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| **Letter** | **Término** | **Term** | **English** |
| **A** | **Abandono** | **Abandonment** | A situation in which one renounces the possibility of exercising the physical possession of a property, since mediated a constraint that caused the forced displacement and allowed the occupation of the land without legal transfer of ownership of the property. |
|  | **Asistencia Funeraria** | **Funeral assistance** | Funeral assistance means the payment to victims referred to in the law of the funeral expenses of the same, provided they do not have the resources to pay for them. This payment will be charged to the budget of the Territorial Entities, without any intermediary whatsoever. |
|  | **Asistencia Judicial** | **Judicial Assistance** | The set of guidance, counseling and legal representation victims can get access to through the National Public Defender System, created by the Ombudsman (Defensoria del Pueblo). |
|  | **Atención Humanitaria de Emergencia** | **Emergency Humanitarian Assistance** | Is humanitarian aid to entitled individuals or households in displacement once the competent authority has formalized its registration as victims. This care will be delivered according to the degree of need and urgency regarding minimum subsistence. |
|  | **Atención Humanitaria de Transición** | **Transitional Humanitarian attention** | Refers to the Humanitarian aid delivered to the population in displacement situation recognized by the competent authority that although not having yet the necessary elements for minimum subsistence, NONETHELESS do not have the characteristics of gravity and urgency that would make them  recipients of  Emergency humanitarian attention . |
|  | **Atención Humanitaria Inmediata** | **Immediate Humanitarian Assistance** | Humanitarian aid delivered to those who claim to have been displaced and are at heightened vulnerability and require temporary shelter and food assistance. |
| **B** | **Bien inmueble** | **Real estate** | property in land and fixtures such as buildings attached to the land, also referred to as real property.  The term immovable property is typically used in civil law countries. |
| **C** | **Carga de la Prueba, (en procesos de restitución)** | **Burden of Proof, (in the process of restitution)** | Victims must only prove that they were forcibly displaced and that they were residing in the place where the forced displacement occurred. If this is proved then it is for the defendants to to demonstrate with the full rigor of legal evidence the veracity of their claims of rights to the land. |
|  | **Catastro** | **cadastre** | a parcel-based land information system that includes a geometric description of land parcels, usually represented on a cadastral map. In some jurisdictions it is considered separate from, but linked to, the register of land rights and holders of those rights (land register), while in other jurisdictions the cadastre and land register are fully integrated. |
|  | **Comités de Justicia Transicional** | **Transitional Justice Committees** | Subnational level institutions responsible for developing action plans with the aim of achieving care, assistance and reparation to the victims. These committees should coordinate actions with the entities that make up the National System Reparation for Victims at the departmental level, district and municipal levels, to ensure the rights of victims to truth, justice and reparation and the realization of guarantees of non-repetition.Finally, these committees are entrusted with the coordination of activities in social inclusion and social investment for the vulnerable and to take measures to realize the policy, plans, programs and strategies for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. |
|  | **Compensaciones en Especie o Restitución por Equivalencia.** | **Compensation and Restitution in Kind Equivalence.** | In cases where the material restitution of the property requested is impossible , the applicant may request a property with similar characteristics to the one stripped. |
| **D** | **Derechos de posesion** | **Possession Rights** | the rights that accrue, in everyday language, from physically occupying a land parcel. A legal owner does not have to possess the land to be the owner; the person possessing it may have a legal claim or none at all. Legal recognition of possessory rights vary around the world; in some cases, possession can give rise to ownership claims through adverse possession. |
|  | **Derechos de propiedad (bundle of rights)** | **Property Rights (bundle of rights)** | Rights held in relation to access and utilization of land resources.  These include, but are not restricted to such things as the right to sell, mortgage, and bequeath land, cut trees, plant crops, construct homes, etc.  This bundle can be broken up, merged, passed on to others, and so on.  Some rights will be held by individuals, some by groups, and others by political entities.  For any tenure system each of these rights in the bundle will have at least three dimensions: the right holder, time (the duration of the right), and space (the geographical area covered by the right).  The assurance of these rights is provided by community sanctions or the State. |
