

COLOMBIA

MULTIPURPOSE CADASTER IN ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED AREAS TO STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Acronyms

ANT	National Land Agency – <i>Agencia Nacional de Tierras</i>
APC - Colombia	Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia – <i>Agencia Presidencial para la Cooperación Internacional de Colombia</i>
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policy – <i>Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social</i>
DNP	National Planning Department – <i>Departamento Nacional de Planeación</i>
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FPN	Fondo Patrimonio Natural – <i>Natural Patrimony Fund</i>
FA	Fondo Acción – <i>Action Fund</i>
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoC	Government of Colombia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - <i>Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</i>
IGAC	Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – <i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i>
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LADM	Land Administration Domain Model ISO 19152:2012 for geographic information
LADM - COL	Land Administration Domain Model (Colombia)
MADR	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural - <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</i>
MINAMBIENTE	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</i>
MPC	Multi Purpose Cadaster Project
NDP	National Development Plan
PDET	Planes de Desarrollo Con Enfoque Territorial – <i>Development Plans with Territorial Focus</i>
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
POT	Municipal Land Use Plans – <i>Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial</i>
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PNN	National Natural Parks – <i>Parques Nacionales Naturales</i>
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SIAC	Colombia Environmental Information System – <i>Sistema de Información Ambiental de Colombia</i>
SINAP	National System of Protected Areas – <i>Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas</i>
SNC	National Cadastral Information System – <i>Sistema Nacional Catastral</i>
SNR	Superintendent of Notaries and Registries – <i>Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro</i>
UK	United Kingdom
UPNN	Unit of PNN – <i>Unidad de Parques Nacionales Naturales</i>
WB	World Bank
ZOMAC	Zonas más afectadas por el Conflicto – Most conflict affected areas

Contents

I. CONTEXT	1
II. PUBLIC POLICY	3
III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	4
IV. BENEFICIARIES	5
V. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
COMPONENT 1 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES.....	6
COMPONENT 2 - ICT DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE COLOMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM – SIAC.....	7
COMPONENT 3 – IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MULTIPURPOSE CADASTER IN ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED, SIGNIFICANT AND/OR STRATEGIC AREAS	8
COMPONENT 4 – PROJECT MANAGEMENT	9
VI. CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS	9
VII. DONOR COORDINATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY	10
VIII. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	12
IX. RESULTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	13
IX. SUSTAINABILITY	13
ANNEX 1. BUDGET	15
ANNEX 2. MAP OF PRIORITIZED MUNICIPALITIES.....	16
ANNEX 3. COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN WB-IDB LOAN AND PROPOSED UK ACTIVITIES.....	16
ANNEX 4. MAIN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MULTIPURPOSE CADASTER IN COLOMBIA	17

I. Context

1. The Government of Colombia (GoC) is committed to building a fully functional and updated multi-purpose cadaster. This will have a considerable impact on territorial planning, land use planning, land tenure formalization, municipal property taxation, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation, and adaptation strategies. A cadaster will enable the creation of a geographically referenced land information system to keep a record of land rights, environmental restrictions and ensuing responsibilities. The cadastre will also provide information necessary to develop policies aimed at reducing deforestation. This will enable sustainable landscape, forest management and the implementation of resilient land use and disaster risk management plans. Cadastral surveying activities will also provide necessary inputs to implement other policies like soil protection, landslide prevention, and restoration of degraded lands¹ at the national and municipal levels.

2. There is a need to ensure inter-operability between the multipurpose cadastre and the Colombian Environmental Information System (Spanish acronym- *SIAC*)² in order to guarantee a more systematic approach to environmental public policy. The SIAC is based on inter institutional, inter sectoral, and interdisciplinary consultation process under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Spanish acronym MINAMBIENTE), various institutes of environmental research³, and other environmental public entities. The system depends on a network of organizations that share data and information on renewable natural resources and the environment. Any organization can contribute data to the SIAC within certain parameters. These organizations have agreed to develop standards and interoperability patterns that are on par with international best practice.

3. MINAMBIENTE administers the SIAC in close collaboration with the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (Spanish acronym IDEAM), other research institutes, and regional or local environmental authorities. Likewise, MINAMBIENTE has the responsibility for developing sustainable development indicators to measure income generation, employment, sustainable use of biodiversity, and sustainable production systems. MINAMBIENTE has the legal faculty to procure research studies to monitor ecological processes and has the capacity to carry out research on environmental issues and renewable natural resources in order to organize update the inventory of biodiversity and national genetic resources. Additionally, MINAMBIENTE promotes research for alternative models of sustainable development and conducts environmental impact evaluations.

¹ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge/2019 World Bank Climate Change Knowledge/2019 Portal http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/countryprofile/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=COL.

² This is a system integrated by sets of actors, policies, processes, and technologies involved in the management of environmental information to facilitate the generation of knowledge and decision making for sustainable development.

³ i) Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – IDEAM, ii) Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute – IAvH, iii) Institute of Marine and Coastal Research – INVEMAR, iv) Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research – SINCHI, v) Pacific Environmental Research Institute – IIAP, vi) National Parks System, and vii) National Environmental Licensing Authority – ANLA, among others.

4. In addition to the services provided by the multipurpose cadaster, the GoC provides systematic land tenure formalization services. This contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation given that environmental considerations⁴ are incorporated into the process of public land adjudication. This approach contributes to halt deforestation, improve land management, and prevent land degradation. In the case of the new multipurpose cadaster, financed with a loan from the World Bank (WB) and Interamerican Development Bank (IADB)⁵ the GoC is creating a Cadaster-Registry Master Data Repository under the existing Colombian profile of the Land Administration Domain Model LADM-COL (ISO 19152: 2012).

5. In National Natural Parks, (Spanish acronym PNN), 96.4 % of cadaster data is out of date and cadastral systems are unable to interoperate parcel-based land rights with land use restrictions and responsibilities. Similarly, the National Natural Parks Unit (Spanish acronym UPNN) does not have updated inventories of occupants and property rights and territorial rights of indigenous and afro-Colombian communities. Given the limited interoperability, local administrations do not rely on cadastral records as a source of value-added for information policy design and Municipal Land Use Plans (Spanish acronym POTS). It is necessary to adopt information interoperability standards in order to link sectorial information to cadastral records. Currently, there are no guidelines for environmental authorities to adopt and implement interoperability standards with cadaster and property registration data.

