

# Advancing Together

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION

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## Editorial

As this edition of *Advancing Together* notes, it is now well-established that increasing access to land and other key resources is a fundamental step towards eliminating hunger and poverty. Often, though, there is still a gap between this understanding and local, national and international land policies. The International Land Coalition's policy and advocacy work seeks to bridge this gap, such that decisions on land, at all levels, reflect the realities experienced by poor households that depend on land for their livelihoods.

From its position as the leading international mechanism to support access to land by poor men and women, the ILC has expanded the opportunities for organizations working directly with poor communities to bring their experiences to bear on policy processes at the international level. Direct participation by ILC network members in WSSD, ECOSOC, CSD and other intergovernmental fora has helped to bring land back onto international policy agendas. Earlier this year, the ILC facilitated input of civil-society and intergovernmental partners to the European Union's process of developing land policy guidelines.

At the national level, the Land Coalition supports mechanisms to ensure that local experiences and lessons are brought into decision-making processes and policy formulation. The ILC supports civil-society groups to test and assess innovative community approaches to increase land access by poor households, and engage government institutions to consider how these experiences can be applied to national policies. Through policy dialogues and other convening mechanisms, the Land Coalition provides an opportunity for communities affected by land policies to have an equal voice in their countries' policy decisions. ILC initiatives also strengthen networks among communities, peoples' organizations and NGOs, to increase their leverage when entering into policy processes.

There remain many obstacles to ensuring that land policies contribute to poverty reduction. Powerful vested interests block meaningful dialogue and prevent reforms that would benefit poor families. Accessing information on policy processes is a common challenge that limits direct access to decision-makers by rural households and the organizations that represent them. While the Internet has created new channels for civic participation, electronic consultations are still inaccessible in many parts of the world – particularly for small farmers' and landless associations, whose members are most affected by land policy changes. Direct participation in policy processes and decision-making is still the exception, not the rule.

With these challenges in mind, the ILC will continue to support partners to identify practical approaches to increase access to land and expand opportunities for their experiences to influence public policy at all levels. The Land Coalition welcomes the chance to learn more about your own organization's experiences in shaping land policies, and would encourage you to join our global network in this effort.

## Electronic consultation on European Union land policy guidelines

In March, the ILC facilitated an electronic consultation on the EU's draft Land Policy Guidelines. While these guidelines had been under development since 2002, this was the first formal opportunity for civil-society organizations to participate in the process and give voice to community-level experiences related to land. Intergovernmental agencies were also invited to participate in the consultation, in line with the EU's mandate to improve coordination at the intergovernmental level through this new policy.

Comments were received from about 30 organizations and individuals, including 12 from civil-society groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The ILC submitted a consolidated report on these comments to the EU Task Force on Land Tenure on 18 March. A public report is available in English, [French] and Spanish from [www.landcoalition.org](http://www.landcoalition.org).

While some participating CSOs thought the electronic approach was an effective way to engage the EU's process, others felt that a four-week period was insufficient to prepare comments, or were unable to take part because of difficulty in accessing materials via the internet. Many were of the opinion that face-to-face meetings are needed to ensure direct participation by farmers' and landless groups, though most remarked that an electronic consultation was preferable to no consultation at all. The ILC will use these recommendations when organizing future policy consultations, in line with its mandate to create opportunities for direct participation in decision-making processes concerning land.

Separately from the ILC consultation, a seminar on the EU's draft guidelines was held in Brussels in April. Panelists included representatives from farmers and landless organizations and civil-society networks from Brazil, Columbia, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa and Venezuela. The event was organized by FIAN International along with War on Want, 11.11.11, La Vía Campesina and European Farmers Coordination, and was hosted at the European Parliament. (Additional information is available via [www.fian.org](http://www.fian.org).)

The EU Council is expected to consider the final draft guidelines later this year. If approved, there would be a process to develop implementation guidelines that would direct the land-related activities of EU Member States, as well as the European Commission. ILC will continue to seek opportunities for direct participation in these future stages of the EU's process. (For further information please contact Andrew Fuys, [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org))

## Upcoming Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Participation in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations will be a prominent feature of the Land Coalition's 2004 advocacy programme. It follows on the 2003 Ministerial Roundtable, convened by the Land Coalition, in collaboration with IFAD, on Land Issues within High Level Segment on "Integrated Approaches to Rural Development" in Geneva in July.

At the 2004 Session, 28 June to 23 July 2004 at the UN Headquarters in New York:

- ⇒ Bruce Moore, Director of ILC will co-chair with the President of Benin, a Ministerial level debate on Increasing Security of Tenure and Turning Assets into Useable Capital; and,
- ⇒ ILC will focus on the theme of mainstreaming gender. Toward this goal, the Land Coalition will be promoting a publication, jointly prepared with FAO and IFAD, that analyses progress by governments in implementing the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Article 14, which is the only legally binding instrument protecting rural women's rights to own and inherit land.

## Land Coalition at the Partnerships Forum

The Ministry for the Environment and Territory of the Italian Government and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) organized the International Forum on Partnerships for Sustainable Development from 4-6 March 2004 at FAO Headquarters, in Rome. The Forum was in follow-up process to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), at which time a number of partnership initiatives for sustainable development were launched, including the International Land Coalition Land Alliances for National Development (LAND) Partnerships. The outcome of the Forum was presented to the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12) in New York, 19-30 April 2004.

The ILC invited Dr. Maria Sumardjono, Vice-Head of the National Land Agency of Indonesia to be a presenter on the issues facing her country and the evolving partnership with the ILC – LAND Partnership Programme. Along with Jing de la Rosa, coordinator of LAND Partnerships, Dr Sumardjono gave presentations on the challenges and lessons learned on building alliances for increased land access within and among government, civil-society and inter-governmental organizations, drawing on both examples from Indonesia, and from partnership activities in other countries.

ILC is currently compiling the lessons learned from its ILC LAND Partnerships and from other partnerships presented to the Forum.

### Update on implementation of Community Empowerment Facility (CEF) projects

While a relatively new programme, a growing number of CEF Projects are providing reports on their outcomes.

In Asia, two projects have been recently completed. In The Philippines, one by Center for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (CARRD) has demonstrated alternative models for supporting land reform beneficiaries in sugar lands. The results show how production support services can be provided and models of individual and collective farm operations can improve the productivity and incomes of former sugar workers. The second project with the national farmers' union, PAKISAMA, has shown the important outcomes that are possible by providing legal assistance to aid landless farmers and farm workers during the process of land re-distribution and the role of legal services in increasing the negotiating position of their organizations.

