

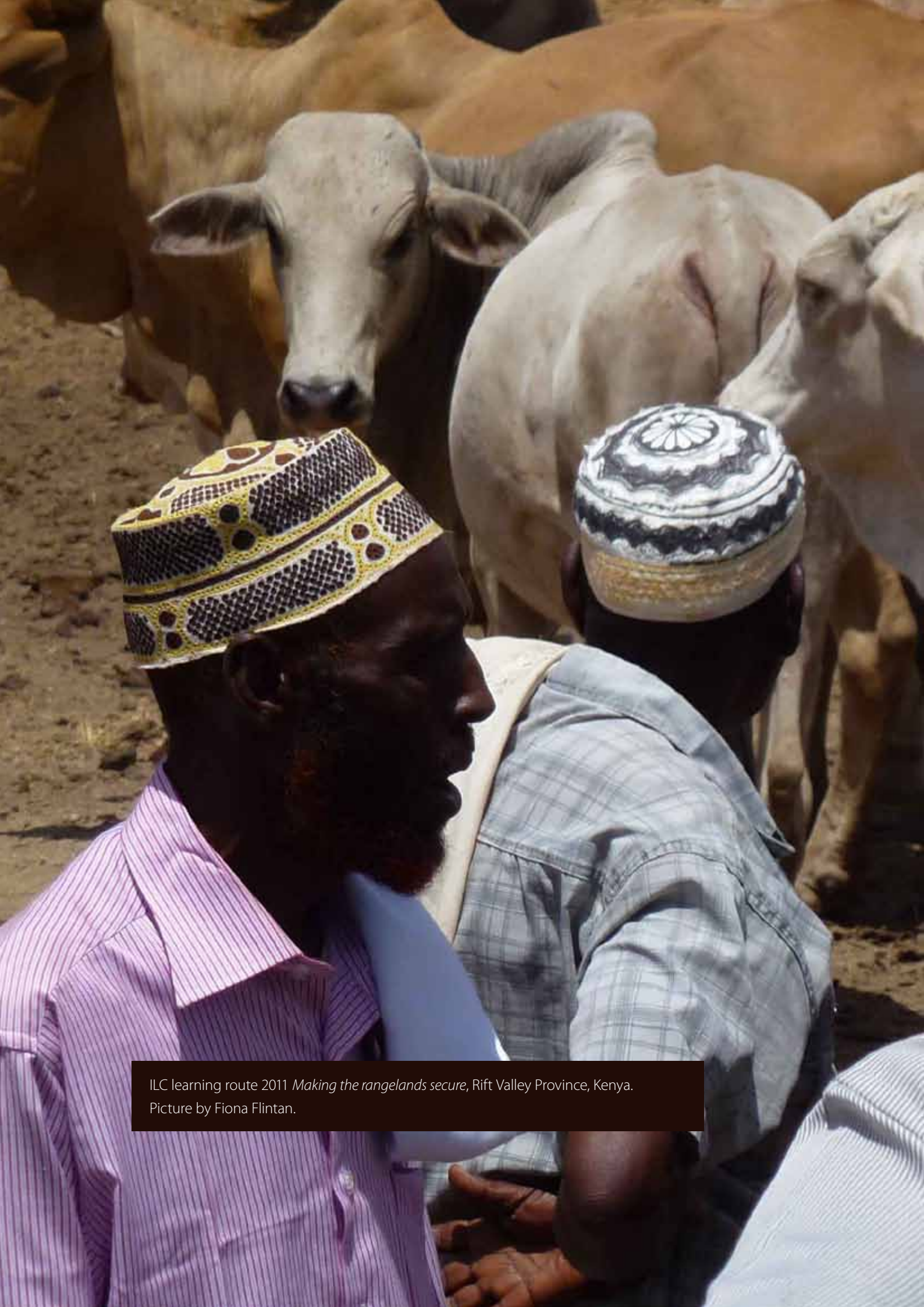


Annual Report  
2011



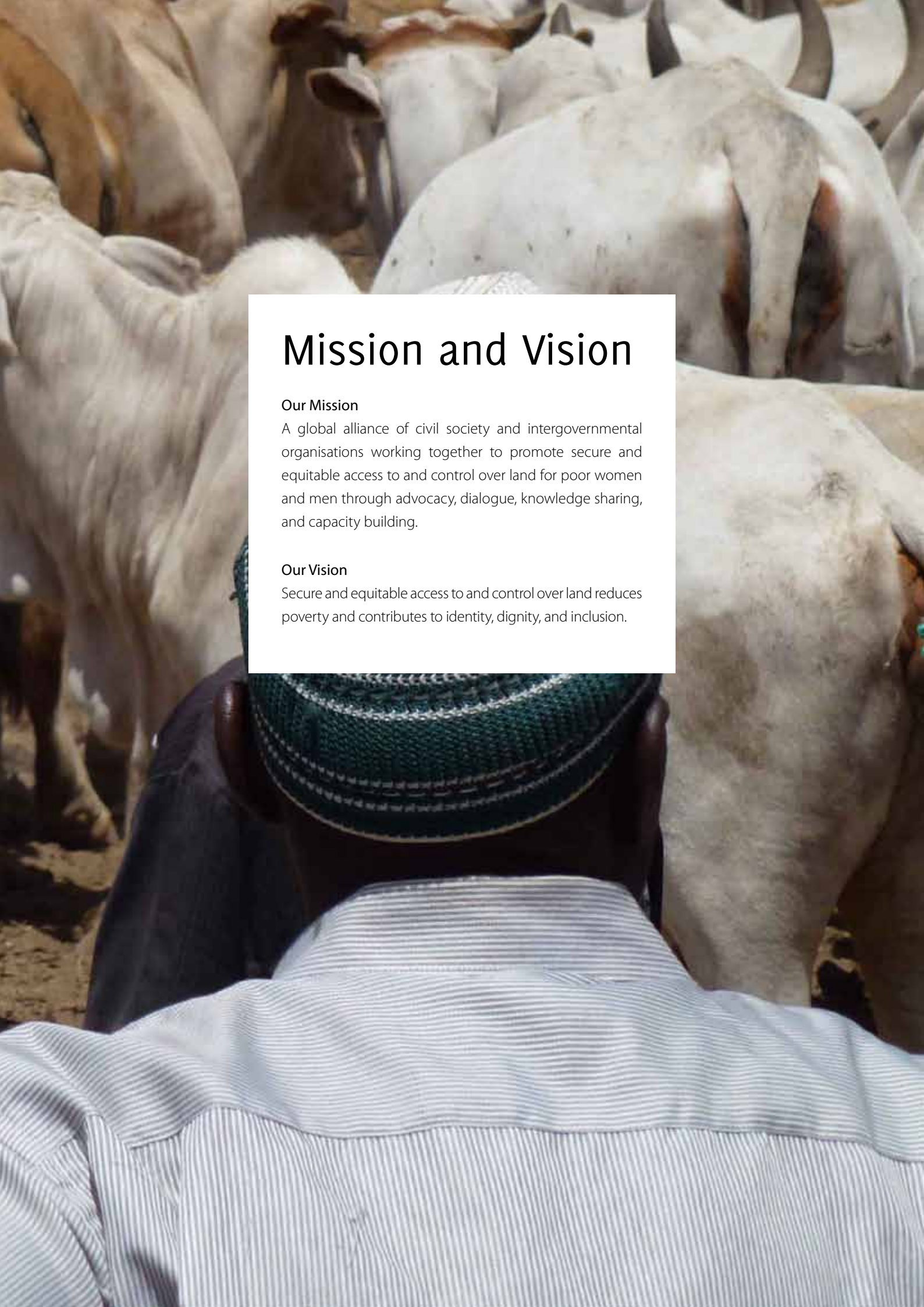
INTERNATIONAL  
LAND  
COALITION





ILC learning route 2011 *Making the rangelands secure*, Rift Valley Province, Kenya.  
Picture by Fiona Flintan.