6. Colombian legal framework recognizes the importance of environmentally protected areas (i.e. PNN) and mandates that said areas cannot be subject to different uses. However, private property rights are recognized in those cases in which land titles pre-date the establishment of a PNN. Therefore, an individual who can demonstrate land tenure rights within a protected area must follow land use provisions aimed at preserving the ecological function of real estate.

7. The 2018-2022 National Development Plan (Spanish acronym - PND) puts forward a set of “comprehensive, differentiated, and definitive” plans to respond to social and environmental related conflicts associated with land tenure in environmentally protected areas. The PND also allows local and national environmental authorities to establish land tenure agreements with individuals who have settled inside the National System of Protected Areas (Spanish acronym SINAP)⁶. The PND places a special focus on the land rights of vulnerable communities whose livelihoods depend on peasant-related. The PND also provides formal land use instruments while balancing social and ecological considerations in environmentally protected areas. Striking a balance between these considerations require considerable participation from stakeholders, access to environmental and cadastral information, and a high degree of inter-institutional coordination.

8. Intense deforestation is present in municipalities that were affected by the armed conflict or where unregulated agricultural activity and livestock grazing still takes place. Estimates show that

⁴ Decree Law 902/2017 introduced the following environmental considerations for public land adjudication: i) clearing the land is no longer a requirement to demonstrate that the land is being exploited, and ii) current land use must comply with municipal land use plans.

⁵ Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Project

⁶ It is the set of protected areas (including PNN), social actors and management strategies and instruments that contribute as a whole to the fulfillment of the country's conservation objectives.

environmental degradation in Colombia (including deforestation and forest degradation) represent losses equivalent to 3.7 % of GDP. Legal agricultural activities like cattle ranching and cultivation of illicit crops are the leading causes of deforestation. In 2018, the GoC adopted a methodology to define the agricultural frontier thereby establishing areas where deforestation is illegal and prioritizing others for restoration at a scale of 1:100.000⁷. Despite advances in policy formulation, illegal deforestation still takes place within or beyond agriculture frontier boundaries.

9. Deforestation is closely linked to illegal activities, including forced displacement, illegal mining, and illicit crop production, amongst others. The failure to formalize the land tenure rights of rural producers (*campesinos*) has triggered a disorderly occupation of environmentally sensitive areas. A similar situation is taking place in indigenous reserves and afro-colombian collective territories. Links between the presence of forest commons (or collective lands) and secure land tenure rights in reducing conflict has been largely established. Additionally, the presence of forest commons make crucial contributions to livelihoods, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation, in addition to many other local and global ecosystem services⁸.

10. A land speculation boom followed the 2016 Peace Agreement. The prospect of expanding agricultural activities to land formerly under the control of illegal armed groups incentivized occupation and new claims of ownership. Land occupation triggered new waves of deforestation and increased its market value. In fact, deforestation became akin to claims of ownership over public lands (*baldíos*). In certain cases, claimants of these occupied lands have filed land dispossession cases. Until the time when Decree law 902 of 2017 was issued, public policy incentivized occupation of public lands with the unintended consequence of expanding the agricultural frontier and greater deforestation.

11. Conflict and deforestation are closely linked to the access and control of land. Secure tenure and secure access to natural resources are essential for decreasing deforestation and achieving sustainable environmental management and economic development goals. Increased tenure security can reduce illegal deforestation, degradation of rural landscapes, greenhouse gas emissions, and improve agricultural productivity. Stronger land tenure rights incentivize landholders to adopt long-term land use practices that lead to sustainable land management. The NDP puts forward the possibility of new agreements that will generate alternatives that are compatible with conservation objectives. Additionally, these agreements will serve to regulate land use in the context of the peasant economy, define productive projects congruent with the objectives of conservation, improve the living conditions of the population and uphold their fundamental rights.

II. Public Policy

12. As a result of Colombia's accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the GoC has decided to implement the following recommendations: (i) accelerate the registration of land rights; (ii) adjust the sequencing of land market transactions

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. *Resolución 261 de 2018: "Por medio de la cual se define la frontera agrícola nacional y se adopta la metodología para la identificación general"*.

⁸ Castro-Nunez, A., Mertz, O., Buriticá, A., Sosa, C., and Lee, S. (2017). *Land related grievances shape tropical forest-cover in areas affected by armed conflict*. *Applied Geography* 100, 39-50.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0143622817301662>

between registration and cadaster; (iii) simplify the land tenure system; (iv) define the mandates of the different land management government entities; and (v) strengthen and improve land taxation capabilities.

13. The GoC's National Council of Economic Policy (Spanish acronym CONPES), approved document No. 3958 in March 2019. This cadastral policy (i) defines the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the cadaster; (ii) proposes a cost-effective approach for the implementation and maintenance of the multipurpose cadaster; (iii) integrates cadastral information in the design and implementation of territorial planning and fiscal policies; (iv) determines the sources of funding for the effective management of cadaster; and (v) establishes the roadmap for a national-level implementation of the multipurpose cadaster.

14. This project supports one of the PND's objectives to mainstream environmental considerations into territorial planning and institutional capacity building. The PND mandates a decentralized cadaster and the strengthening of the Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi⁹ (Spanish acronym IGAC), while reaffirming its role as the national regulating cadaster authority. Subnational governments and other public entities, such as the UPNN, are eligible to provide decentralized cadastral services, under IGAC regulation and Superintendent of Notaries and Registries (Spanish acronym SNR) supervision. However, cadaster decentralization is subject to the fulfillment of legal, technical, and financial requirements. Subnational Governments and the UPNN will be able to create partnerships to provide cadastral services at the local or national levels, either directly or through outsourcing.

15. Additionally, the proposed project is aligned with PND objectives to reduce deforestation by: (i) developing sustainable agriculture, forestry, bio-economy and nature-based tourism potential; and (ii) harmonizing land-use planning and land administration instruments in environmentally strategic areas. Addressing conflicts of use, occupation and possession.

16. The GoC aims to progressively decentralize the provision of cadastral services and decentralized entities will benefit from improved access to qualified information to achieve effective territorial planning and fiscal performance. Current cadastral processes and procedures to implement the multipurpose cadaster in environmentally protected areas need to be fully developed, taking into account the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of Law 1955 of 2019.

III. Project Development Objective

17. The objective is to prevent deforestation and transformation of natural ecosystems through the establishment of the multipurpose cadaster in environmentally protected areas and other environmentally significant and strategic areas affected by high deforestation rates. This intervention will strengthen the capacity of environmental authorities to achieve sustainable landscape management in areas affected by deforestation and strategic ecosystems.