In Africa, three projects achieved completion. In Madagascar, (FEKRITAMA) Fédération Chrétienne des Paysans Malagasy promoted the involvement of farmers in the sustainable management of basic resources in agriculture. In Malawi, NKHOMANO enabled women's groups in the Karonga district to acquire entrepreneurship knowledge and skills for running and managing rice seed and grain banks on their own piece of land. And a regional project in Southern Africa, including groups in (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe), formed the Southern African Products Trade Association (SANProTA). This association aims to empower poor rural communities and increase incomes through the sale of natural products, not only at the national and regional levels but also in international markets.

In Central America, Coordinadora Nacional de Organizaciones Campesinas (CNOOC) in Guatemala has worked with the Union of Municipal Organizations (UVOC) in Verapaz to create a legal office to educate and support poor rural households in gaining their land titles and in helping to resolve land conflicts.

Finally, Transborder Wildlife Association (TWA) in Albania has enhanced the ability of households in Lozhan Commune to use forest and pasture resources, through increased technical knowledge of the ways and methods to achieve sustainable forest management. This has led to improved local governance in the area of natural resource management.

Other examples of CEF projects that have been funded by the Land Coalition can be view on our website in the programmes / CEF section.

### Final approval for new CEF project proposals is approaching

The next Project Advisory Committee will meet on 7 June to consider seven proposals. The committee normally meets twice each year to consider requests for funding. The committee met in July and October, resulting in the approval 14 new CEF projects.

The Coalition Secretariat accepts new CEF proposals on an ongoing basis. **Interested organizations are invited to submit a 3-5 page project concept paper.** The detailed guidelines to be followed by organizations wishing to present a proposal can be found on the coalition website or by sending a request by mail or e mail to the Coalition secretariat.

Ms. Barbara Codispoti is the responsible ILC officer - [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org)

### News from Asia

#### Land policy exchanges improve relations among Indonesian institutions

In December 2003, representatives from key Indonesian government institutions and civil-society organizations participated in a joint study mission to South Africa, where they examined the role of the state in land reform and resolving cases of past land rights violations. The exchange was organized by the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (*Konsortium Pembaruan Agraria* or KPA), a nationwide network of NGOs and farmers' organizations that has been active in the Land Coalition network since 1998.

By involving representatives from a range of state institutions – including the National Land Agency, the Department of Forestry and the National Human Rights Commission, along with NGO partners, this exchange has improved working relationships among key actors in national land policy. This has been particularly beneficial to civil-society activists, who are now finding channels for communication with governments more open and transparent, creating new opportunities for dialogue on land policy. Upcoming exchanges with India, as well as provincial-level exchanges within Indonesia, will seek to build on the success of the recent study mission to South Africa.

For more information contact KPA at [kpa@kpa.or.id](mailto:kpa@kpa.or.id)

## Scaling up local level experience for national impact

Scaling up is not only a bottom-up approach of adapting and replicating successful projects. It is also a process of building and strengthening mechanisms that ensure local experiences and lessons are brought into decision-making and policy formulation.

Secure access to natural resources, especially land, is fundamental to the eradication of hunger and poverty. It results in greater productivity, increased family incomes and sustainable land use. Access to land empowers rural poor people, strengthens networks that give poor people a voice and contributes to a more participatory political culture.

The Land Coalition encourages civil-society organizations and governments to work together to upscale these benefits by testing and assessing innovative community approaches to securing land access by rural poor people. By considering how community-based experiences can be applied to the design of national level initiatives, government and policy makers take a more inclusive approach to policy dialogue.

### Experience with scaling up

Experience in The Philippines illustrates the potential country-wide benefits of integrating the knowledge and practices of civil-society organizations into national policies and programmes.

- The Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), a regional non-governmental organization network based in The Philippines is the ILC focal point in the Asia region. ANGOC has fostered relationships and facilitated the ILC programmes with CSOs in the region and particularly in The Philippines with the Department of Agrarian Reform.
- Through community-based approaches and discussion with government institutions, the National Federation of Peasant Organizations (PAKISAMA) has shown that local efforts by farmers' organizations and NGOs increase access to land by poor women and men.
- In the same way, the Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD) has shown that collective farming is a viable way for farmers to make a profit. Furthermore, CARRD's work has demonstrated ways to make support services available to people who have benefited from land reform, with the result that the Department of Agrarian Reform is striving to incorporate these practices into its work.
- Community-based approaches and discussion with government institutions has also led the National Land Bank of The Philippines to give farmers greater access to credit.

- Strengthening civil-society networks can support collective negotiation of land rights. The People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network (AR Now!) has raised the visibility of land reform and increased participation of poor and landless farmers in national decision-making, by linking the efforts of communities, farmers' associations and civil-society organizations.
- Innovative community mapping approaches by The Philippines Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID) have increased land security for indigenous peoples' communities, and helped to resolve community conflicts. This work is now being adapted by the FAO and PAFID to address similar needs elsewhere in the country.
- Currently, a mapping study is identifying the key concerns, experiences and lessons learned on access to land by the different stakeholder groups. The study will contribute to a national roundtable discussion, which could lead to the establishment of a more permanent multi-stakeholder forum on land policy issues.

### Lessons learned

Ensuring secure access to land and other natural resources is complex. It requires, among others:

- a community-driven approach as can be fostered by civil-society organizations
- an enabling legislative, regulatory and judicial framework as is the responsibility of government
- a coherent approach by multilateral and bilateral agencies

In many of the ILC's partner countries, the knowledge, experiences and methodologies of civil-society organizations are being scaled up to the national level. This requires:

- replication of successful community strategies to help communities gain access to land under the provisions of agrarian reform law
- strengthened capacity of civil-society networks to negotiate the land rights of rural poor households
- pilot projects to demonstrate how people who have benefited from land reform can become profitable farmers when they receive productive support services such as training, along with access to technology, credit and markets
- an inclusive national forum on land where policy issues are debated before changes are introduced.

This case study was presented to the international conference "Scaling Up Poverty Reduction" sponsored by the World Bank and the Government of China in Shanghai (May 25-27, 2004) where Bruce Moore, ILC Director, chaired the official session on Secure Access to Land.

## News from Africa

### Welcome to the new coordinator of the Uganda Land Alliance

Ms. Lorna Juliet Amotujo joined the Uganda Land Alliance (ULA) in February 2004 as the new Coordinator. She replaced Ms. Harriet Businye who left the Alliance in October 2003 to take up a new assignment under the National Framework for Civic Education – Uganda Human Rights Commission.