A person wearing a light blue and white striped shirt and a green headwrap with a white band stands in a field. In the background, several white cows with horns are visible. The scene is outdoors with natural lighting.

# Mission and Vision

## Our Mission

A global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organisations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue, knowledge sharing, and capacity building.

## Our Vision

Secure and equitable access to and control over land reduces poverty and contributes to identity, dignity, and inclusion.

## Thanks to our donors

ILC wishes to thank the following donors for their contributions in 2011:

- » Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS)
- » Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- » European Commission (EC)
- » International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- » International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- » Irish Aid
- » Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- » Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- » Omidyar Network (ON)
- » Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- » Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)



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The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and the individuals interviewed for this report. They do not constitute official positions of ILC, its members or donors.  
Cover photo by Fiona Flintan.

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**About this report**

This report describes the progress made by the International Land Coalition in 2011, a year characterised by the overlapping of two Strategic Framework periods. Programmatic areas in 2011 continued to build on past successes, while at the same time embracing and looking forward to new strategic directions. The core areas of ILC's work in 2011 were influencing global and regional policy processes on land; monitoring land governance; contributing to country-level land policy processes; and testing, learning, and working on the ground to secure land rights.

This report is structured around ILC's programmatic result areas. Maps and tables show the volume and variety of activities carried out in each programme area. Success stories have been highlighted to illustrate some of ILC's achievements, and interviews with members and partners provide an overview of our stakeholders' work.

The report describes ILC's new strategic direction for the next four years, and concludes with a summary table that illustrates the results achieved in key areas against the objectives set out under the old Strategic Framework. The Coalition's achievements in 2011 are grouped under five key result areas, identified at the end of the quadrennial Strategic Framework 2007–2011.

# Welcome from the Director

*Madiodio Niasse, Director, ILC Secretariat*

I take this opportunity to share with members and partners some highlights of the work done in 2011, and to provide an update on our preparations for 2012. In 2011 ILC continued to invest substantially in mobilising and connecting members and partners through knowledge generation efforts and in engaging in land-related policy processes. Together, we critically assessed ILC's past experiences and achievements, and collectively discussed the implications for the Coalition's future.

In 2011 we gave priority to the generation and sharing of knowledge in key land-related areas. We continued to support members' land monitoring activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Land Watch processes and land observatories). The tracking of large-scale land deals continued in partnership with a small group of high-profile members and partners. The studies on commercial pressures on land (i.e. large-scale land acquisitions or *land grabbing*) culminated with the launch in early 2012 of a synthesis report, *Land Rights and the Rush for Land*. Authored by leading land experts, this report has attracted tremendous global attention.

Building on an initiative that began in 2010 as part of an action-oriented research project in eastern and southern Africa, the ILC Secretariat published numerous research papers, policy briefs, and advocacy tools on gender and land. Members in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, individually or with support from or in collaboration with the Coalition, were particularly prolific, with publications covering all aspects of land governance. In April 2011, in collaboration with more than 40 partner organisations, ILC launched the Land Portal (<http://landportal.info>), a point of access to land-related information and news from reliable sources. The Portal includes social networking tools to support debate and collaboration.

Over the year, ILC mobilised members to actively engage in key land policy processes at the global and regional levels. The dialogue that was launched in 2010 on large-scale land acquisitions and their alternatives continued in 2011, with a focus on farmer-led consultations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Secretariat consulted widely with members to make a coordinated and substantive contribution to negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources, under the auspices of the UN Committee on World Food Security.

2011 will also be remembered for the fifth biennial International Conference and Assembly of Members (AoM), held in Tirana, Albania in May. This high-profile event provided a key opportunity for sharing perspectives and experiences on emerging land-related challenges and their implications. The Assembly endorsed a substantive declaration – the Tirana Declaration – on ILC's positioning in the turbulent context of global land governance. This was very significant, as it indicates a widening of consensus among members. The AoM admitted

36 new members (from about 60 applications received): we congratulate and welcome them all. We also congratulate and thank our host, NFCFPA, and the Government of Albania for their warm welcome and excellent organisation of the event.

In the final quarter of 2011, ILC's regional platforms organised very successful land forums in Kathmandu, Nepal, hosted by CSRC; in Lilongwe, Malawi, hosted by LandNet Malawi; and in Salta, Argentina, hosted by FUNDAPAZ. I personally took part in the latter, and enjoyed the quality of the debates. ILC's regional land forums have the potential to become the leading annual land events in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the coming years.

Overall, 2011 was an excellent year for ILC – one in which we maintained momentum in expanding and positioning the Coalition as a key global actor on land governance. Our commitment to remain focused on this goal is reflected in the 2011–2015 Strategic Framework, approved at the AoM in Tirana. It took a whole year to formulate this document. We commissioned an external evaluation of ILC's performance in delivering the previous 2007–2011 Strategic Framework, which was complemented by internal reviews of decentralisation processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Coalition's weaknesses and strengths were identified, together with opportunities missed, and discussed in the light of emerging land-related challenges. The new Strategic Framework – as one member put it at the AoM in Tirana – illustrates the maturity of the Coalition.

In 2012, we will start implementing this new strategy. It is an ambitious one, supported by a four-year budget of about USD 40 million, of which about a quarter will be raised by members in the regions and countries chosen for intervention. With the quality of our membership, and the commitment of the Secretariat, I am confident that we will deliver on the Strategic Framework, transform ILC, and positively influence land governance trends and debates at the global, regional, and national levels.

Let me end this message by expressing our gratitude to IFAD for agreeing to extend its hosting of the Secretariat to 2015, to coincide with the end of the Strategic Framework. IFAD has also continued to be one of ILC's key donor partners, along with the European Commission(EC), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS), the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ministry of Development Cooperation, the Omidyar Network (ON), and Irish Aid. We thank them all for their support.

Lastly, I would like to thank the Secretariat staff for their hard work and dedication. I reserve special mentions for Barbara Codispoti, Natalia Vaccarezza Young, and Hedwige Croquette, who left the Secretariat in 2011, having served the Coalition with talent, passion, and commitment over recent years.

We look forward to a continued and fruitful collaboration in 2012 and beyond.



# Foreword

*Didi Odige, Co-Chair (CSOs); Jean-Philippe Audinet, Co-Chair (IGOs)*

We are pleased to introduce ILC's 2011 annual report. This year ILC kept up its momentum in becoming a network whose voice counts in global debates on issues of land and development. The membership of our Coalition is rapidly expanding, with highly influential organisations from all regions of the world. This is largely due to the growing centrality of the issue of control over arable land in development strategies. Land is an increasingly disputed resource, as populations continue to grow rapidly in developing countries and because it is key to the major global crises that we face: the food crisis, with the need to increase production of grain on existing or new land; the energy crisis, which is driving public and private actors to invest in large tracts of land to produce agrofuels; the climate crisis, which compels us to increase afforestation and forest conservation efforts; and the financial crisis, as a result of which the acquisition of farmland is increasingly perceived as a highly profitable business opportunity.

The governance of land is posed in more complex terms, and requires consultations and negotiations between concerned stakeholders. This is probably one of the main reasons why many organisations (global, regional, and national NGOs, farmers' organisations, academic institutions, and intergovernmental organisations) are today knocking on ILC's door.

