

8 AGRARIAN REFORM.

8.1 **Agrarian reform must return to national political agendas** as a necessary action to redress inequality in rural societies. Far from being an outdated approach, sustainable and gender-equal redistributive agrarian reform is an essential pathway to a future with less conflicts and a fair sharing of wealth and opportunity. To be successful, it is critical that agrarian reform: 1) builds on coherent and sustainable agricultural, tenure, investment and land use policies; 2) is supported by adequate resources and social infrastructure; 3) is designed and implemented with the meaningful participation of organizations representing smallholders, indigenous peoples, pastoralists and affected local communities; 4) recognizes the intrinsic relationship of indigenous peoples with their lands, territories, and natural resources and endorses all forms of community land rights and customary land tenure rights as a way forward to addressing pertinent land conflicts; and 5) should not be funded by any loan or other external financial support that contradicts people-centred land governance.

8.2 Gains from agrarian reform can be seriously undermined or lost by models of investment based on large-scale land acquisition by national and foreign investors. From our experiences, large scale land acquisitions often cause dispossession, forced displacements, and concentration of wealth and opportunity away from affected communities as well as criminalization. We call on the private sector and governments to **stop land-based investments that involve large scale transfer of land** that dispossess communities or indigenous peoples. All investments, including those in tourism that affect coastal communities, should be based on partnership rather than exclusion. They should be proposed, designed and implemented in ways that prioritise the participation and interests of affected communities and only proceed with their Free, Prior and Informed Consent, as stated in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

8.3 The **UN Decade of Family Farming** provides a positive context for agrarian reform; a critical component in a wider package of much needed support by governments to ensure that family farmers, pastoralists and indigenous peoples are able to play a full role as cornerstones of vibrant rural, often social, economies and stewards of healthy territories and ecosystems.

9 For us to best deliver on our joint mission, we realise that there are ways in which we also need to work differently as a coalition. We commit to:

9.1 Moving towards a network that is more responsive to the needs, concerns and interests of **rural youth**. As individual organisations and jointly as a coalition, we will advocate at all levels for enhanced inter-generational dialogue and the transfer of leadership, including for facilitating youth, and especially young women, access to and control over land.

9.2 Ensuring that all our actions are shaped by the principles of **gender justice**, which is a central commitment of our coalition. We acknowledge that our own actions have not adequately challenged discriminatory norms. We commit to demonstrate gender justice in our own organisations and in our coalition, just as we work for a more gender-just world around us. We will ensure women have equal participation and decision-making power, and we will actively challenge and overcome discriminatory practices and the unequal power structures that facilitate them. We call all stakeholders to take urgent action to overcome pervasive structural discrimination, institutional and cultural barriers, and power imbalances that both perpetuate gender inequality and hinder progress toward gender justice in relation to land and territories and, consequently, impact women's rights more broadly, including with regard to all types of violence against women, their economic empowerment and voice.

9.3 Strengthen genuine collaboration between diverse national and international civil society and inter-governmental organizations members of our coalition, bringing its nature fully into the reality of how we work. We recognise that in some cases this will mean overcoming differences of perspectives, experiences, resources and capacities of our members. We, as ILC members, enable and support dialogue and partnership among members, as a coalition of equals, challenging the North-South divide. Wherever we identify consensus, complementarities and synergies, we build upon these opportunities. Where there are differences we will respect them. We will work to improve coordination, particularly at country level, in application of the VGGTs, demonstrating the value of such partnerships towards achieving people-centred land governance. Together, in line with the VGGTs, we will continue to call on governments to fully involve civil society organizations in tenure governance systems.

- 10** We leave Bandung inspired by the powerful memories of the 1955 Bandung Asia Africa Conference, and the outstanding work of our national members in promoting genuine agrarian reform and recognition of indigenous peoples' territorial rights as steps to people-centred land governance in Indonesia. We congratulate the Government of Indonesia in setting ambitious targets for agrarian reform and social forestry. We warmly congratulate the government for two important announcements made to the Global Land Forum; the moratorium on palm oil expansion, and the signing of the Presidential decree on agrarian reform. We look forward to the approval of the Indigenous Rights Act.
- 11** We endorse the statement of the President that if agrarian reform is going to build justice, it must redistribute land. We call on the government to work with organisations of peasants, indigenous peoples, fisher-folk, agricultural workers and local communities to support a bottom-up process of genuine agrarian reform. We encourage the government to address land-based conflict by adopting the 444 priority areas for land redistribution presented to the Minister of Coordinating Economics by KPA in the Global Land Forum. Meeting the people's high aspirations for genuine agrarian reform and land conflict resolution will be the ultimate indicator of government success.

1 The National Organizing Committee is composed by Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI), Participatory Mapping Network (JKPP), Sajogyo Institute (SAINS), Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI), The Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Indonesian Archipelago (AMAN), Pasundan Peasant Union (SPP), Indramayu Peasant Union (STI), Alliance of Indonesian Peasant (API), Community and Ecological Based Society for Law Reform (HuMa), Epistema Institute, and Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice (IHCS).