|  | **Desplazamiento Forzado** | **Forced Displacement** | Phenomenon that occurs when a person has been forced to migrate within the national territory, abandoning his place of residence or customary occupation, because his life, physical integrity, safety or personal freedom have been violated or are directly threatened, during the armed conflict. |
|  | **Despojo** | **dispossession** | A situation in which through public documents property is illegally transferred. The forms of these illegal transactions can go from forced sale at bargain prices to falsifying public documents. |
| **E** | **Enfoque Diferencial** | **Differential Focus** | Principle by which it is recognized that there are populations with particular characteristics because of their age, gender, sexual orientation or disability, and that under these special characteristics deserve special guarantees and protection measures when applying the reparation mechanism referred in the 1448 law of 2011. |
| **G** | **Garantías de No Repetición** | **Guarantees of Non-Repetition** | Are the actions taken by the Colombian State aimed to prevent the recurrence of victimizing events. These guarantees are reflected in a series of state obligations that it has to meet in order to ensure no other cases of victimization. |
| **I** | **Indemnización por Vía Administrativa** | **Compensation by adminitrative process** | Payment received by the victim as a result of a non-contentious procedure in which through a settlement agreement the victim accepts that amount for their victimization. |
|  | **Indemnización por Vía Judicial** | **Judicial Compensation** | In event that the victim does not accept freely and voluntarily that the delivery and receipt of the administrative compensation is deemed to be performed in the context of a settlement agreement and then the State is judicially convicted to repair her/him, it will be deducted from the conviction the amount of money the victim has received from any entity of the State constituting reparation. Similarly, from the judicial condemnation it will be discounted the monetary value of the properties already returned, in accordance with the monetary valuation to be made of them. |
| **M** | **Medidas de Satisfacción** | **Measures of Satisfaction** | Satisfaction measures are those actions that provide welfare and help mitigate the pain of the victim. These actions are aimed at restoring the dignity of the victim and spread the truth about what happened. |
|  | **Memoria Histórica** | **Historical Memory** | Can be understood as necessary guarantees and conditions so that society, through its various expressions such as victims, academia, think tanks, civil society organizations, victims' organizations and human rights as well as state agencies that have competence, autonomy and resources to advance reconstruction in memory exercises, contributes to the realization of the right to truth victims in particular have, but also the society as a whole. |
| **N** | **Notaria** | **Notary** | A legal professional who in many jurisdictions is responsible for seeing that transactions are properly undertaken. |
| **O** | **Ocupante** | **occupant** | It is the man or woman who operates a wasteland, ie land belonging to the nation and that can get awarded to them, if they meets the requirements of the Law |
| **P** | **Participación Conjunta** | **Joint Participation** | Are the duties of social agents to overcome the evident vulnerability of the victims.Thus, the State is responsible for the mission of implementing the care measures, assistance and reparation to the victims. The civil society and the private sector should provide support and cooperation with the authorities in the process of repair, and the victims are entrusted the work to have an active participation in these processes of repair. |
|  | **Poseedor** | **holder (with no deed)** | A person who materially exercises acts of freeholder -señor y dueño- without deed (title), on an area of ​​private property in a peaceful, public and uninterrupted manner. |
|  | **posesion** | **Possession Rights (see derechos de posesion)** |   |
|  | **Propiedad colectiva** | **collective ownership** | Situations where rights to use resources are held by a community.  While these rights may include communal rights to pastures and forests they may also include exclusive private rights to agricultural land and residential plots. |
|  | **Propiedad comun** | **common property** |  Land and other resources over which individuals or communities have specific common rights.  Common property refers to co-ownership rights which cannot be divided, alienated or developed without the unanimous consent of all common property owners, or according to the rules established by the common owners.  Thus, common property owners have full rights of ownership as long as they act with common consent. |