ILC offers a unique platform for the exchange of perspectives and experience, as well as opportunities for alliances and joint action. In 2011, the Coalition continued to invest substantially in land monitoring, knowledge generation, and knowledge dissemination. This knowledge is used to support members' engagement in national, regional, and global land-related policy processes. The large turn-out at the Assembly of Members in Albania, the quality of the debates during the conference segment of the event, and the adoption of the Tirana Declaration on emerging land issues are all clear indications of bold and positive trends in ILC's transformation.

In 2011, ILC members also unanimously approved a Strategic Framework, which provides a clear roadmap towards greater policy relevance for the Coalition and for more successes in the coming four years and beyond.


We would like to thank all those who have contributed to the Coalition's achievements in 2011 and those who have committed themselves to supporting us in the coming years, starting with our colleague members of the Coalition Council; we would like to make special mention of Laureano del Castillo, the Council's outgoing CSO co-chair. We are grateful to donor partners who are supporting the Coalition despite the difficult financial context. We would also like to express our appreciation for the Secretariat's hard work and dedication.

We are sure we can count on all members and partners to continue working together to promote equitable and secure access to land for the poor.

# ILC: a global action network

The inter-organisational Coalition, diverse in its membership and global in nature, was created to help address problems that are too large and too complex for a single organisation to tackle on its own, or even for collective effort by organisations in the same sector. ILC's resources and competencies come from its broad combination of members from different sectors – civil society, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), and research institutes – bringing together various actors in a common cause.

ILC's primary target group is rural women and men whose livelihoods depend on secure access to land and other natural resources. However, being part of a coalition, its member organisations are also direct beneficiaries, as both recipients and real executors of its actions.



1996-1998

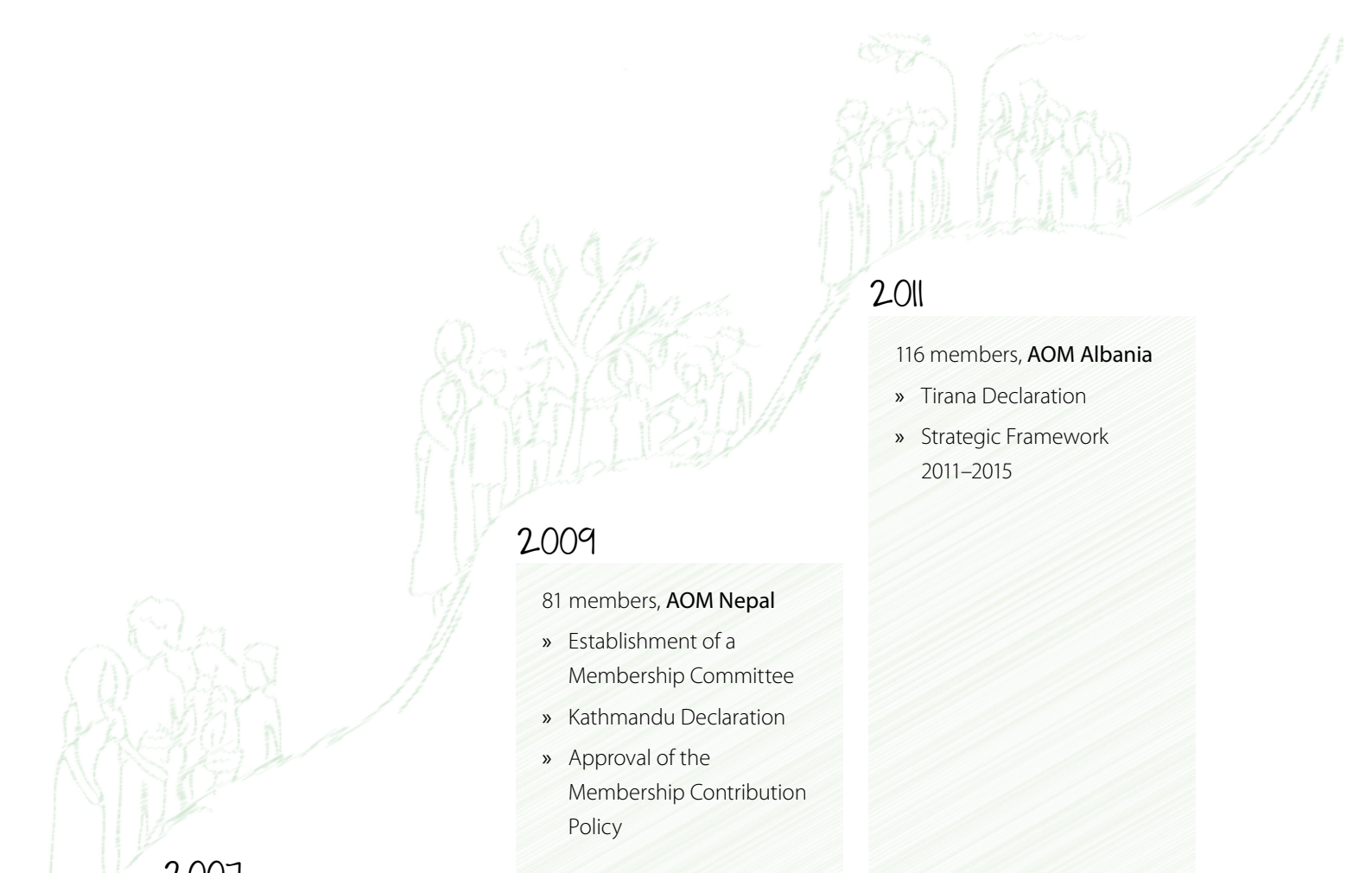
- » Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty funded
- » Creation of the Secretariat, hosted by IFAD in Rome

2003

- 31 members, **AOM Italy**
- » Establishment of the Coalition Council
  - » Definition of the mission
  - » Change of name to International Land Coalition

2005

- 35 members, **AOM Bolivia**
- » Santa Cruz Declaration



2001

62 members, **AOM Uganda**

- » Strategic Framework 2007–2011
- » Constitution and Governance framework
- » Resource Mobilisation Strategy
- » Regional nodes established: ILC Africa, ILC Asia, ILC Latin America

2009

81 members, **AOM Nepal**

- » Establishment of a Membership Committee
- » Kathmandu Declaration
- » Approval of the Membership Contribution Policy

2011

116 members, **AOM Albania**

- » Tirana Declaration
- » Strategic Framework 2011–2015





# Land grabbing is still high on the global policy agenda

*Are we making progress in responding to this challenge?*

*Viewpoint - Madiodio Niasse, Director, ILC Secretariat*

As in the two years before, in 2011 land debates were dominated by large-scale foreign and domestic farmland acquisitions, often referred to as *land grabbing*. Global interest in this subject translated into an increasing quantity of information, involving numerous reports and hard data on land transactions and, in some cases, on early impacts of development of the land acquired. ILC contributed significantly to these efforts through its Commercial Pressures on Land (CPL) programme. The Land Matrix, which records land deals and to which ILC is a party, is probably the most comprehensive database available on this phenomenon today. The CPL synthesis report, *Land Rights and the Rush for Land*, which was based on more than 30 thematic and case study reports, was launched in January 2012 and has attracted a great deal of attention internationally.<sup>1</sup> A series of conferences and workshops were organised at various levels and on all continents. Many stakeholder groups have participated through declarations,

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<sup>1</sup> Anseeuw, W., L. Alden Wily, L. Cotula, M. Taylor. 2012. *Land Rights and the Rush for Land: Findings of the Global Commercial Pressures on Land Research Project*. International Land Coalition. Rome.