18. The objective will be achieved by: (i) strengthening national level capacities of environmental authorities for implementing the multipurpose cadaster in environmentally protected areas; (ii) strengthening the SIAC that allows interoperability with the National Cadastral

⁹ Colombian Cadastral Authority and National Mapping Agency.

Information System (Spanish acronym - SNC) under the ISO international standard - Land Administration Domain Model (LADM-COL); (iii) ensuring special cadastral processes for environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas; (iv) strengthening the provision of land use rights through a public document, subject to meet the environmental requirements; (v) ensuring an approach to implementation and community participation that is sensitive to vulnerable population groups; and vi) guaranteeing sustainability by creating systems and capacity to maintain cadastral data.

19. This proposed Project directly supports the World Bank's (WB) primary objectives to eradicate extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. It is directly related to the Country Cooperation Framework (2016-2021) and specifically to Pillar I: Promote balanced territorial development, in which land is a crosscutting issue.

IV. Beneficiaries

20. This Project includes direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries are vulnerable population groups (e.g. women, indigenous and afro-colombians communities) whose land tenure and land use rights are inventoried as a result of project interventions. Indirect beneficiaries include government institutions, the private sector, and the public.

21. Specific institutional level beneficiaries are part of the environmental sector, including the MINAMBIENTE, the UPNN, and IDEAM. The Project is will also benefit IGAC, the Superintendent of Notaries and Registries (Spanish acronym SNR), the National Land Agency (Spanish acronym ANT), and the National Planning Department (Spanish acronym DNP). Indirect beneficiaries will benefit from improved access to a complete property information database for better land use management and territorial planning. This in turn will improve agriculture, soil protection, anti-deforestation, landslide prevention, restoration of degraded lands, and disaster risk management plans.

22. The GoC selected a group of 24 municipalities that exhibit the following criteria: (i) deforestation hotspots; (ii) high presence of environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas; (iii) post conflict municipalities that are under the Development Programs with Territorial Approach (Spanish acronym PDET)¹⁰, are considered as most conflict affected areas (Spanish acronym ZOMAC) and *Zonas Futuro*¹¹; and, (iv) haven't had previous interventions from other sources of financing. Out of this group, approximately 20 municipalities will be selected by the Advisory Committee according to the following factors: municipal administration's readiness and willingness to participate, the need to maintain territorial cohesion to allow for economies of scale, and security conditions. In each municipality, initial implementation of cadastral surveys will focus on strategic ecosystems and exclude urban areas¹².

¹⁰ Municipalities prioritized by the Peace Agreement to overcome historical gaps in social and economic development.

¹¹ Municipalities with unsteady security conditions that are prioritized for inter-sectorial and inter-institutional comprehensive Intervention.

¹² Urban areas: high-density population grid cells with a minimum population of 50.000 inhabitants (OECD /2012).

23. WB and IADB loans are funding the creation of the Multipurpose Cadastre. The proposed Project complements the WB-IADB Project by creating an inventory of land tenure responsibilities and restrictions and improving interoperability between data on Rights and data on environmental Responsibilities & Restrictions (see Annex 2).

V. Project Description

24. The Project has three technical components and a fourth directed at enhancing project management capabilities.

Component 1 – Institutional Strengthening of Environmental Authorities

25. The institutional framework in which the Project will be implemented is complex. Institutional mandates are distributed among various government agencies resulting in possible coordination challenges. This situation can affect leadership inter-agency field level coordination. Component 1 will create the foundations for a functioning land administration system in environmentally protected areas.

26. The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of MINAMBIENTE, Subnational governments and other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN), and SIAC institutions to manage cadaster and land administration related data of environmentally protected areas in a permanent and effective manner, at national level.

- a. **Subcomponent 1.1. Institutional strengthening of MINAMBIENTE** to improve general planning and coordination of participating entities responsible for cadaster activities in environmentally protected areas. Institutional strengthening activities to improve capacities to prevent, mitigate, and monitor deforestation and to enforce national land tenure restrictions (*determinantes ambientales nacionales*).

Currently MINAMBIENTE is developing an interinstitutional strategy to stop deforestation caused by socio-environmental conflicts resulting from use, occupation, and possession of lands in environmentally protected areas. The strategy embraces the identification of social, environmental, and productive sustainable alternatives for vulnerable groups inhabiting protected areas; the developing of conservation agreements with communities; and the assessment and implementation of transient sustainable productive systems and restoration actions.

- b. **Subcomponent 1.2. Institutional strengthening of Subnational governments and other public environmental entities** (e.g. UPNN) including: (i) fulfillment of prerequisites for cadastral decentralization, (ii) development of special procedures to conduct systematic cadastral surveys, and (iii) the creation of a functional cadastral dependency. In sum, this subcomponent focuses in the creation of the *know-how* of cadastral surveys in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.

- c. **Subcomponent 1.3. Institutional strengthening of SIAC institutions** (e.g. IDEAM) to improve its capacity to generate, administer and ensure quality assurance of the geospatial data produced by environmental authorities and stakeholders¹³.
- d. **Subcomponent 1.4. Institutional strengthening of IGAC** for improving the production of basic cartography in prioritized municipalities.

Component 2 - ICT Development and Strengthening of the Colombia Environmental Information System – SIAC

27. The objective of this component is to strengthen the SIAC through the LADM – COL¹⁴ data architecture. This will allow interoperability with the multipurpose cadaster data and the integration of the parcel-based core datasets. The parcel-based data and services would be interoperable with climate-related information systems (e.g. *SIAC*, *Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo*, and *Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono*), enabling adaptation and climate-smart territorial planning.

28. This component aims to improve the capacity to produce and manage cadastral data in environmentally protected areas at national level, with the following subcomponents:

- a. **Subcomponent 2.1. Strengthening MINAMBIENTE geospatial data policies, standards and protocols.** This includes data management and accessibility to operate SIAC under the LADM-COL model and to interact with the Cadaster-Registry Master Data Repository. Allowing the interoperability between land tenure rights with land tenure restrictions and responsibilities.
- b. **Subcomponent 2.2. Strengthening SIAC's ICT capabilities.** This includes data infrastructure (hardware or cloud services) and architecture.
- c. **Subcomponent 2.3. Strengthening of Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) parcel-based information systems.** Allowing the provision of standardized cadastral information to the Cadaster-Registry databases.