Lorna is a dedicated human rights activist. She contributed to the ULA team that conducted consultations on the proposed Ugandan framework on the National Land Policy in 2003. She has served as the Head of the Department of Human Rights and Governance of the Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) and has worked on many other land related issues, including HIV/AIDs, and gender. She is also the Secretary-General of the International Lawyers Association, Uganda.

ILC secretariat representative, Jing de la Rosa, recently visited Uganda Land Alliance (April 2004) to plan a joint work programme in support of the national-level role of the Alliance and to situate the Land Coalition as a partner in the debate of land issues in Uganda.

The challenge to strengthen national consortium, like the Uganda Land Alliance, is a priority for the Land Coalition in many countries. The ILC recognises that civil-society often benefits from support in building networks of "like-minded" organizations to achieve the collective capacity and combined power to engage in public policy formulation from the position of common endeavour. For further information about the Uganda Land Alliance, please contact: [ula@africaonline.org](mailto:ula@africaonline.org).



### Land and water governance

The Platform on Women's Land and Water Rights in Southern Africa and the International Land Coalition are collaborating in preparing a case study on land and water governance in Tuli-Lishongwe, Matebeleland Province, Small-holder Irrigation Project, as a contribution to IFAD's Innovation Mainstreaming Initiative.



Land Coalition representative, Jing de la Rosa, visited the project site with Abby Mgugu, the Coordinator and the Platform Staff. In support of IFAD's invitation to The Platform to prepare a case study on their experiences, the Land Coalition worked with The Platform to distil and document their experiences. The

project identified four major components that contribute to the process of innovation:

- a) facilitating roles at the community, local, regional and international levels;
- b) engaging all stakeholders in dialogue processes;
- c) developing partnerships to bring about an integrated approach to gender, land and water governance; and
- d) providing the regulations and methods so that groups can obtain community titling of their lands.

The case study presents an interesting experience of an NGO that originated as an advocacy organization and has expanded its mandate to include project implementation as a way to gain practical experience that can strengthen its advocacy strategies at national and regional levels.

The coming together of different partners in supporting the pilot project also merits an interesting analysis of the intertwined connections of different partners including The Platform, CREATE, IFAD and International Land Coalition.

The linkages between land and water are vital for the attainment of food security at the household level and poverty reduction at a national level. Land and water form the key factors of production and are fundamental to the economic advancement of women. This integrated approach is also supported by a framework developed by The Platform and ILC, in collaboration with IFAD's Technical Unit, during last year's meeting in Geneva on gender, land and water – an integrated approach to rural development. For further information about the case study initiative, please contact: Abby Mgugu, [wlwrsa@africaonline.co.za](mailto:wlwrsa@africaonline.co.za) or Jing de la Rosa, [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org).



## Network Support Programme - Regional Workshop of Mopti on the Analysis of the Application Decree of the *Loi Portant Charte Pastorale* in the Republic of Mali

On 7 April 2004 a workshop on Mali's pastoral charter was organized by the Network GDRN5 (Réseau Gestion Décentralisés des Ressources Naturelles – Mopti) - comprising 25 CSOs working on natural resources management at national and international levels. Organized with financial support from the ILC, inter-regional meetings, involving the eight districts of Mopti region, brought together technical service providers, pastoral organizations and NGOs. Under the direction the Direction Générale de la Réglementation et du Contrôle (DGRC), the overall objective of the workshop was to undertake a critical analysis of the application of the decree of the *loi portant charte pastorale* in order to make recommendations and proposals for its improvement.

The inter-regional and regional workshops were unique, some said first time in the history of Mali, in that the government accepted to discuss legislation of this kind with community organizations, particularly with civil-society. This initiative was an important step forward for pastoralists who have been excluded from the decision-making processes related to access and management of the natural resources on which their daily lives depend.

The process continues and the ongoing engagement of stakeholders needs to be sustained, particularly in relation to the elaboration of the related regulations and texts connected to the Pastoral Charter and its decree. The regional workshop report can be requested from Mr. Aly Bacha Konaté, Coordinateur GDRN5, at [alybacha@experco.net](mailto:alybacha@experco.net), or from Ms. Jing de la Rosa, at [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org).

## Network Support Programme - Atelier Régional de Mopti sur l'analyse du décret d'application de la *Loi Portant Charte Pastorale* en République du Mali

Le 6 et 7 Avril 2004, au Centre Jean Bosco de Sévaré, s'est tenu l'atelier régional d'analyse du projet de décret fixant les modalités d'application de la loi portant charte pastorale en République du Mali organisé par le Réseau GDRN5 (Réseau Gestion Décentralisés des Ressources Naturelles – Mopti) qui comprend 25 ONG et associations nationales et internationales impliquées dans l'appui de la gestion des ressources naturelles.

Organisé avec l'appui financier de la Coalition Internationale pour l'Accès à la Terre (ILC), cet atelier régional est le couronnement d'une série de concertations intercommunautaires ayant concerné les huit districts de la Région de Mopti où ont pris part des représentants de services techniques, d'organisations pastorales et d'ONG. Placé sous l'égide de la Direction Générale de la Réglementation et du Contrôle (DGRC), l'objectif global de l'atelier était de procéder à une analyse critique du décret d'application de la loi portant charte pastorale et d'émettre des propositions d'amélioration.

Les ateliers intercommunautaires et l'atelier régional ont été des véritables succès dans la mesure où les pouvoirs publics ont acceptés de discuter un texte réglementaire avec les organisations à la base, notamment la société civile. Cette initiative c'est un avancement dans l'histoire du Mali, en particulier pour les bergers qui ont été exclus des processus de décision qui sont liés à l'accès et au management des ressources naturelles, dont leur vie dépend.

L'initiative doit être saluée et encouragée dans la mesure où la conception de tels textes fait partie des missions régaliennes de l'Etat. Le processus en cours continue grâce à la dynamique enclenchée qui doit être poursuivie et entretenue notamment dans l'élaboration des règlements et textes connexes (arrêtés, décisions, etc.) et qui doit accompagner la charte et son décret. Pour consulter le rapport de synthèse pouvez vous contacter M. Aly Bacha Konaté, Coordinateur GDRN5,; [alybacha@experco.net](mailto:alybacha@experco.net) ou Mme. Jing de la Rosa, International Land Coalition,; [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org).