How rural communities  
in Kampong Speu lost  
their land, Cambodia.  
Picture by Silvia Forno.

position papers, etc. Proposals for dealing with the land grabbing phenomenon are taking shape, with some of these devised at national level and others at the regional or global levels, including notably the consultative process led by the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on the Voluntary Guidelines for good governance of land, fisheries, and forests, as well as the upcoming principles for responsible agricultural investments.

The question is, are we making progress and, if so, on what aspects of the phenomenon? I believe that we have indeed made progress – but not quickly enough, and not at the levels where we need to move the most urgently.

We have made progress in understanding the phenomenon, especially from the point of view of the investor, the land acquirer. We know better who such acquirers are and what their motivations are, despite the secrecy that often surrounds large-scale land deals. We are now realising that although the land rush peaked in 2009, coinciding with food prices reaching record levels, the phenomenon appears to be motivated more by energy requirements (biofuels) than by food. The CPL synthesis report tells us that 40% of the land acquired globally has been for biofuels, compared with only 25% for food production (in Africa, 60% is for biofuels and only 15% for food). This is in fact not necessarily bad news, as we have many alternative ways of producing energy that are not land-intensive, which is not the case for food production. We have learned more about the extent of the dispossession of local communities and of human rights violations associated with land acquisitions and development. We also now know that

water is a key element of the rush for land, and the water community is increasingly becoming involved in issues relating to land (and water) grabbing, both of which will feature prominently on the agenda of World Water Week in August 2012.

The progress made in 2011 towards better understanding the phenomenon is therefore significant. There are, however, gaps, one of which relates to the actual impacts (notably the social and environment impacts) of land deals. The phenomenon is too recent and some of its major impacts (negative but also positive) will only manifest themselves after several years of development and exploitation of the land acquired. There might be good lessons that we could learn from existing large-scale agri-businesses that have been in operation for a decade or more. This is an area that deserves further investigation in 2012 and beyond.

Progress is uneven in the way that the world and individual countries are coping with the global rush for land and its underlying motivations (food security, climate security, energy security). Some of the major land grabbers – oil-rich but food-insecure countries and emerging economies – seem to be displaying extraordinary ingenuity to secure their food supplies in a still volatile international market. Some of their tactics, however, are worrying for poor countries that are dependent on food imports. For example, some rich food-importing countries (e.g. South Korea) are now buying the food they need directly from large grain producers (e.g. in the US Corn Belt), including through multi-year purchase agreements, thereby bypassing the market.<sup>2</sup> Such food purchase agreements – which are close to large-scale *contract farming* – seem to be developing rapidly, and will likely increase the vulnerability of poor food-importing countries to food price hikes and market volatility.

I see less progress in the way that the targeted countries are coping, even though the real global concern with land-based foreign direct investment (FDI) is its anticipated negative impacts on developing countries and the rural poor. I think one of the reasons why progress is limited here is that the terms of the debate – and therefore the appropriate policy responses – are unclear. In fact, from the perspective of countries targeted in the land rush there are a number of different debates, which are often confused.

The first of these is the traditional debate over large-scale versus small-scale farming. Some of those who oppose large-scale land acquisitions do so primarily because they tend to promote small family farms against large farms. From this perspective, there is no difference between domestic large-land acquisitions and foreign-led ones. The second debate relates to the risks to national food security and the food sovereignty of the countries targeted. In this context, large-scale land acquisitions are often opposed as they result in large tracts of farmland being devoted to non-food crops such as biofuels or timber, or because nearly all the food produced is exported to investor countries. A third debate concerns the *foreignisation* of land, which seems to be the major concern in regions such as Latin America. Within the *foreignisation* debate, there is an often hidden dimension (a fourth debate) regarding which

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<sup>2</sup> Brown, Lester. 2011. *The New Geopolitics of Food*, in *Foreign Policy*. May–June 2011.

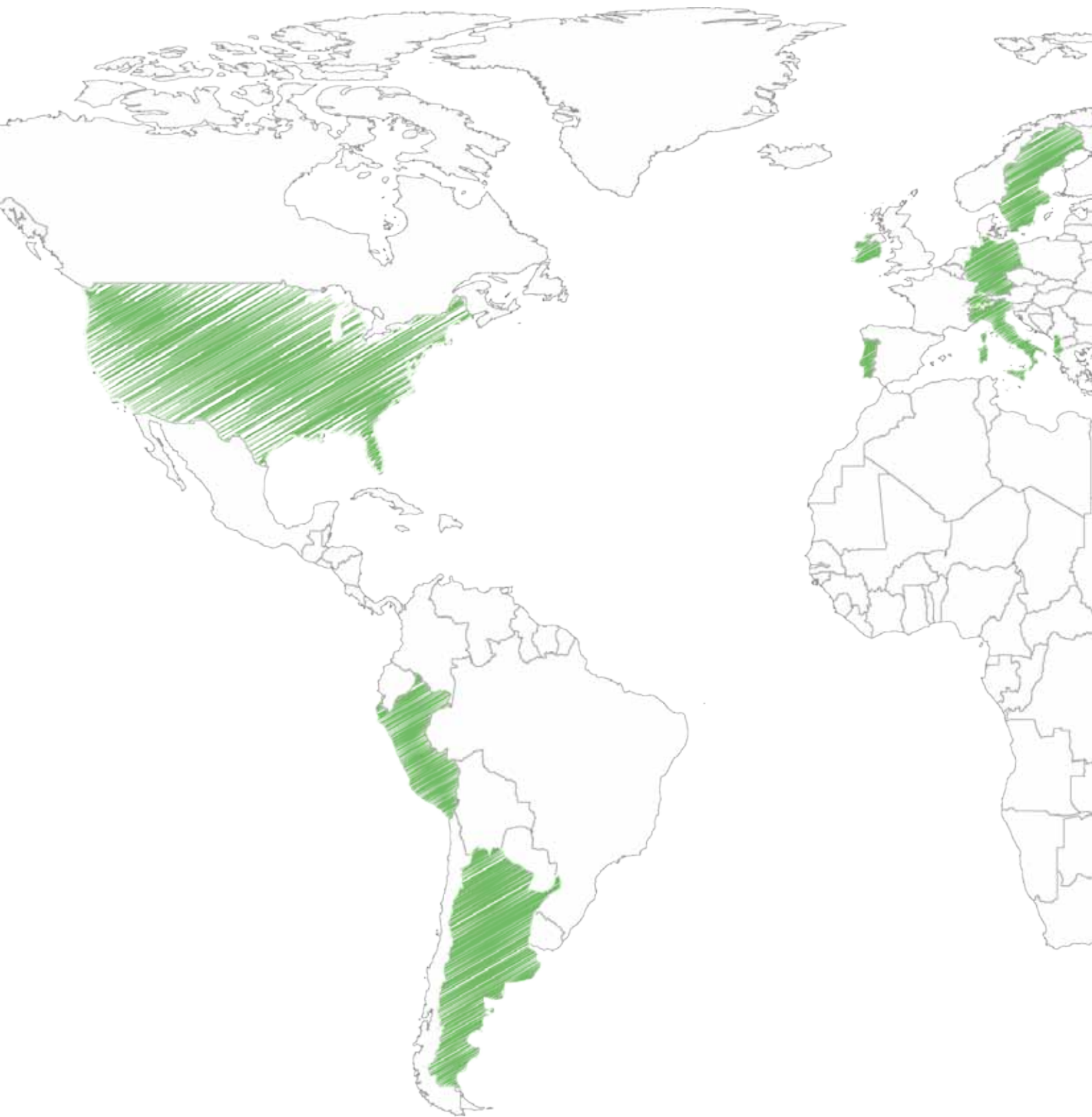
foreign investors are acceptable and which are less welcome. For example, in Latin America foreign investment from neighbouring countries (e.g. Brazilian or Argentinian investments in Paraguay or Uruguay) seems to be more acceptable than investment from other regions of the world. Further, investment from the Western European or North American agribusiness sectors seems to be more accepted by both the public and governments than investment from emerging economies (e.g. China, India, South Korea) or Gulf states. A good illustration was the reaction in Argentina to the recent acquisition of 320,000 hectares in Rio Negro province by a Chinese agribusiness company.

