funor. "We can now access government resources, which without USAID's assistance would have been impossible."



Sweat Equity

Members of the Planadas APC 10 farmers' associations, an aqueduct users' association, a transportation union, and the mayor's office. Before a project commences, all members and community construction workers receive training in environmental issues as well as occupational hazards.

USAID's strategy is designed to extend beyond Funor's mandate, which ends in 2020. Future municipal leaders will rely on both the inventory and the municipal road development plan for the next decade. To increase sustainability, the Planadas APC is independent of the local government and able to carry the skills and knowledge to future administrations.

By the end of 2018, USAID will have finished 27 tertiary road inventories for more than 3,700 kilometers of rural roads in Tolima, Cesar, Sucre, and Bolívar. In addition to Planadas, USAID is rolling out similar public-private community associations in two other municipalities in southern Tolima.

"Tertiary roads is the work that is never done. The community is skeptical when it comes to promises made by the government, because the government has never followed through on anything for campesinos. In this relationship, the community volunteers time and labor," explains Jorge Hernández, the director of the Planadas Road Authority. "And every time the community sees one of these drains dug, built, and working, they are empowered."



Expert Q&A

José Funor, Mayor of Planadas

USAID often helps by providing tools that alleviate bottlenecks. Was that the case for tertiary road inventories?

Road inventories are like a backbone. Our bodies don't function without a backbone. According to Colombian law, if we don't have a road inventory, we can't access national-level funding. I tried to get help from the military forces in completing this road inventory. I also tried to get help from the departmental government. And when I saw that this wasn't happening, it was finally made possible through USAID. I couldn't believe it—it seemed like a dream.

Is it useful as a rural development instrument?

Planadas is a forgotten and marginalized area. With the road inventory, the national government can

no longer justify ignoring us. Now we can tell them, 'Here is our inventory, here we need a gutter, here we need a drainage or a bridge.'

How is USAID helping ensure community involvement in maintaining tertiary roads?

USAID supported us with the creation of the public community alliance. Some saw it in a positive light, others were pessimistic. But today we can say that the organization has life, that it is beginning to show fruits, that it's efficient. Projects have already been completed and delivered to the community, and people are happy. And the best thing is that the community itself has participated. In Planadas, there's a culture of serving, of going out to the highway, of cleaning the gutter, basically working as part of a team. It has been a dream.



"We can now access government resources, which without USAID's assistance would have been impossible."

Annex C: Project Brief



January 2019

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

- Land Node included in the government of Colombia's "Success Bank" in light of its contribution to a more efficient, productive, and transparent government that works in service of its citizens.
- Rollout of new municipal land offices in El Carmen de Bolívar (Bolívar) and Rioblanco (Tolima) that strengthen local governments' ability to take the lead in land formalization efforts.
- Uptake by Colombia's Rural Development Agency of LRDP's methodology to link restitution beneficiaries to public-private partnerships, thus providing victims of the armed conflict with greater possibilities of sustainable and licit livelihoods upon returning to their lands.
- Tertiary road inventories covering 2,480 kilometers of road completed and delivered to nine municipalities in Southern Tolima, which will enable them to access critical funding sources.

Annex D: Media Highlights

COVERS OCTOBER 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2018

- “Supernotariado, USAID y Alcaldía De El Castillo fortalecen gestión de tierras en Meta,” SNR, October 23, 2018
- “Tercer oficina de tierras,” Llano 7 Días, October 28, 2018
- “Cacaocultores listos para sus grandes eventos,” Confitería LATAM, November 20, 2018, <https://www.confiterialatam.com/sectores/34-chocolates/3733-cacaocultores-listos-para-sus-grandes-eventos.html>
- “Jornada de topografía en Puerto Nuevo,” Alcaldía de Fuentedoro, November 26, 2018
- “Experiencia Nodo de Tierras, de la URT, fue reconocida con mención de honor en los Premios Nacionales de Alta Gerencia de la Gestión Pública 2018,” Unidad de Restitución de Tierras, December 12, 2018, https://www.restituciondetierras.gov.co/historico-de-noticias/-/journal_content/56/10184/1133759?p_p_auth=gcnEI292&controlPanelCategory=current_site_content

Annex E: Organizational Chart

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