## CEF Project - Southern Cape Land Committee (SCLC) shares community successes and challenges

The SCLC is a leading non-governmental organization in the Southern Cape region of South Africa working with landless communities to increase their access to land and resources. SCLC has been active in the region for more than 15 years, supporting the development of sustainable rural settlements through fair and participatory institutional arrangements.



More than half a million rural households in “white” farming areas in South Africa are considered very poor and are faced with insecure land tenure, according to a study carried out for the Department of Labour. Many have no access to electricity, running water, sanitation or health services. Children of farm dwellers are often deprived of education, and are forced off the land when they reach 18 years of age. The irregular availability of work for farm labourers, as well as seasonal labour practices, poses additional threats to farm dwellers’ security of tenure and livelihoods.

In May 2004, SCLC Director Angela Conway and Jing de la Rosa from the ILC secretariat visited two communities that are organizing to secure their land rights: Wilderness Heights, an informal settlement largely made up of evicted farm dwellers, and Heelhoutboom, an on-farm settlement where farm workers receive land donated by landowners. The communities shared their achievements in forming strong representative committees, exchanging community-to-community lessons, and gaining support from the Department of Land Affairs – which has resulted in an increased budget allocation to support land access by community members.

SCLC and the Land Coalition are currently developing ways and means to exchange the local experiences of South African NGOs with counterparts in other countries. The aim is to ensure that local realities and successes from elsewhere can also inform local communities, civil-society and governments on ways

in which others have resolved land issues that may be similar to issues they are facing. This has been shown to add knowledge to how national decisions on land policy are formulated.

## News from Latin America

### A participatory information system for small farmers

Information is essential for taking adequate economic decisions in a market environment. Frequently small landholders don't have access to it. A Peruvian NGO, the Peruvian Center of Social Studies CEPES, member of the ILC, is implementing an Agrarian Information System (AIS) to close this gap in Huaral, a coastal valley 20 thousand hectares wide, 100 km to the north of the capital, Lima. The site was visited by Bruce Moore during his working trip to Peru last April. Six thousand small farmers (the majority of whom are beneficiaries of the agrarian reform of the 1970's) will have access to necessary economic and technical information, so the land reform beneficiaries will get access to the knowledge and production support services needed to become profitable farmers. The organizational structure of the AIS is based on the local Water Users Committees, which will be the owners of the system when it enters into full operation. The system, which is being built with the direct participation of these organizations, will use computer technologies and free user-friendly software, designed for their collective and individual needs.

Besides the international and national information available on the Internet, the system will be fed permanently by information generated in Huaral and neighbouring valleys by teams of technicians that work for the Committees. The participation of the sons and daughters of the small farmers is stimulated in order for them to contribute progressively to the managing of the Information System. The farmers training component of the project, supported in part by resources from the Ministry of Agriculture is intense, in order to prepare them to use the information productively. This will help to reduce the digital gap which affects rural populations. The AIS has stimulated other initiatives: the local agency of the Ministry of Education and the local Municipalities are interested in using the hardware platform that is being installed. This experience is observed with interest by national and international organizations, in view of its potential to be replicated.

## La inseguridad y los acuerdos comerciales

Los arreglos del comercio internacional pueden poner en riesgo los derechos de los agricultores y campesinos sobre sus tierras. Los agricultores de muchos países de América Latina están temerosos de los tratados de libre comercio (TLC) que varios gobiernos de la región están firmando con los Estados Unidos. Luego de los tratados firmados con Méjico y Canadá, posteriormente con Chile y los países de América Central, están ahora en fila los países andinos.

Los temores se originan en el hecho que los Estados Unidos mantienen una multimillonaria protección a su agricultura, lo que les permite competir con ventajas en lo que se ha denominado competencia desleal, deprimiendo los precios de los productos agrícolas. Organizaciones latinoamericanas de agricultores y campesinos argumentan que sólo debería liberalizarse plenamente el comercio si es que las medidas proteccionistas norteamericanas son eliminadas. Al ser afectados negativamente, los agricultores temen no poder cumplir con los compromisos contraídos para financiar su actividad productiva, lo que pone en riesgo sus derechos sobre la tierra, puesta en garantía.

## El derecho a la tierra, el derecho al agua

Es un hecho bien establecido que el acceso de los pobres rurales a la tierra es una condición favorable, si bien no suficiente, para mejorar sus condiciones de vida. Es por ello que, después de dos décadas de ser un tema relegado, la Coalición Internacional por el Acceso a la Tierra surgió para contribuir a reavivar el apoyo a la reforma agraria.

La experiencia está demostrando que no hay un método que sea universalmente válido para permitir que los desposeídos accedan a la tierra. Es un hecho aceptado hoy día que, entre las varias opciones posibles, los mecanismos de mercado por sí solos no pueden resolver la necesidad de la redistribución de la tierra.

Tanto en América Latina como en otras regiones se está postulando la creación de mercados de derechos de uso del agua como una manera de resolver las deficiencias que hoy se observa en la gestión y uso de este recurso. Como se ha constatado en el caso de los mercados de tierras, es de vital importancia sopesar adecuadamente las consecuencias que los mercados de aguas pueden tener en los pobres. La privatización de esos derechos introduciría un nuevo elemento de inseguridad en pequeños agricultores y campesinos. Se requiere estudios más detenidos de otras formas y medios que permitan asegurar un uso eficiente del este recurso escaso. Antes de la adopción de políticas, se requiere, por tanto, más evidencia empírica de la relación existente entre los mercados de aguas y la pobreza. Esto está en el interés de los pobres.

## Insecurity and trade agreements

Trends in international trade arrangements can put at risk the rights of farmers and peasants to their land. Farmers in many Latin American countries are fearful of the Agreements of Free Trade (AFT) that several governments of the region are signing with the United States. After the agreements signed with Mexico and Canada, later with Chile and the Central American countries, the Andean countries are now next in line.

The fears originate from the fact that the United States supports its agriculture with billions of dollars in subsidies, which permits its producers to compete in what has been called "unfair competition", depressing the prices of the agricultural products. Latin American farmer and peasant organizations argue that the trade agreements should be liberalized fully only if the North American protections are eliminated. With the negative impact on their economies, farmers are concerned that they will not be able to honour their contractual commitments which puts at risk their rights to the land used as collateral.

## Land rights, water rights

It is a well-established fact that the access of the rural poor to land is a necessary, although not sufficient, condition to improve their living conditions. This is why after two decades, where the land agenda was neglected, the ILC was established to help revive support for agrarian reform.