The CPL synthesis report ascribes this phenomenon to the fact that state-led land acquisitions by emerging economies and Gulf states are motivated mainly by food security objectives, with likely negative impacts on the food needs of targeted countries. That said, in some cases we cannot rule out a *selective fear* of foreign investors based on more ambiguous justifications. For example in New Zealand, during a recent debate sparked by a Chinese investor company's acquisition of several farms, the Director of the Overseas Investment Office (OIO) had to remind the public that there was nothing exceptional in this land deal, as in the previous five years no less than 900,000 hectares of New Zealand land had been sold to foreign interests, mostly from North America, Western Europe, Israel, and Australia. Because these land deals had gone unnoticed, while the sale of less than 9,000 hectares to a Chinese investor had provoked an outcry, the country's race relations commissioner wondered if people were *opposed to foreigners buying farms or to Chinese buying farms* in New Zealand.<sup>3</sup>

It is clear that each of these issues calls for specific responses, and a first step therefore is for each country to clearly define its problems, its concerns, and its priorities. Once this is done, the solution or possible response options often become straightforward. In Latin America, where *foreignisation* of land (extranjerización de la tierra) is perceived as the main problem, good progress is being made to put in place policy responses: many countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia, have enacted or are in the process of enacting laws to prevent or limit the transfer of land to foreign buyers. Greater efforts need to be made to identify problems in other regions such as Africa, so that appropriate responses can be devised. What are the implications for ILC? Let me mention just a few. As part of our new four-year Strategic Framework, which we have begun implementing in 2012, we are focusing on 15–20 countries in which we are supporting open, evidence-based, multi-stakeholder processes to accompany land-related policy formulation and implementation. These country-level consultative platforms will help to define the problems and assess the response options available to the countries concerned. These policy processes are being complemented by land-related data gathering and monitoring at national and global levels. ILC is also exploring with partner organisations ways of improving transparency in decision-making concerning land and investment, while continuing to take an active role in global policy and regional processes and forums.

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<sup>3</sup> Who is really buying New Zealand? Sunday Star Times, 5 February 2012. <http://www.stuff.co.nz/sunday-star-times/latest-edition/6368092/Who-is-really-buying-New-Zealand>







# Influencing global and regional policy processes

Today more than ever, it is impossible to ignore land issues in broader development debates. ILC advocates for land tenure issues to be included in international development processes and in the agendas of decision-makers at all levels. Bringing to the debate its distinctive multi-perspective approach to land issues, ILC is playing a leading role in driving large system change on land, towards more people-centred approaches to land governance.

ILC endeavours to create an enabling environment by bringing together different key players within the land sector through consultations, workshops, collective research, and other activities. The Coalition actively encourages and facilitates synergies among land actors.

## LIST OF EVENTS AND POLICY PROCESSES

**GLOBAL** AoM Albania; ILC policy dialogue initiative to encourage wider debate on large-scale land acquisitions; Voluntary Guidelines consultation (FAO); High Level Forum on Land and Investment organised by the Land Policy Initiative of the AU/AUC/AfDB; *Global Markets: What Future for Smallholders?* (FAO); International Association for the Study of the Commons meeting; Open-ended Working Group on Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment to widen dialogue on large-scale land acquisitions and their alternatives; World Food Law symposium on *Legal Aspects of Large-Scale Investments in Land: Implications for Food Security and Rural Development* (FAO); *Governing Land for Women and Men – a Workshop on Gender-Equitable Governance of Land Tenure: Preparing for Responsible Governance of Tenure* (FAO); ILC's participation in the academic colloquium *Du grain à moudre. Genre, développement rural et alimentation* (IHEID); Global Gathering of Women Pastoralists (GGWP); EU Land Working Groups; Third European Forum on Rural Development; Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty; *New Directions in Smallholder Agriculture* (IFAD); Indigenous Peoples Forum (IFAD); International Women's Day (ActionAid); Future role and strategic engagement in freshwater issues (UNEP); Oxfam staff seminar; *Access to Land, Hunger, and Poverty Reduction* (Trócaire); Water and Food Security, GWP Annual Partners' Meeting; *The Right to Land and Livelihood* (Ekta Europe); Seminar and meetings (Sida); Expert meeting on international investment in the agricultural sector of developing countries (FAO); Open Aid Data Conference **AFRICA** **Burundi**: Meetings on securing tenure (SDC, Government of Burundi) **Ethiopia**: Future Agriculture Consortium's Conference on the Future of Pastoralism in Africa **Malawi**: ILC Land Forum **Other**: Pan-African Women's Land Rights Conference; *Land and Human Security in Africa* workshop; Institute for Security Studies and Observatoire de L'Afrique; Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA) **ASIA** **Bangladesh**: Regional workshop on Women and Land Rights (ILC Asia) **Indonesia**: *Translating Commitments to Actions toward Results: An Asian Multi-stakeholder Regional Workshop on Food Sovereignty* **Nepal**: *Food Justice in a Resource Constrained South Asia* (SAWTEE, Oxfam GB) **Philippines**: ILC Land Forum **Thailand**: *Private-Public Partnerships for Land Investments* (ANGOC, ILC ASIA, FAO) **Other**: Regional workshop on CSO Land Monitoring (Land Watch Asia/ILC Asia) **LATIN AMERICA** **Argentina**: ILC Land Forum **Peru**: Land Watch Forum **Other**: Conferencia Nacional de Desarrollo Social (CONADES)

### Land rights on the development agenda

2011 was an eventful year for global land debates. The development of the Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests by the CFS provided an opportunity to put in place new benchmarks for land governance, including on investment. For this reason, ILC and its members saw the development of the guidelines as being extremely important. Wide consultation within the ILC network identified key standards for people-centred land governance that respondents wanted to see included in the VGs. This provided the basis for ILC's inputs into the consultation process, and many of these standards were indeed taken into account in revisions of the draft.

Engaging influential development actors, building synergies between ILC initiatives and broader development initiatives, and advancing the agendas of civil society organisations (CSOs) are all key to ILC's action on regional advocacy.

In Africa, the Coalition has been engaged since 2010 in an initiative to support CSOs in monitoring implementation of the Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines (ALPFG). In 2011, ILC member LNWA began the development of popular versions/materials and translations of the ALPFG into local languages in West Africa. Under the *Scorecard Project*, ILC member RISD developed a broad set of indicators that enable stakeholders to analyse the progress of their own countries against ALPFG benchmarks. The broad ILC initiative was promoted at a meeting between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Government of Burundi on securing tenure and at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. An electronic platform was designed that can be used as a tool across the continent for using the Scorecard.

In Asia, the ILC platform conducted dialogue with influential actors during regional meetings and in country meetings, to influence their programmes and strategies while learning from their experiences. ILC Asia members also held meetings with FAO, the World Bank, UN Women (resulting in a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on research and documentation, advocacy and joint fundraising) and with ICRAF and IFAD country representatives. The regional and national Land Watch campaigns have nurtured and directed ILC's advocacy work in Asia. For example, participants from eight Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand) identified areas for cooperation in a regional workshop on *Private-Public Partnerships for Land Investments* jointly organised by ANGOC, ILC, and FAO.