¹³ UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management. Eighth session. E/C.20/2018/7/Add.1 July 2018. The global fundamental geospatial data themes are: Global Geodetic Reference Framework, Ortho-imagery, Land Parcels, Addresses, Buildings and Settlements, Elevation and Depth, Functional Areas, Geographical Names, Geology and Soils, Land Cover and Land Use, Physical infrastructure, Population Distribution, Transport Network and Water. SIAC handles the environmental data themes.

¹⁴ 'LADM-COL' is a common parcel-based data architecture set up under the international standard: Land Administration Model – LADM standard (ISO 19152:20120). This enables integrating land administration information from diverse sources in a coherent manner.

Component 3 – Implementation and Maintenance of the Multipurpose Cadaster in Environmentally Protected, Significant and/or Strategic Areas

29. The objective of this Component is to implement the systematic multipurpose cadaster survey in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas. It will serve as an information resource for forest conservation and management, land use planning, and sustainable land use management. The component will be implemented by MINAMBIENTE with the participation and cooperation of other institutions of the environmental sector (e.g. UPNN, regional environmental authorities, etc.) and includes the following activities: (i) carrying out a diagnosis of local conditions and awareness-raising activities; (ii) systematic recording of physical, legal, and economic information of each parcel through the implementation of a systematic cadaster survey (*barrido predial*); (iii) uploading relevant data into a geo-referenced land information system; (iv) establishing technical capacity in the selected municipalities to enable the use of cadastral information; and (v) carrying out measures to promote the continued maintenance of this information.

30. The systematic cadaster includes the identification of informal land tenure rights (to be classified according to pre-established land tenure typologies). To the extent possible, in environmentally protected/significant and/or strategic areas, the GoC will issue land use rights through a public document or sign conservation agreements, subject to meeting environmental requirements and with special focus on vulnerable populations.

31. This component focuses in prioritized municipalities and comprises the following subcomponents:

- a. **Subcomponent 3.1. Provision to Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) of land registry inputs from SNR and ANT.** To identify preexisting land tenure rights in environmentally protected areas.
- b. **Subcomponent 3.2. Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) undertaking of cadastral surveys in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.** This entails contracting private firms to implement the systematic cadaster, hiring of contract staff needed for coordination, fieldwork, consultancy services, and public awareness campaigns for the following tasks:
 - Densification of the geodetic network according to international best practices.
 - Generation of basic cartography.
 - Preparation of a diagnostic and characterization of each area of intervention
 - Identification of land tenure or land use conflicts
 - Implementation of the local community participation and communication campaigns with a gender and ethnic communities' differential approach.
 - Implementation at the local level of a systematic cadaster survey: production of geo-referenced parcel survey plans of each parcel; collection and processing of legal ownership, land tenure and economic information for each parcel; reception and quality control by the supervisory entity; public display of the data (maps and associated textual information) and response to comments from the public; evaluation and approval of the resulting parcel information database; and

incorporation of this data into UPNN parcel-based information system for the provision of standardized cadastral information to Cadaster-Registry Master Data Repository.

- c. **Subcomponent 3.3. Land Tenure Formalization Services, Management of private parcels and land use rights in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.** Activities under this subcomponent include: (i) socioeconomic characterization of households; (ii) ANT issuance of land use rights documents in public lands (*baldíos*), according with applicable land use regulations; (iii) UPNN signing of conservation easements in public lands, according with applicable land use regulations; and, (iv) UPNN construction of the base line of private parcels in sensitive ecosystems¹⁵ to define a purchase strategy by environmental authorities.

Component 4 – Project Management

32. The objective of this component is to improve coordination and management capabilities of implementing entities. Each entity will be responsible for managing contracts and funding. Nevertheless, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) located at MINAMBIENTE in close coordination with Natural Patrimony Fund (Spanish acronym FPN) or Action Fund (Spanish acronym – FA) will be responsible for the overall supervision and coordination of project procurement, financial management, safeguard activities, and for consolidated financial reporting, annual audits and monitoring and evaluation (including baseline survey and end of project evaluation). There is one Subcomponent:

- a) **Subcomponent 4.1. MINAMBIENTE and FPN-FA Project Coordination and Management.** This includes support for administrative procedures, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, safeguards supervision, and annual audits. This Component will also improve the capacity of implementing entities to contract, manage and administer the project.

VI. Climate Co-Benefits

33. Colombia is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. This condition poses significant challenges for social and economic development. 86% of the country's population lives in areas of high and medium seismic activity, 28 % are in areas exposed to flooding, and 31 % are in high and medium landslide risks. In the past decades, Colombia suffered extreme natural disasters that resulted in considerable human and economic losses. The country's vulnerability to natural disasters is related to insufficient land use planning and management and inadequately planned urban growth. Climate models predict that climate change will increase the number of floods, droughts, storms, rise in sea levels, and extreme weather-related events. The recently launched "National Climate Change

¹⁵ Colombian legal framework enables the acquisition of private lands by public entities for environmental protection purposes. This includes sensitive ecosystems of strategic importance declared to have social and ecological relevance. Environmental authorities are responsible for the administrative and technical procedures to acquire these lands. Depending on the type of protected areas (i.e. national, regional or of local importance) the UPNN, Regional Environmental Authorities (CAR, Spanish acronym), or municipalities are responsible for their purchase.

Policy,”¹⁶ created an inter-sectoral committee for climate change, which groups national level entities to oversee the implementation of long-term public policies to mitigate climate change. DNP along with key ministries are members of this Committee. Of relevance to the Project is the policy’s recognition of the social and economic implications of climate change. Furthermore, this Policy mandates incorporating climate change consideration into land planning exercises at the territorial level.

34. The Subcomponents that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation are:

- a. **Component 1:** The capacity building activities in this component will contribute to climate adaptation efforts through strengthening national capacities for more sustainable land management. Particularly,
 - **Subcomponent 1.1.** Institutional strengthening of MINAMBIENTE that includes activities related to deforestation control and the enforcement of land tenure restrictions and applicable land use regulations in deforestation affected areas.
- b. **Component 3:** In addition to adaptation, cadastral services will provide mitigation benefits by contributing to more sustainable land management and tenure security, which is associated with higher investments and lower degradation of land in the agriculture sector. Land tenure will also enhance access to finance in case of climate related disasters. More specifically,
 - **Subcomponent 3.2.** Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) undertaking of cadastral surveys in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas. Establishing the systematic multipurpose cadaster will enable the creation of a geographically referenced land information system that is needed for resilient land use and disaster risk planning. Cadastral surveying activities will also provide the necessary inputs for the implementation of other policies including soil protection, landslide prevention, and restoration of degraded lands at the national and municipal levels.
 - **Subcomponent 3.3.** Land Tenure Formalization Services, Management of private parcels and land use rights in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas. Under the current Colombian legal framework (*Decreto Ley 902/2017*), land tenure formalization initiatives must incorporate environmental considerations to avoid deforestation or any other natural ecosystem transformation.