Experience demonstrates that there are no universal ways to improve secure access to land by resource-poor households. It is evident, among the various possible mechanisms, that market mechanisms alone cannot solve the need for redistribution of land rights.

Today, in Latin America, and elsewhere, there is growing interest in the creation of water markets as a way to address perceived shortcomings and wastage involved in current water use practises. As has been learned in the case of land markets, it is vitally important to carefully assess the consequences that water markets could have on the poor. The privatization of water-use rights would, in most cases, introduce a new element of insecurity for small farmers and peasants. More study is needed into the potential ways and means to ensure efficient use of limited water resources. This is in the interests of the poor. More empirical evidence is needed on the relationship of water markets and poverty, before any policy changes are considered

## The land agenda in Bolivia

*This perspective on the land agenda arises from a visit to Bolivia in April 2004 by the Coordinator of the International Land Coalition.*

Bolivia is a microcosm of the situation faced, country-after-country, by landless and near-landless people. While the law provides special rights for indigenous peoples and peasants, poor rural households are largely powerless, leaving land largely in the hands of elites.

Today, the 1953 agrarian reforms are sometimes dismissed as a failure. This conclusion is wrong. The reforms overthrew the feudal period and set the stage for agricultural growth, rural transformation and the building of democracy. Before 1953, for instance, newspapers carried advertisements of land being sold with the workers included - workers were essentially treated like slaves. The reforms brought about changes in rural structures that were and are a necessary step for the elimination of rural poverty.

But addressing the land issues of 2004 also requires an understanding of the other side of earlier reforms - what may be called, the "dark-side" of the agrarian reform. Here, we may find the origins of today's struggle for land. The large landowners in the Altiplano, whose lands were redistributed in '53, were often given expansive tracts of land in the Amazonia, the lowlands of the Santa Cruz area and El Chaco. In many instances, this was "ill-gotten" land, where documents attesting to legal title are known to be false. While losing land in the highlands, they gained most of the fertile land in the lowlands.

Today, Bolivia has seven million hectares of usable agriculture land - one million in production by indigenous peoples and peasants and one million by large landowners. The remaining five million hectares are idle but "owned" by large landowners. There is sufficient land to meet the livelihood needs of the rural poor. Much of this land is being held for speculative and often non-productive purposes. For example, in anticipation of rising values, landowners are "buying-up" the corridor for the planned highway to Brazil. In other cases, large tracts of idle land are being used as collateral, not to expand productivity, but to finance non-farm and off-shore investments.

Not only have many in the landowning class gained land "under-the-table" or through legal loopholes, many break the laws outright, particularly with respect to taxation and land valuations. This situation is affirmed by recent intentions of the government to proceed against officials and representatives who have violated norms and regulations. If the state succeeds, it will recover lands that have been obtained through patronage and corruption.

Understandably, the abuse of power has defeated confidence by the poor in the rule of law and the capacity of government to respond to their needs.

The current fractures in Bolivian social and political life should put access to natural resources - land, forests, gas and minerals - at the top of the agenda. At present, these issues may be resolved by enlightened negotiation. If left, the issues are not likely to improve, but the context for negotiation will deteriorate. It will be regrettable if negotiation only comes after paying the economic, political and human costs generated by land conflicts.

## Acceso a recursos y a la ciudadanía para las mujeres rurales

### Centro De La Mujer Peruana Flora Tristan – Peru

En las últimas décadas, la preocupación en América Latina por la situación desfavorecida de la mujer ha aumentado notablemente. A pesar de reales avances en la legislación y en la conciencia de la población, las mujeres (y hombres) que carecen de documentos de identidad no son reconocidas oficialmente como ciudadanas y no pueden, por consiguiente, exigir varios derechos básicos. Uno de ellos es el derecho sobre la tierra. Decenas de miles de mujeres rurales tienen negado este derecho por falta de documentación.

La ONG peruana, Flora Tristán, se dedica a la promoción de los derechos de la mujer. En 1988 inició el Programa de Desarrollo Rural, con el propósito de que las mujeres rurales pudiesen acceder a los recursos naturales, económicos y productivos en igualdad de condiciones, y fuesen consideradas como ciudadanas plenas. El programa reúne actualmente una red de 120 organizaciones, entre ONG y asociaciones de mujeres, que cubren todo el país.

A pesar de muchas resistencias, la presión ejercida por la red logró que el Programa Especial de Titulación de Tierras, PETT, financiado por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, adopte algunas normas mínimas para facilitar el acceso de las mujeres a la titulación o co-titulación de las tierras. Sin embargo, el PETT no entrega títulos de propiedad a quienes no tienen documentos de identidad. Esto afecta a más de la mitad de mujeres en las zonas rurales más pobres del país. Ante esta situación Flora Tristán inició una "Campaña por los derechos ciudadanos de las mujeres rurales" a fin de sensibilizar a la población y a las autoridades sobre este grave problema. Gracias a la campaña se logró incorporar a otras redes, incluyendo al grupo ALLPA, que es contraparte de la Coalición, para trabajar directamente con comunidades para apoyar a las mujeres en completar la documentación requerida para acceder a los documentos de identidad y, por tanto, a sus derechos ciudadanos.

## Access of rural women to resources and citizenship

### Centro De La Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristan" Peru

In the last decades, concern for disadvantaged women in Latin America has increased notably. In spite of real advances in the legislation and awareness among the population, women (and men) who lack identity cards are not officially recognized as citizens, and therefore cannot fully claim their basic rights. One of these is their rights to land. Tens of thousands of rural women are denied this right because they lack official documents.

The Peruvian NGO **Flora Tristán** is dedicated to the promotion of women's rights. In 1988 it launched the Program of Rural Development, with the intention that rural women could have access to the natural, economic and productive resources with equal conditions, and be considered full citizens. The program now brings together a network of 120 NGOs and women's associations throughout the country.

The pressure exercised by this network resulted in the Special Program for Land Titling, (PETT), financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, adopting new procedures to facilitate the access of women to the titling or co-titling of the land. Nevertheless, the PETT does not deliver titles to persons not in possession of identity documents. This means the exclusion of more than half the women in the poorest rural zones of the country. To confront this situation, Flora Tristán began a "Campaign for the Civil Rights of the Rural Women" in order to sensitize the population and the authorities to this serious problem. In more practical terms, this campaign has engaged many other networks, including the ILC partner, ALLPA to work directly within communities to assist women in completing the documentation needed to be granted their citizenship documents.