In Latin America, the ILC Secretariat and Coalition members engaged with key actors and shared the results of the ILC Latin America platform during the *Land Market Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean* event organised by FAO in Santiago del Chile. Priority topics of discussion included land concentration and its social, economic, and environmental impacts; violations of individual and collective human rights caused by increased pressures on land; and the key role played by rural women and youth in governing land in terms of food security and environmental sustainability.

### Women's Land Rights (WLR) Initiative

In a rapidly changing context and with new development challenges emerging, discrimination against women remains widespread. ILC considers gender inequality to be one of the main obstacles to people-centred land governance, not only because half of humanity is female, but also because women are among the most tenure-insecure people due to the discrimination they face in terms of their land rights.

In 2011, for its global engagement on Women's Land Rights, ILC continued to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge from and to members, and to engage with key actors in the land rights and women's rights communities, making decisive steps towards building bridges between the two. These included a global grassroots women's network, the Huairou Commission, becoming a member of ILC. The visibility of ILC's work on WLR continued to increase, as evident from the increasing number of requests for information, contacts, and inputs received by civil society, donors, and media, as well as the cross-posting of ILC WLR publications across the web on women's rights blogs and mailing lists. ILC also coordinated the Gender topic page of the Land Portal (<http://landportal.info/topic/gender>), which was the Portal's second most visited page in 2011.

A key moment in 2011 was the publication of the results of the three-year project *Securing Women's Access to Land: Linking Research and Action* in eastern and southern Africa, with dissemination via electronic and print versions reaching a wide audience. A total of nine research reports, three working papers, two sub-regional synthesis reports, and five policy briefs were published and – most importantly – were used by project partners to advocate for women's land rights. Knowledge emerging from this project, as well as from five pilot projects on women's legal empowerment supported by ILC in four countries (Colombia, DR Congo, India (two), and Pakistan) were shared with FAO for the drafting of the Gender Technical Guide for the Voluntary Guidelines. ILC also participated in a workshop that brought together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss the content of the Guide in more detail, with the Secretariat, Asia regional coordinator, and focal organisations for WLR in Latin America all presenting key elements to be included.

An Update of the 2004 publication by IFAD, FAO, and ILC on progress towards CEDAW with respect to the status of rural women was published and widely shared in 2011. The Update, based on a review of reports to the CEDAW Committee by more than 60 states, offers an entry point to investigate women's land rights issues at country level and highlights the Committee's concluding observations and CSOs' concerns raised in shadow reporting. Along with the CEDAW Infonote and Q&A, the Update serves as a basis for ILC members' shadow reporting against CEDAW implementation in their countries, which will be increasingly facilitated in 2012.

In Africa, Asia, and Latin America, various events brought together members and partners to decide on regional strategies and to identify and engage with influential partners, contributing to policy processes and sharing information. In Asia an MoU was signed with UN Women. In Africa members contributed to the Pan-African Women's Land Rights Conference.



In Latin America, key findings of a research project on rural women's access to land were presented in the book *Tierra de mujeres*, which explored land access within the commons, with specific reference to Bolivia and Guatemala; it analysed land issues in relation to economic and social empowerment of rural women, including at the household level, and highlighted the role of rural women in land governance and valorisation of the biocultural diversity of land.

“ The worst came when my brother-in-law ordered me to leave my house. Fearing for my safety, I rented a house in the nearby town. Life was difficult considering that I did not have any source of income, since I relied on the farm to feed my family. Life was very, very difficult for me and my children.

Maria, a woman farmer interviewed by GROOTS Kenya. ILC-GROOTS Kenya. 2011. *Complementing the State: The contribution of the 'Watchdog groups' in protecting women's land rights in Gatundu district, Kenya*

“ The words 'pastoralist' and 'rangelands' were not included in the Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure, but during negotiations at the UN forum we were able to press for this and were successful in having the word 'pastoralist' included in the guidelines.

Lalji Desai, MARAG



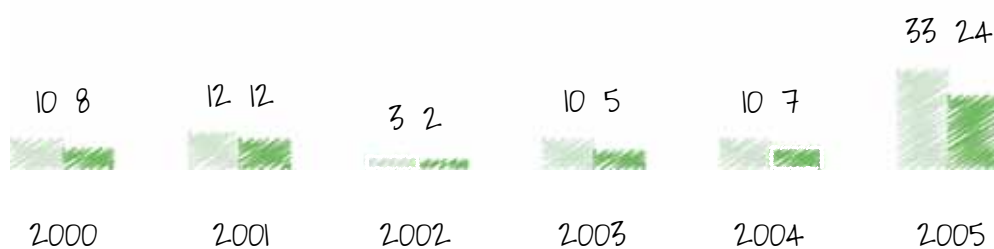


Nepal. Picture by  
Annalisa Mauro.

Excerpt from an interview with Leena Dabiru, land rights activist and a participant in the ILC Asia workshop on women's land rights in Cambodia, June 2011:

*In your opinion, what policy tools are needed to protect women's land rights?*

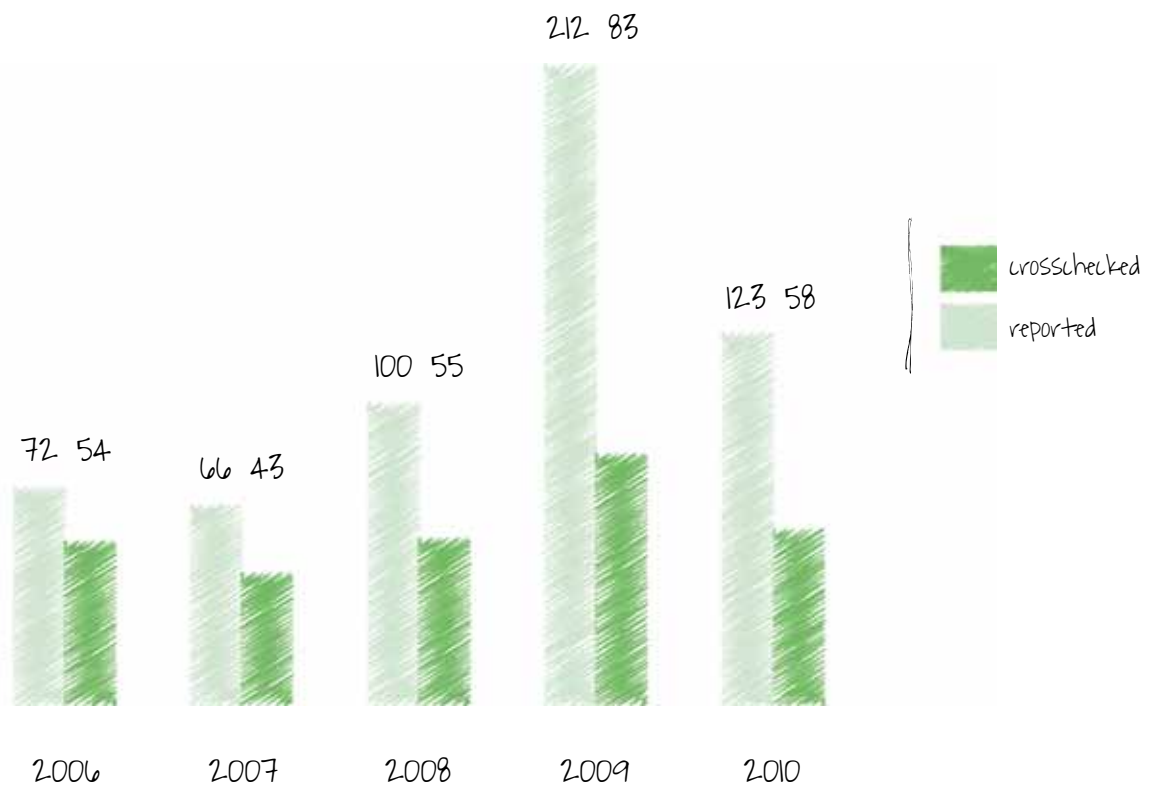
Existing laws should be amended to accommodate gender issues, such as inheritance laws. Ownership should be devolved as a birthright. After marriage, women should be automatically given a share of the household assets. Revisiting data on assets and collecting gender-disaggregated data would show the percentage of assets owned by women. Give tax incentives to promote land titles in the name of women. Women should be recognised as farmers.