VII. Donor Coordination and Complementarity

35. This Project complements the efforts of the recently approved US\$150WB Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Project (P162594). The WB is providing US\$100 million and the IADB the US\$50. In the case of the proposed Project, each source of financing (WB, IADB and UK-AID) will fund interventions in different municipalities. The main complementarities between the UK’s and

¹⁶ http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Politica_Nacional_de_Cambio_Climatico_-_PNCC_/PNCC_Políticas_Públicas_LIBRO_Final_Web_01.pdf

WB's projects are the provision of imagery and the inclusion of land tenure responsibilities and restrictions considerations across different interventions (See Annex 2) in environmentally protected areas.

36. The WB has several years of experience working on land issues in Colombia. Experience includes: (i) the Protection of Patrimony of IDPs Project from 2002 to 2012; (ii) the Bank's support to the Land Restitution Unit from 2012 to 2014 (P115630); (iii) the First Technical Assistance (P160524) that supported the land tenure pilots for the Multipurpose Cadaster from 2016 to 2018; and (iv) the ongoing Second Technical Assistance (P168865) aimed at simplifying cadastral processes and procedures and to develop the institutional readiness to start implementation of the WB Multipurpose Cadaster Project.

37. This proposal also complements the Banks's work on sustainable land-use, deforestation control and forestry portfolio, including the following initiatives: (i) United Kingdom, Germany, Norway and United States funded "Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Orinoquia Region Project"; (ii) the Global Environmental Facility - GEF funded "Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscape Project"; (iii) the GEF/UK funded Mainstreaming Cattle Ranching Project; (iv) the suite of GEF funded operations to support Colombia's Amazon Vision; and (v) the support to developing Colombia's deforestation strategy through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

38. The proposed project is aligned with the objectives from the *Colombia Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombia Amazon Project*, approved by the WB on January 2015. This project aims to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover in the Amazon. This initiative includes a regional coordination project and national projects in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Co-financing for this project has been provided by MINAMBIENTE through the REM Vision Amazonia Project, Guaviare Department, Caquetá Department, FPN, UPNN, Amazon Institute for Scientific Research (SINCHI), Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, USAID, WWF, among others.

39. Additionally, funding from UK will allow complementary in the development of conservation agreements with vulnerable groups in following National Parks: Serranía de la Macarena, Tinigua, Paramillo, Catatumbo-Barí, and Serranía de Chibiriquete.

40. There are several donors involved in land administration issues in Colombia, including the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, France and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Given that other donors are interested in supporting the Multipurpose Cadaster, donor coordination efforts by the *Presidential Agency for International Cooperation* of Colombia (Spanish acronym –APC Colombia¹⁷) and DNP will be essential for project

¹⁷ APC-Colombia has the mission of managing, coordinating and guiding international cooperation granted to Colombia (public, private, technical and financial / non-refundable); as well as supporting the channeling of resources, programs and projects, in order to meet foreign policy objectives, National priorities and other technical policy documents relevant to this Project. APC-Colombia and DNP are in charge of designing a communication strategy that aims to socialize the results of the new cadastral policy document - CONPES 3958 of 2019, internally and externally, in accordance with the positive concept from CONPES 3951 of 2018.

implementation, in order to avoid the overlap of efforts. Previous cooperation's initiatives will be taken into account (see Annex 3).

VIII. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

41. For no less than 18 months the recipient of the grant will be the Natural Patrimony Fund (FPN) or the Action Fund (FA)¹⁸. During this period MINAMBIENTE, UPNN, and SIAC institutions (e.g. IDEAM) will develop the capacity required for direct implementation. The decision regarding FPN or FA will be made according to their experiences in at the department and municipal levels. Once this period is over the WB, UK, and GoC will decide the permanent executing agency.

42. MINAMBIENTE will act as the PCU in close coordination with FPN or FA that will administer funds, ensure compliance with safeguard policies and carry out procurement and financial management (FM). Additionally, they will provide oversight of all project activities through the PCU. FPN or FA will also sign an Inter-institutional Agreement with partner entities MINAMBIENTE, DNP, UPNN, IDEAM and IGAC, prior to the project's effectiveness date. These institutions will be responsible for implementing specific project activities under their respective technical areas of expertise.

43. The project's governance structure will also include a high-level Advisory Committee, and an Executive Committee.

44. The Advisory Committee (AC). This committee is led by the Vice Minister of Environmental Policy of MINAMBIENTE and includes representatives from Presidency and DNP. AC will provide strategic guidance to overall project implementation, facilitate project mainstreaming into key productive sectors and coordinate strategies of international cooperation. The AC will meet at least twice a year and will include representatives from involved entities and donor organizations. The AC will be able to set up task forces to deal with issues of a complex or strategic nature, as needed.

45. The Executive Committee (EC) will include representatives from the entities with responsibility for implementing project activities under their competence (MINAMBIENTE, UPNN, IDEAM, IGAC, and other environmental authorities as needed). The EC will provide technical guidance and supervision to the PCU. FPN or FA will serve as Technical Secretariat to this committee through the Project Coordinator appointed to lead the PCU. During the Project's first year of implementation the EC will make sure that participatory processes take place to (a) identify regional and local stakeholders to maximize the Project's positive impact; (b) carry out assessments to build a baseline for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) purposes; and (c) establish the precise intervention area.

46. Flow and control of funds, and financial management. FPN or FA will receive funding from the grant and will be responsible for overall project financial management and procurement. This

¹⁸ Natural Patrimony Fund (FPN) and the Action Fund (FA) are non-profit organizations with participation of the GoC. Both entities were specifically conceived to implement environmental public policy comprising public, private and international cooperation efforts. The GoC is currently defining which of them is more suitable to manage funds.

includes compliance with the Bank's procurement rules, preparation and submission of the interim and annual financial reports, as well as payments to consultants and suppliers.