Blanca Fernández  
Executive Director of *Flora Tristán*  
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## Coalition Partners' News

### UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security

Building the capacity of rural peoples, their organizations and governments to foster poverty alleviation by supporting rural economic development requires heightened collaboration and the effective targeting of agency resources in complementary ways. The UN System Network on Rural Development and Food Security, with its secretariat at FAO in Rome, provides the ways and means to exchange knowledge, identify areas for collaboration and build partnerships at national and global levels. The ILC finds the network to be an important mechanism for working together. Visit their website at <http://www.rdfs.net/index.htm>

### The Land Coalition strengthens relations with the academic world: Agreement to facilitate workshops and seminars at Roma-Tre University

Beginning in June 2004, the International Land Coalition will facilitate a series of workshops and seminars for students in the Master's Degree program in Food Security and Human Development at Roma-Tre University.

Through ILC involvement, students will be exposed to the experiences and analyses of the Land Coalition's partners from around the world, on the links between access to land and household food security, poverty reduction, conflict, environmental protection and the preservation of cultural rights.



Bruce Moore and Professor Pasquale De Muro signing the Memorandum of Understanding

Fuys or Bruce Moore. The university website is also available at <http://host.uniroma3.it/master/humandevlopment/>

Students will also examine the practical side of the work of Land Coalition partners and the ILC secretariat, including efforts to empower communities through organizing and advocacy, exchanging knowledge and information on land issues, and widening the space for land policy dialogue among civil-society, government and intergovernmental organizations.

The agreement between ILC and Roma-Tre represents an important chance to introduce the work of Land Coalition partners to the academic community, creating new opportunities for future collaboration. In addition, it will provide a space to introduce our partners and their experiences to students who will eventually work in development. Finally, it will assist the ILC to distil practical lessons from partners' work, and develop it into practical, user-friendly materials and other knowledge products.

For further information, please contact Andrew available to gather more information, at:

## Crisis del café en Nicaragua FENACCOOP

El sector cafetalero nicaragüense ha conocido cambios bruscos en los últimos 20 años. El apoyo dado por la revolución triunfante, en los años 80, a la pequeña y mediana producción organizada en cooperativas, fue sucedido por políticas neoliberales en los años 90. La apertura de mercados sometió a pequeños y medianos productores a la dura competencia, sin las facilidades de las que gozaban en la década anterior. Numerosas cooperativas cafetaleras no supieron afrontar los nuevos retos y desaparecieron.

La variación de precios del café agravó la situación. Cuatro años de buenos precios estimularon la ampliación de las áreas de producción, y a partir del año 2000 sucedió un período de baja, que aún se mantiene. La mejora de la calidad de la producción nicaragüense no ha sido suficiente para sortear la crisis. Entre otras razones, porque entre los mercados de productores y consumidores existe una relación de intercambio injusta. Una libra de café molido a precios de consumidor final en Estados Unidos, Europa y Japón cuesta lo que se paga a un productor por un quintal de café oro.

En Nicaragua, los pequeños y medianos productores comprenden el 99.47% del total de productores, poseen el 89.20% del área cafetalera y producen el 63.3% del café (grano de oro). Ante esta situación, los productores y trabajadores de la zona cafetalera de Matagalpa y Jinotéga, decidieron iniciar un lucha conjunta. En esta parte del territorio nicaragüense cerca de 400 mil empleos han desaparecido tras la caída de los precios internacionales del café. En el Municipio de la Dalia un 47% por ciento de la niñez y adolescencia sufren desnutrición crónica

Esta realidad ha repercutido en toda la economía de la zona y también tiene sus efectos en otros departamentos de Nicaragua. Como respuesta al desempleo, miles de emigrantes se dirigen a la vecina Costa Rica, provenientes del occidente y norte de Nicaragua. La gravedad de la situación ha hecho que aún los jefes del ejército y de la policía opinen señalando que la crisis del café y la manifestación de los campesinos por los caminos del norte, demanda una solución integral y urgente, enfatizando que la represión militar y policial no resolver un problema que es social.

A pesar de la crisis, el café continúa siendo una alternativa para Nicaragua.

## Carta de CODECA, partner de la Coalición en Guatemala, con motivo de su participación en la Conferencia Regional sobre Tierra y Desarrollo realizada en Nicaragua, en noviembre del 2003

Estimada Annalisa

(...) Este tipo de eventos no solo nos viene a fortalecer en nuestras experiencias sino también es una fuente para poder unificar esfuerzos y buscar estrategias de soluciones en conjunto [con organizaciones hermanas] para poder ir avanzando debido a que estos problemas no solo se dan en Guatemala, sino también se dan también en varios países del mundo.

El problema social siempre en estos países es la injusta distribución de la tierra y esto genera más pobreza y subdesarrollo cada día. Como CODECA consideramos que estos eventos deben de tener seguimiento.... Nosotros estamos también involucrados en otros espacios de coordinación como la Red Mesoamericana de Derechos Humanos.... (...) creemos que es importante también formar una red de organizaciones campesinas y de la sociedad civil de la región y del mundo

En CODECA nos sentimos fortalecidos con el apoyo que la oficina jurídica realizada a través del programa de la Coalición, pues se han resuelto varios casos tanto laborales, de documentación y legalización a los comités pro-tierra y de investigación.... (...)

Sabemos que el acceso a la tierra es un primer paso pero que de allí parte una serie de cosas que también son importantes para lograr el desarrollo de nuestras comunidades y evitar que las familias sigan viviendo cada día en situación de extrema pobreza. Al contar los campesinos con un pedazo de tierra entonces es importante también darle asesoría en el cultivo, producción y comercialización de su producto, así mismo en el buen y adecuado uso del suelo y cuidado del medio ambiente.

Otro sector que ha sido olvidado son las mujeres, pues en muchos de los casos para ellas es aún más difícil poder acceder a proyectos de tierra o de involucrarse en proyectos productivos esto es debido al analfabetismo en que viven y también a la cultura machista, de discriminación racial y analfabeta que existe en el país.

Para nosotros como CODECA la experiencia de los compañeros de la UVOC nos han fortalecido, porque los problemas que se afrontan son similares, aunque ellos más estuvieron atendiendo casos de rescate de compañeros encarcelados por los conflictos de tierra.

(...) de acuerdo a nuestra experiencia nos hemos dado cuenta que la base fundamental de una lucha es la formación política de la población, para que la población cuide y proteja lo que ha forjado. (...) *Muchos saludos fraternos de Mauro Vay y Thelma Cabrera*

## Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales CEPES

CEPES es una organización no gubernamental creada en 1976. Desde su origen, promueve y apoya intervenciones concretas orientadas a un desarrollo rural democrático, equitativo y participativo, y a una modernización agraria en la que pequeños agricultores y campesinos deben desempeñar un papel protagónico.