#### Commercial Pressures on Land (CPL) Initiative

2011 was a significant year for research outputs. ILC's largest research effort to date was completed with the publication and broad dissemination of 29 reports and 11 policy briefs on Commercial Pressures on Land. This was followed by the research project's synthesis report, *Land Rights and the Rush for Land* (<http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl/CPL-synthesis-report>), which was released in January 2012. Under the same initiative, ILC helped to establish the Land Matrix Partnership, together with CDE, GIGA, CIRAD, and GIZ and with support from Oxfam, to build the largest database that currently exists of reported and cross-referenced land-based investments, with 2,100 deals documented as of November 2011. The facts, figures, and conclusions reached through this research have attracted much attention and have supported informed debate, including in the Dutch Parliament, the African Union, the CFS, and other policy forums.

ILC joined forces with a number of major international farmers' federations at regional and sub-regional levels and with international NGOs to widen the debate and to help them in refining their advocacy strategies in order to influence government decision-makers. ILC, ActionAid International, Oxfam, ROPPA, AFA, and COPROFAM worked to harmonise plans and develop a common roadmap, and to establish a coordinated mechanism by which these plans could be linked with one other and feed into global decision-making processes. A particular focus of the dialogue was Africa, where key sub-regional farmers' federations (SACAU, PROPAC, and EAFB) engaged in the process together with other ILC members.



Number of land acquisitions  
per year in millions of ha.  
Source: Land Matrix.

The outcomes of the various projects under this initiative have had a significant impact on the vigorous global debate on large-scale investments in land. The studies have provided a credible and balanced set of empirically based arguments for understanding the huge risks for local communities of investment models premised on large-scale transfers of tenure rights, and for encouraging a focus on alternative investment models that do not involve such transfers.

“ The Land Matrix includes deals reported as approved or under negotiation worldwide between 2000 and 2010 amounting to a total of 203 million hectares. Of these, deals for 71 million hectares have so far been triangulated and cross-referenced, confirming the unprecedented scale of the land rush over the past decade.

ILC. *Land Rights and the Rush for Land: Findings of the Global Commercial Pressures on Land Research Project*, p.4.



## Monitoring land governance

### Land Reporting Initiative (LRI)

The Land Reporting Initiative, which began in 2008, aims to facilitate the gathering of evidence on access to land and security of tenure for poor and vulnerable groups, and to ensure that this evidence has an impact on policy formulation, implementation, and reform. The initiative includes land monitoring activities at national level (Land Watch initiatives and observatories), regional campaigning and land monitoring activities (Land Watch Asia, Scorecard Project in Africa, observatories in Latin America), and global knowledge generation around people-centred land indicators.

In 2011, ILC succeeded in better integrating and aligning all the components of the LRI at various levels; the initiative now involves and connects a significant percentage of ILC members and partners. During the year, ILC expanded and consolidated the national Land Watch initiatives and observatories. There are now seven Land Watches in Asia, four observatories in Latin America, and one new national and one new regional monitoring initiative in Africa, all providing evidence bases for national-level advocacy.



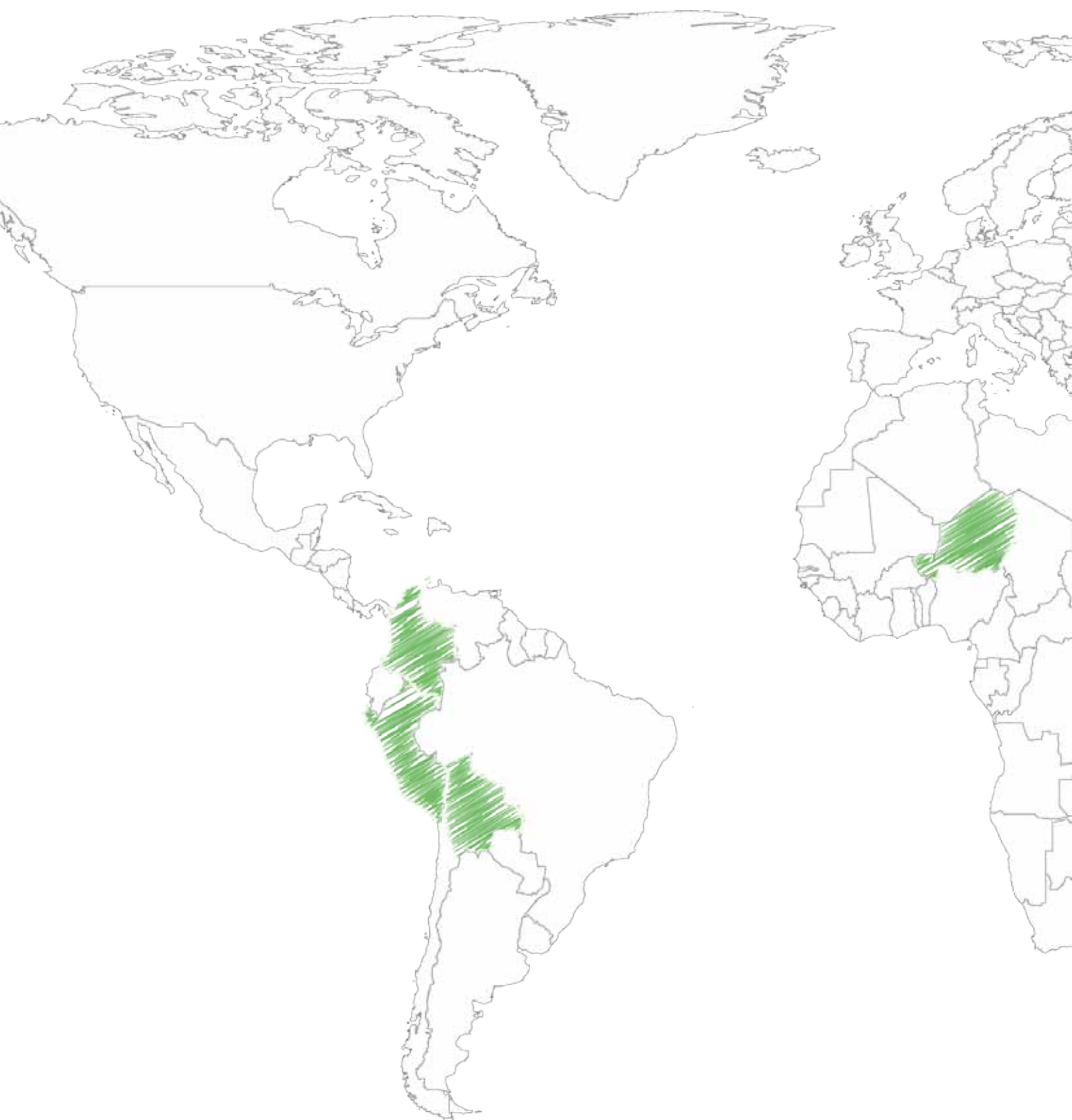
# The gateway to land information

Facilitated by the International Land Coalition (ILC)

Together with its partners AGTER, ActionAid, IFAD, IEH, and IALTA, ILC reached an important milestone with the launch of the online Land Portal, timed to coincide with the EU Rural Development Week in Palencia, Spain and the World Bank Land Conference. The Land Portal has embraced a growing community, with 50 organisations and 386 users from 103 countries signed up so far. It organises information into eight topic areas, with user groups for researchers and activists and 180 country profiles. Integrating information on land from multiple perspectives and providing a virtual space for discussion, the Land Portal is an online tool that is intended to become a global gateway for land debate.