IX. Results Monitoring and Evaluation

47. A robust M&E system will be needed to track progress. The Project will have M&E specialists at MINAMBIENTE, UPNN, SIAC institutions (e.g. IDEAM) and IGAC for self-monitoring at each institution. FPN or FA will compile the overall Project Monitoring to report to MINAMBIENTE and DNP. UPNN's, IDEAM's and IGAC's management systems may require some upgrades to produce information on the efficiency and effectiveness of the processes on a regular basis. The need for evaluating the results and impacts of the Multipurpose Cadaster will require a well-identified baseline.

48. Follow-up quantitative and qualitative surveys will be carried out during the mid-term and final project evaluation. The results of the midterm survey will be incorporated into the project activities in order to continuously improve processes. FPN or FA will be required to provide the Bank with quarterly progress reports. The Project will finance a final evaluation to assess project performance and to provide recommendations and actions for further improvement to the multipurpose cadaster process and the expansion of registration services.

IX. Sustainability

49. The GoC has the necessary policies, institutions, and regulatory framework for implementing the multipurpose cadaster. Component 1 is designed to increase the capacity of environmental authorities to manage cadaster and land related data so that citizens have permanent access to affordable and accessible data about land rights, restrictions and responsibilities. Component 2 will build the necessary ICT systems at national level to support the continued rollout of the multipurpose cadaster in environmental protected areas. Finally, Component 3 will develop standardized processes, procedures and manuals of how to conduct a systematic cadaster in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.

50. The GoC is currently drafting a decree, which enables UPNN to have decentralized cadastral functions in environmental protected areas. Under Component 1 several strategies will be developed to support institutional capacities of MINAMBIENTE, UPNN, IDEAM and IGAC.

51. Finally, Memorandum of Understanding or another type of agreement will be signed between the national government, the municipalities and traditional authorities involved in the Project to ensure local buy-in, promote participation, and foster sustainability (particularly between alternating administrations).

Annex 1. Budget

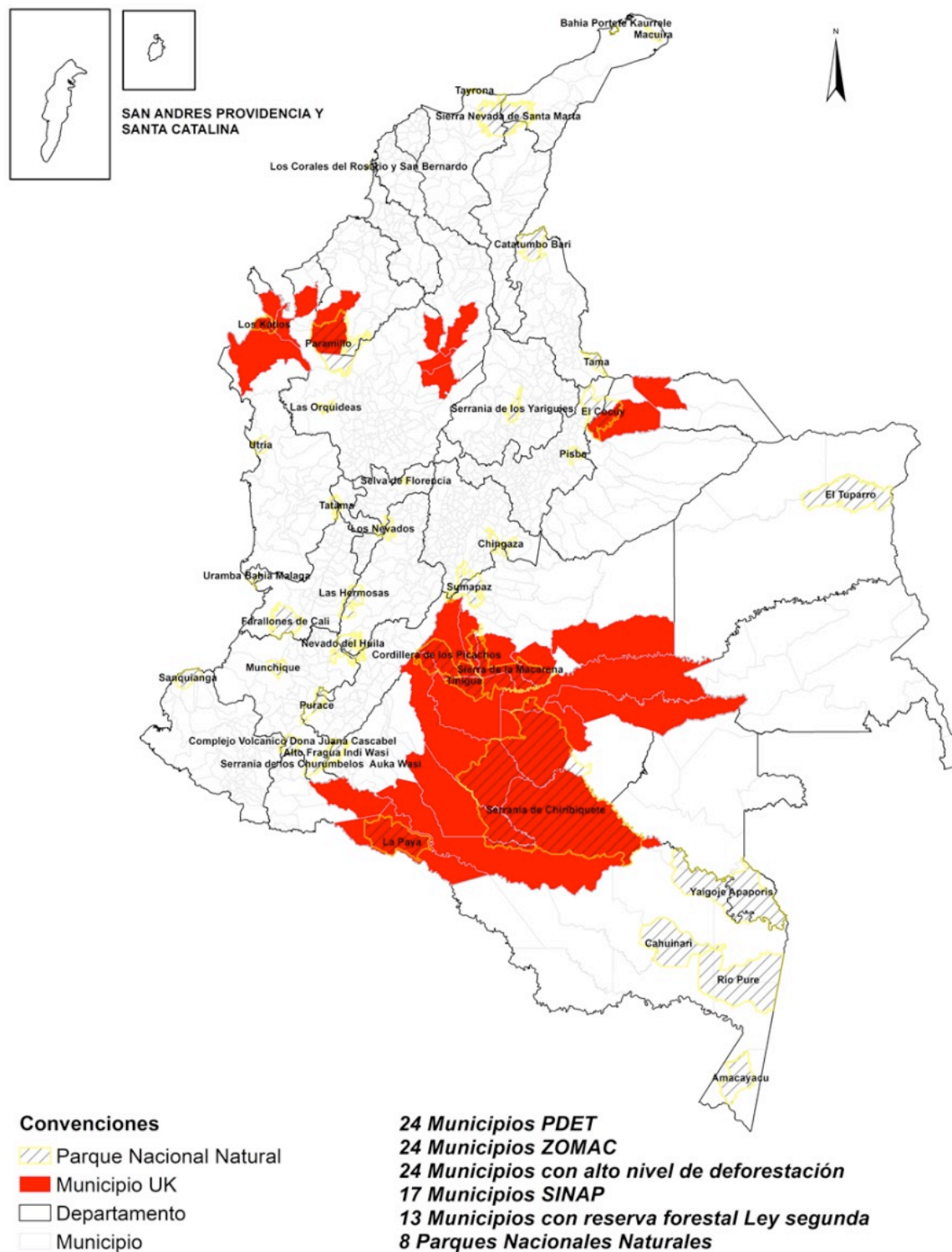
Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF): Approx. £ 42,500,000