CEPES formula e implementa actividades innovadoras que permiten que los pobres rurales accedan a tecnologías modernas, a créditos y a información. Investiga sobre temas relevantes de la economía y sociedad rurales. Una esfera estratégica de acción desarrollada por el CEPES es la comunicación: transmite diariamente un programa radial a nivel nacional y circula, a través de Internet, un boletín de noticias; encartado en diario de circulación nacional, distribuye cada mes 70 mil ejemplares de una revista rural, que también puede ser consultada por Internet; dos veces al año publica una revista de análisis sobre la problemática agraria y rural. Además, elabora regularmente informes especializados sobre productos agrarios y pecuarios.

El CEPES está implementando proyectos en la costa y sierra rurales, desde una perspectiva de desarrollo territorial. Como tal, está comprometido con el proceso de descentralización iniciado en 2003. Además, juega un importante papel apoyando y asesorando a las principales organizaciones agrarias y campesinas.

Fernando Eguren, presidente del CEPES, está destacado al Secretariado de la Coalición desde el 1 de mayo al 31 de julio del año en curso. Su destaque y, en el futuro, también el de otros colegas de la Coalición, contribuye a la edificación de una Coalición orientada por su membresía y por alianzas con organizaciones.

## Peruvian Center of Social Studies CEPES

CEPES is a non-profit institution created in 1976 that promotes and supports practical interventions in respect to democratic, equitable and participatory rural development and agrarian modernization, in which the role played by small landholders and peasant communities is central.

CEPES formulates and implements innovative activities that enable the rural poor to gain access to modern technologies, credit and information. It researches relevant social and economic rural issues. CEPES is particularly effective in communications: each day, an hour-long radio programme is transmitted nationwide and a newsletter is sent to subscribers through internet; 70 thousand copies of a rural magazine are distributed each month through a national newspaper and also through Internet; twice a year a journal specialized in rural issues is published; specialized reports on farm and agricultural products are regularly produced.

It also conducts field projects in the rural coastal region and in the highlands that are undertaken using a territorial development framework. As such, CEPES is engaged in the decentralization process launched in 2003. Furthermore, CEPES plays an important role as advisors and supporters of the leading farm and peasant organizations.

CEPES is associated with national and international networks, and has been a member of the ILC since its inception in 1995. Fernando Eguren, the President of CEPES, has been seconded to the secretariat of the ILC for the period May 1-July 31, 2004. His secondment, and future secondments from other partners, helps to build the ILC into a membership driven and partnership alliance of organisations.

Director Ejecutivo - Juan Rheineck: [cepes@cepes.org.pe](mailto:cepes@cepes.org.pe)  
[www.cepes.org.pe](http://www.cepes.org.pe), Tel 511 4336610; Fax 511 4331744

## News from Albania

Stavri Pllaha, Director of our Albanian partner, the NGO Transborder Wildlife (TWA), informs us that significant progress has been achieved in Albania with the liberalization of agriculture markets and trade. Despite these achievements, rural incomes have remained stagnant because of limited access to essential inputs and technologies; barriers to land consolidation; access to markets is difficult and rural credit is scarce. Most family farmers have little choice but to only plant for their subsistence requirements. Access to land is only one part of the solution in the struggle against poverty.

In Albania almost 90% of the poor live in rural areas. The transition to a market-based agricultural economy is a major challenge. The situation is particularly difficult due to the poor conditions of rural roads, health centres, schools and water supplies. The future challenges include land degradation, consolidation of land, land fragmentation, rural credit, rehabilitation of irrigation systems, access to rural inputs and technology, and participation of CSOs in land reform. Most important will be the organizing of communities into joint production units.

The International Land Coalition is supporting Transborder Wildlife to help households to use forest and pasture resources, gain technical knowledge and understand the processes for sustainable forest management.

Stavri Pllaha, Director Transborder Wildlife - [wllife@albmail.com](mailto:wllife@albmail.com)

## Coalition News

### Achievements by the Land Coalition in 2003

In 2003, the ILC's global Assembly of Members established the strategic plan for 2004-2006 and formalized its governing structure.

During the year, the ILC assisted farmers' organizations, landless peoples' and civil-society movements in 22 countries with the goal of building strategic partnerships to more effectively shape land policies and support community-based programmes. The actions included:

- supporting LandNet West Africa for capacity building involving Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo
- strengthening the Southern African Development Community Platform on Women's Land and Water Rights, which also created partnerships with Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- co-convening a workshop of Central American *campesina* organizations to strengthen the contribution of peasants and smallholders to rural economic development

At the High-Level Segment of ECOSOC, ILC and IFAD convened the Ministerial Roundtable on Land Use Practices and their Impact on Rural Development. ILC and IFAD also convened a workshop on "Land, Water and Gender" resulting in 13 recommendations to the High-Level Segment.

In further collaboration with IFAD, the ILC:

- implemented the ILC Women's Resource Access Programme in Kenya to help shape IFAD's Southern Nyanza Community Development Project
- completed a study, also involving FAO, examining the actual progress women are making in gaining access to land under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Studied the lessons learned from the land fund managed by FEPP – PROTIERRAS, an NGO partner of the ILC, in Ecuador. This fund, which began as an innovation by IFAD, is a leading example of how to effectively finance land purchases for the purpose of increasing access by the poor. The

report is expected to influence donors seeking best practises for financing land projects.

At the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, ILC presented a report on the in-country progress of its Land Alliances for National Development (LAND) Partnership. While ILC continues to receive requests from governments, the initial step has been to develop pilot partnerships with Indonesia, The Philippines, Guatemala and South Africa, on the basis of which LAND Partnerships will be scaled-up and expanded to other countries. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries announced its support to this pilot phase of the LAND partnerships.