| **R** | **Registro** | **register** |  a system of proof of property ownership and interests based on the registration of transfer and other documents.  An entry in the registry provides evidence of the vendor’s right to sell.  Under a deeds system of conveyance, security of title is obtained by reviewing all previous transactions on a piece of property, demonstrating an unbroken thread of ownership through the sequence of deeds over the requisite number of years, to ensure that there are no outstanding claims of ownership.  A deeds registration system does not provide a guarantee of title, only access into the chain of transactions that can be used to prove title.  Further security of ownership is often provided through title insurance which underwrites any losses that may arise through defects in the title. |
|  | **Rehabilitación** | **rehabilitation** | Rehabilitation as a remedy is the set of strategies, plans, programs and actions (that could be legal, medical, psychological or social), aimed at restoring the physical and psychosocial needs of victims. |
|  | **Reparación Colectiva** | **Collective reparation** | Reparation intended to satisfy the rights of affected groupsthat are united under political, social or legal factors. The cornerstone of this type of reparation takes into account the collective impact that individual violations generated. |
|  | **Reparación Simbólica** | **Symbolic reparation** | Symbolic reparation means any service provided for the victims or the community at large which would ensure the preservation of historical memory, avoidance of victimizing events, public acceptance of the facts, the application of public forgiveness and the restoration of the dignity of victims. |
|  | **Restitución** | **restitution** | Restitution means the realization of measures for the restoration of the situation prior to the violations committed in the context of internal armed conflict. This restitution is guided by clear principles and includes subsidiary actions for compensation in case the restitution of land can not be made. |
| **S** | **Subsidio Familiar de Vivienda** | **Family Housing Subsidy** | The victims whose homes have been affected by dispossession, abandonment, loss or impairment, have priority and preferential access to housing subsidy programs in the categories of improvement, on-site construction and acquisition of housing, established by the State. |
| **T** | **Tenedor** | **Tenant** | A person who has a verbal or written contract with either the owner, holder, occupant or other holder of the property.  The person in possession of land through a lease with a landlord. |
|  | **Terrenos Baldíos** | **Vacant Lands (owned by the state)** | Are assets located in Colombia that have no owner, either because they have never entered the private property regime, or because having entered this regime reverted to state property, by virtue of having served a legal condition.They are public goods of the Nation cataloged within the category of state assets allocable. |
|  | **Titulación de Baldíos** | **Titling Vacant lands** | Procedure under which the Colombian state prepares a title transferring the domain to award a vacant lot to a person or entity. |
|  | **Titulo de dominio** | **deed, ownership title** |   |
|  | **titulo de señor y dueño** | **Freehold deed** | the everyday expression for what is usually regarded as “ownership” providing the holder with use rights, control rights, and transfer rights and otherwise enjoyment of the land parcel to the extent permitted by law. The term derives from a particular type of tenure found under English common law, i.e. the land holder was free from the obligation of providing feudal services. |
|  | **Tradicion** | **Material transfer of possesion over land (not to be confused with cultural tradition)** |   |
| **U** | **Unidad Administrativa Especial de Gestión de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas** | **Special Administrative Unit for the Restitution of Land Stripped** | Is the administrative body of the Government for the return of the dispossessed land. To this end, this administrative body takes the corresponding records of the land stripped and processes refunds before the competent authorities. |
|  | **Uso** | **use** | the right to use the land. A holder of a use right may not have the right to sell the property, etc. |
|  | **Usufructuo** | **usufruct** | The legal right to use or profit from another's property. |
| **V** | **Víctima** | **victim** | They are the people who individually or collectively have suffered harm as a result of violations of international humanitarian law or violations of international human rights standards in the context of the armed conflict taking place in Colombia.The household of those who have suffered damage noted above is also considered victim. |
|  | **Vulnerabilidad y Debilidad Manifiesta** | **Manifested Vulnerability and Weakness** | It is the condition that acquires the population forcibly displaced when it has not been able to achieve full satisfaction of their rights by their own means or through the programs established by the National Government. |