Components	Subcomponents			Subcomponent Cost (COL\$)	Subcomponent Cost (GBP)	Component Cost (GBP)
1. Institutional Strengthening of Environmental Authorities	1.1. Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)			\$ 3,500,000,000	£ 820,231	£ 2,027,143
	1.2. Institutional strengthening of the Unit of Natural National Parks (UPNN)			\$ 2,850,000,000	£ 667,902	
	1.3.Institutional strengthening of IDEAM.			\$ 1,200,000,000	£ 281,222	
	1.4. Institutional strengthening of IGAC			\$ 1,100,000,000	£ 257,787	
2. ICT Development and Strengthening of the Colombia Environmental Information System – SIAC	2.1. Strengthening MINAMBIENTE geospatial data policies, standards and protocols.			\$ 1,200,000,000	£ 281,222	£ 3,538,711
	2.2. Strengthening SIAC's ICT capabilities.			\$ 7,500,000,000	£ 1,757,638	
	2.3. Strengthening of Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) parcel-based information systems.			\$ 5,300,000,000	£ 1,242,064	
3. Implementation and Maintenance of the Multipurpose Cadaster in Environmentally Protected, Significant and/or Strategic Areas	3.1. Provision to Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) of land registry inputs from SNR and ANT. 3.2. Subnational governments and/or other public environmental entities (e.g. UPNN) undertaking of cadastral surveys in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.	Departament	Municipality	subtotal (Geodesy+cartography+ cadaster)	Subtotal (£)	£ 36,585,879
		CAQUETÁ	SOLANO	\$ 28,108,301,720	£6,587,369	
		CAQUETÁ	CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRÁ	\$ 9,987,173,397	£2,340,561	
		GUAVIARE	EL RETORNO	\$ 9,189,697,131	£2,153,667	
		PUTUMAYO	PUERTO GUZMÁN	\$ 4,447,135,548	£1,042,216	
		GUAVIARE	CALAMAR	\$ 3,421,311,679	£801,807	
		META	LA MACARENA	\$ 7,925,283,101	£1,857,343	
		GUAVIARE	SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE	\$ 13,006,111,330	£3,048,069	
		CAQUETÁ	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN	\$ 15,221,253,705	£3,567,203	
		META	PUERTO RICO	\$ 4,477,326,748	£1,049,291	
		META	VISTAHERMOSA	\$ 5,512,895,632	£1,291,984	
		META	MESETAS	\$ 3,709,703,378	£869,394	
		META	URIBE	\$ 6,889,244,237	£1,614,540	
		ARAUCA	ARAUQUITA	\$ 3,706,808,953	£868,715	
		ARAUCA	TAME	\$ 6,775,492,001	£1,587,882	
		META	MAPIRIPÁN	\$ 9,051,513,895	£2,121,283	
		ANTIOQUIA	REMEDIOS	\$ 3,583,332,528	£839,778	
		PUTUMAYO	PUERTO LEGUIZAMO	\$ 8,035,174,302	£1,883,097	
		ANTIOQUIA	SEGOVIA	\$ 2,837,701,729	£665,034	
		CHOCÓ	RIOSUCIO	\$ 5,642,126,435	£1,322,270	
		ANTIOQUIA	EL BAGRE	\$ 3,609,659,284	£845,948	
		BOLÍVAR	SANTA ROSA DEL SUR	\$ 3,851,571,900	£902,642	
		CÓRDOBA	TIERRALTA	\$ 6,417,439,105	£1,503,970	
		CHOCÓ	UNGUÍA	\$ 2,330,291,837	£546,119	
		ANTIOQUIA	TURBO	\$ 6,055,103,807	£1,419,054	
		Subtotal (**)			\$ 173,791,653,382	
	Subcomponent 3.3. Land Tenure Formalization Services, Management of private parcels and land use rights in environmentally protected, significant and/or strategic areas.			\$ 2,500,000,000	\$ 585,879	
4. Project Management	Subcomponent 4.1.MADS and FPN-FA Project Coordination and Management.			\$ 1,720,000,000	£ 403,085	£ 403,085
Total						\$ 42,554,818

Note: Component 1 and 2 will develop the necessary infrastructure to scale up the at the national level. Component 3 focuses on specific municipalities. Costs exclude urban areas, as per the following definition: high-density population grid cells with a minimum population of 50.000 inhabitants (OECD /2012).

(**) In component 3, the GoC has selected a group of 24 municipalities. Under this Project, the UK will finance interventions in up to 20 municipalities in the amount of thirty-six million pounds (£ 36.000.000). The GoC's estimates these costs based on their experience with the Cadaster Pilot Exercise.

Annex 2. Map of Prioritized Municipalities



Note: the GoC has selected a group of 24 municipalities. Under this Project, the UK will finance interventions in up to 20 municipalities.

Annex 3. Complementarity between WB-IDB loan and proposed UK activities

	WB-IDB	UK
Name	Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster Project	Colombia Multipurpose Cadaster in Environmentally Protected Areas to Strengthen Sustainable Forest Management.
Key complementarity	Inventory of informal and formal land tenure rights and land tenure formalization.	Inventory of land tenure rights, together with land tenure responsibilities and restrictions.
Component 1: institutional strengthening	<p>Prioritized entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGAC. Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – <i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i> ANT. National Land Agency – <i>Agencia Nacional de Tierras</i> SNR. Superintendent of Notaries and Registries – <i>Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro</i>. 	<p>Prioritized entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPNN. Unit of PNN – Unidad de Parques Nacionales Naturales IDEAM. Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales. IGAC. Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – <i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i> (Additional capacity)
Component 2 - ICT Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the National Cadastral Information System SNC Strengthening of SNR and ANT Information Systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the Colombia Environmental Information System – SIAC
Component 3 – Cadaster Implementation & Maintenance	Different sets of municipalities	
Component 4 - Project Management	<p>Prioritized entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNP. National Planning Department – <i>Departamento Nacional de Planeación</i> IGAC. Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi ANT. National Land Agency – Agencia Nacional de Tierras SNR. Superintendent of Notaries and Registries – Superintendencia de Notariado y Registro. 	<p>Prioritized entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPNN. Unit of PNN – Unidad de Parques Nacionales Naturales DEAM. Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales. IGAC. Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Additional capacity). DNP. National Planning Department – <i>Departamento Nacional de Planeación</i> IGAC. Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi – Instituto (Additional capacity).