The ILC strengthened working relations between its diverse sub-groups of members. This included the following:

- Fundación Tierra, the ILC partner from Bolivia, was a panellist on land issues at the Inter-American Development Bank's 2003 Annual Meeting in Milan, Italy
- ILC co-sponsored the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' Conference on Women in Agriculture, held in The Philippines. ANGOC, the ILC's partner in The Philippines, co-chaired a discussion forum entitled "Towards Greater Access to Land and Water for Women Farmers"
- ILC assisted the World Bank's global review of its land policy by sponsoring presentations by civil-society organization partners in each of the regional land policy meetings - in Cambodia, Uganda, Mexico and Budapest

In response to interest in the ILC expressed by countries from Commonwealth of Independent States and Central and Eastern European, an ILC delegation comprising civil-society organization representatives from Albania, Peru and The Philippines made presentations to a land policy workshop for the South Caucasus in Tbilisi. The outcome was an ILC project with the Georgia Association for the Protection of Land Owner's Rights and an ongoing exchange of knowledge with the ILC's partner from Albania.

ILC's value is measured by changes in the lives of poor people, such as can be seen in the projects supported by the ILC's Community Empowerment Facility (CEF). With joint funding by IFAD and the World Bank, the CEF was able to increase its portfolio by 14 projects, bringing the total to 28 projects and resulting in expansion into Argentina, Cameroon Georgia, Guyana and Indonesia.

## Land Coalition increases attention to land access in US Congress

Bruce Moore, Coordinator of the ILC secretariat, met with US Congressional representatives and their staff in early March to discuss ways of increasing attention of US policy-makers to the issue of access to land. Discussions with



Representative Jo Ann Emerson (Missouri), Bruce Moore and Margaret Zeigler (CHC deputy director)

Joanne Emerson and James McGovern, members of the US House of Representatives, moved forward plans for the Land Coalition to work with partners in Washington to develop an information network on land policy issues for members of Congress involved in anti-hunger and anti-poverty work.

Bruce also represented ILC at a Congressional reception for the inauguration of the Millennium Challenge Account, a new US government initiative to incorporate performance standards into bilateral assistance programs.

The ILC's meetings in Washington were facilitated by the Congressional Hunger Center (CHC), a non-profit organization that conducts anti-hunger and leadership development training. Through its Leland Fellows program, the CHC has sponsored visiting fellows to work with the Land Coalition secretariat, as well as with ILC partners CEPES in Perú, IFAD in Washington and the secretariat of the Global Mechanism to Combat Desertification in Rome.

### The council meeting

Of the three words that form our name, the defining character of the ILC begins with the word "coalition". The ILC is a unique alliance of intergovernmental and civil-society organizations that are accountable to one another for the development and implementation of strategies, policies, programmes and activities. The Coalition Council, the executive board, of the ILC is where the responsibility of direction and accountability resides.

The Council meets twice each year. Its next, the 3<sup>rd</sup> session, will be held at IFAD, Rome, from 28-29 June. Co-chaired by one intergovernmental member (IFAD) and one civil-society partner (currently ANGOC), the Council will meet to:

- (i) consider the plan for implementing the 2004-2006 strategic plan;
- (ii) refine the governance framework;
- (iii) develop a framework for monitoring and evaluating the ILC and its activities;
- (iv) develop a Land Reporting Index or LandWatch; and,
- (v) review ongoing programmes and funding.

To learn more about the structure and governance of the ILC and Annual Reports on its progress please visit the "**About Us**" section of the website.

**Land Coalition publications**

Email us [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org) for an order form for the following publications:

**Land Alliances for National Development** 18 pg En/Sp

**the International Land Coalition** 68 pg Ar/En/Fr/Sp

**Towards a Common Platform on Access to Land** 20 pg En/Sp

**Voices from the field – WRAP Women’s Resource Access Programme – English only**  
**Cambodia** 16 pg, **India** 16 pg  
**Indonesia** 12 pg, **Nepal** 12 pg

**Whose Land** 253 pg English

**Advancing Together** Newsletter – February and June 2004

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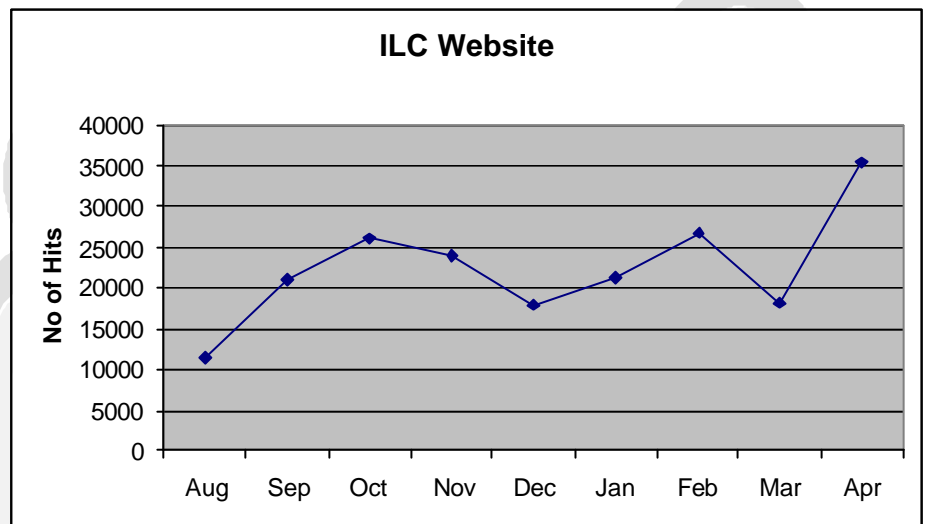


**Land Coalition database**

Over the next few weeks members, partners and other Land Coalition contacts will receive an email from us detailing their contact data we have on our database. Please take the time to check the data and respond, advising us of its accuracy, or of any further changes that need to be made. This will help us enormously to effectively communicate with our contacts in the future.

**Website statistics**

As part of their service, our Internet Service Provider (ISP) produces monthly statistics on visitors to our website. This enables us to monitor which parts of our website are accessed the most, which files are downloaded, and other useful information on the behaviour of visitors. As you can see below there has been a vast increase in the number of hits since we commenced this service!



**Contact Us**

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- Annalisa Mauro**.....Programme Officer (on leave)
- Lucia Angelucci** .....Programme Assistant
- Jing de la Rosa** .....Advocacy & LAND Partnerships Programme Officer
- Fernando Eguren**.....Consultant, CEPES, Peru
- Andrew Fuys** .....Visiting Fellow – Policy and Programme Development
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**Newsletter Editorial Committee**

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The newsletter has been compiled by our editorial committee – Bruce Moore, Andrew Fuys and Julie Carle. Contributions from members and partners for our October edition are welcome and must be received **before 10 September**. Please keep articles to a maximum of 300 words. The editorial committee reserves the right to edit submitted articles. Please email us at [coalition@ifad.org](mailto:coalition@ifad.org) with comments, articles and relevant photos.