Annex 4. Main International Cooperation on Multipurpose Cadaster in Colombia

NAME OF COOPERATION	OBJECTIVE AND KEY ASPECTS	TYPE OF COOPERATION	Budget	IMPLEMENTATION WINDOW	PRIORITIZED TERRITORIES	DONOR	PRIORITIZED ENTITIES
Colombia multipurpose cadastre technical assistance project (P160524)	The objective of this Technical Assistance was to strengthen the capacity of the GoC to pilot a multi-purpose cadastre. Key aspects: -Coordination through Advisory Committee. -Learning and Knowledge Sharing through workshops and South-South cooperation. -Documentation of research and Investigation on matters such as: <i>Systematization of the experience of the cadastre pilots; Gender approach to the Multipurpose Cadastre (MC), Protocol for Collective Land Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Communities in the MC; Analysis of the MC Decentralization.</i>	Technical Assistance	USD 352.250	From 2018-06-15 to 2018-12-12	National scope	Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Peace and Post-conflict ¹⁹	DNP IGAC ANT SNR URT
Colombia multipurpose cadastre technical assistance project Phase II.	The success of the Technical Assistance (P160524) led to a follow-on phase that will continue to support the GoC. The focus of Phase 2 TA will be finalizing the preparations of the Multipurpose Cadaster Project (P162594) a specific investment loan in the amount of US\$100.0 million with parallel financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for \$50 million.	Technical Assistance	USD 360.000	From 2019-01 to 2019-08	National scope	Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Peace and Post-conflict	ANT
Capacity development for climate change adaptation through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area.	Cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ANT, united with the purpose to contribute to national efforts for the eradication of poverty, on the basis of sustainable development and environmental protection, as well as by the conviction that increasing the security of land tenure rights contributes to reducing the vulnerability of people, communities and other social groups and to avoid conflicts and environmental degradation derived from the struggle to control said resource.	Technical Assistance	USD 2.258.065	From 2017-11-01 to 2019-07-31	Paipa, Bosconia, La Paz, San Juan De Río Seco, San Juan Del Cesar, Ciénaga, Bucaramanga, San Marcos, Chaparral	Adaptation Fund	ANT
Support for the formulation and implementation of 'social ordering plans' for rural property.	Cooperation between ANT and the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) for the development of formulation and implementation of 'social ordering plans' on rural property in the southern region of the country.	Technical Assistance	USD 179.606	From 2017-11-15 to 2019-06-30	Puerto Lleras (Meta), Pradera (Valle del Cauca), Florida (Valle del Cauca), Rioblanco (Tolima), Ataco (Tolima), Planadas (Tolima), Chaparral (Tolima)	IOM	ANT

¹⁹ Other donors provided technical cooperation to enhance the Advisory Committee's capability: the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation -AECID, Netherlands Cadastre -*Kadaster*, the French Development Agency -AFD (*Agence Française de Développement*), the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Cooperation and Development -SECO and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - SIDA along with the Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority Lantmäteriet.

NAME OF COOPERATION	OBJECTIVE AND KEY ASPECTS	TYPE OF COOPERATION	Budget	IMPLEMENTATION WINDOW	PRIORITIZED TERRITORIES	DONOR	PRIORITIZED ENTITIES
Governance and Land tenure: resolution of land tenure disputes in protected areas in Colombia	This project seeks to promote the incorporation of governance guidelines on land tenure with local communities living in areas protected (5) and its areas of influence. This will be achieved in partnership with key entities of National order (PNN, Land Restitution Unit and Unit of Rural Agricultural Planning) and WWF – Colombia.	Technical Assistance	USD 3.628.118	From 2016-06-01 to 2019-10-31	Chiscas, Chita, Cubará, El Cocuy, Güicán, Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, Acandí, Santa María, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Tibú, Planadas, Rioblanco, Sácama, Puerto Leguizamo	European Union (Implemented by FAO)	PNN URT UPRA
Municipal transformation through Mass formalization and Multipurpose Cadastre Implementation	Pilot for the social ordering of the property in the municipality of Ovejas (Sucre). This Multipurpose Cadastre and Social Ordering Pilot in the municipality of Ovejas (Sucre), is implemented by the Land and Rural Development Program -PTDR- of the United States Government Agency for International Development -USAID- and it aims to strengthen the capacity of Colombian Government institutions (GDC) to develop and implement tools, systems and competencies that will allow for the fulfilment of its mandate to solve land and rural development problems, rooted in the internal conflict. Key aspect: The Ovejas pilot includes a systematic cadastre survey that is aligned with massive rural land tenure formalization and systematic registration.	Technical and Financial Assistance	USD 1,8 million	From 2017/06 to 2019/08	Ovejas (Sucre)	United States Agency for International Development - USAID	ANT DNP IGAC SNR
Strengthening of data management systems for the formalization and land restitution policies of Colombia.	The project seeks to support the implementation of land restitution and formalization policies through the improvement of data management systems (harmonization, strengthening and interoperability) in articulation with IGAC Key components: 1. Strengthening of data management in the Land Restitution Unit and the Land Formalization Program 2. Data pilot survey projects on the physical, legal and spatial characteristics of property for the Formalization Program 3. Strengthening of data exchange between entities related to land policies.	Technical and Financial Assistance	USD 6,8 million	2015 – 2019	National Scope	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)	IGAC DNP MADR URT ANT SNR
Support of the French State in the creation of a multipurpose cadastre and in the improvement of territorial governance	Strengthening of the Multipurpose Cadastre Adoption and Implementation Project, specifically to incorporate the Mojana territory, into the Pilot Project and in that sense, obtain a proven multipurpose cadastre methodology for that territory.	Financial assistance	USD 520,000	From 2017-04-01 to 2019-04-01	Mojana región: Nechí (Antioquia), Achí (Bolívar), Magangué (Bolívar), San Jacinto del Cauca (Bolívar), Ayapel (Córdoba) and Caimito (Sucre), Guaranda (Sucre), Majagual (Sucre), San Benito Abad (Sucre), San Marcos, Sucre(Cauca).	Frech Development Agency – AFD (Agence Française de Développement)	DNP

NAME OF COOPERATION	OBJECTIVE AND KEY ASPECTS	TYPE OF COOPERATION	Budget	IMPLEMENTATION WINDOW	PRIORITIZED TERRITORIES	DONOR	PRIORITIZED ENTITIES
Land in Peace	Land In Peace is a Colombian-Dutch project in order to formalize and register land in post-conflict regions, through an innovative, rapid and transparent methodology: Fit-For-Purpose. Key aspects: The Vistahermosa and Apartadó pilots are using the “Fit for Purpose” approach that requires few personnel in the field, generates low costs and has active community participation.	Technical and Financial Assistance	USD 1,545,236 (EUR 1,4 million)	Based on a Memorandum of Understanding between the Embassy of the Netherlands with the GoC (SNR and ANT)	Apartadó (Antioquia) Vistahermosa (Meta)	Embassy of the Netherlands and The Netherlands’ Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency	ANT SNR

Source: APC Colombia/2019