To sign up to the Land Portal, please go to <http://landportal.info>





# National policy processes

In 2011, through its Land Partnership and national Land Monitoring initiatives (Land Watches, observatories) ILC supported national policy dialogues on targeted national processes in 14 countries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, and Tanzania. In most of these countries, ILC is supporting processes that involve both civil society and multilateral and/or governmental actors and are aimed at influencing the formulation or implementation of land policy to better meet the needs of poor land users.

Strategies and partnerships vary according to specific national contexts and members' advocacy agendas and long-term strategies. Some examples are outlined below.

## ILC TARGET COUNTRIES

**AFRICA** **Kenya:** A Land Watch pilot project led by the Land Sector Non-State Actors (LSNSA) consortium of organisations, to monitor the land inventory and management system and to pilot research on community land tenure **Madagascar:** A project to strengthen the CSO platform to better influence land policy reform **Niger:** Collaborative Action on Land Issues, a joint initiative with IFAD and BFFS to pilot full implementation of the Rural Code, to strengthen Rural Code institutions, and to foster collaboration among technical and financial partners working on land issues **Tanzania:** The Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP), which is piloting improved methods for securing rights in rangelands **ASIA** **Bangladesh:** A Land Watch campaign on land rights of forest dwellers and indigenous peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT); water rights of fisherfolk; countering discrimination against Hindus; and women's land rights **Cambodia:** A Land Watch campaign on land grabbing, social land concessions, and land conflicts **India:** A Land Watch campaign to enhance dialogue and raise awareness on land rights issues concerning marginalised groups, food security, and land grabbing **Indonesia:** A Land Watch campaign to develop common understanding of new agrarian phenomena related to agrarian conflict, land grabbing, and food security **Nepal:** A Land Watch campaign to formulate a more integrated position for implementing land reform and ensuring sustainable land use and resource management; A national land rights campaign on drafting the Constitution and pursuing land reform on behalf of land-deprived people **Pakistan:** A Land Watch campaign to increase understanding of current and anticipated impacts of commercial pressures on land, and to explore possible policy and operational solutions **Philippines:** A project to advocate for the institutionalisation of policies to ensure protection of small farmers' rights against global land grabbing; An information and education campaign for farmers on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, Extension with Reforms (CARPer), CLUP Now!, a national campaign advocating on land use policy **LATIN AMERICA** **Bolivia:** Bolivia Post Constituyente, a project to monitor agrarian reform processes and to encourage discussion on legislative changes **Colombia:** An observatory of the land restitution process and an emergency fund to protect defenders of land and territorial rights **Peru:** *Olmos, agua y tierra para todos*, a campaign by the Peru observatory to change the design of a project assigning land in the irrigated area of Los Olmos, Lambayeque region

### **Impact of national policy dialogue conducted by CSOs**

During 2011, ILC supported and contributed to the efforts of national CSO members to influence decision-makers and help secure land rights. In Nepal, CSRC succeeded in persuading the government to adopt a law, based on recommendations by CSOs, that switches land ownership from husbands to joint ownership by both husbands and wives. The government has addressed issues relating to bonded labour (haliya or haruwa/charuwa) and to landless and tenant farmers and has allocated funds under the 2068/69 budget. It has also said that in the coming year it will implement the recommendations of a report by the High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission to address problems faced by landless and tenant farmers. To date, 39,236 landless families from 25 districts have received land certificates from the Landless Problem Solving Committee, covering an area of 3,056 hectares.

ILC also continued to support the advocacy efforts and targeted campaigns of individual member organisations. In the Philippines, AR Now! built alliances, raised public awareness, and identified legislative *champions* in the government to oppose land grabbing globally and to support the passage of a bill regulating foreign investment in land suitable for agricultural production. A campaign in support of a comprehensive land use policy in the Philippines (CLUP Now!) was conducted by PhilDHRRA. This group was able to lobby for non-negotiable provisions that provided safeguards on the sustainable use and management of land. CLUP Now! also created a blog site (<http://www.clupnow.blogspot.com>) that attracted a wider audience for its campaign.

### **Impact of national Land Watch initiatives and observatories**

Many of ILC's national activities fall under the global Land Reporting Initiative. Observatories in Latin America and Land Watches in Asia and, more recently, in Africa promote campaigns and national debates based on the results of their monitoring activities. In Bolivia, Fundación TIERRA succeeded in encouraging debate on legislative changes in the development of new policies, thanks to impressive monitoring efforts, and in stimulating national debate around the country's new constitution. Data produced by the observatory were posted on a website that received 260,000 hits in 12 months. A report, Informe de investigación Territorios Indígena Originario Campesinos, was produced, which contained statistics, maps, and qualitative studies of 190 indigenous territories over more than 20 million hectares of land.

In the Philippines, the Land Watch campaign, involving 25 organisations, achieved significant results in protecting the rights of indigenous communities. Around 150 representatives of indigenous peoples from all over the country gathered in Manila for a groundbreaking three-day national summit that affirmed the National Indigenous Peoples' Policy Agenda and formulated a common IP Action Plan, crucial to the upholding of IP rights. AR Now! led a campaign for the approval of RA (Republic Act) 9700, which provides funding to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and makes essential changes to the existing Agrarian Reform Law. The new law has allowed the continued redistribution of some two million hectares of mostly private



agricultural lands to identified beneficiaries. A 400 km farmers' walk organised by Land Watch Asia succeeded in overturning an order of the Office of the President that invalidated the distribution of land awarded to farmers under the agrarian reform programme.

In Peru, a campaign conducted by CEPES under its observatorio led to the suspension of a process that would have allowed the allocation of thousands of hectares of land to a few large investors. The campaign also generated wider public awareness on the need to consider small farmers as potential beneficiaries in all initiatives relating to expansion of the agriculture frontier.

#### **ILC special multi-stakeholder projects to influence policy formulation and implementation**

In 2011 ILC initiated new national projects and fostered multi-stakeholder partnerships to pilot the implementation of land policies and to test alternative solutions for securing land rights. In Tanzania, the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) is a pilot scheme aimed at improving methods for securing rights in rangelands. A technical working group chaired by the Ministry of Livestock was set up in 2011, and training and capacity building were undertaken for CSOs and government partners in alternative approaches to Village Land Use Plans, along with the testing of new approaches such as participatory mapping.

To influence decision-makers, ILC members ANGOC, PAFID, and ALRD organised a study tour for Bangladeshi parliamentarians and CSOs to learn at first hand about policies and legislation protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in the Philippines. In particular, the tour focused on how the country's Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 had been crafted and legislated and how it is currently being implemented. The Government of Bangladesh intends to introduce a similar law.

ILC has done well in engaging at national level, but it has been recognised that it could do much better if country strategies were developed in more detail. This is a new strategic orientation for the Coalition for the future.



### ILC helps sustain members' campaigns

Excerpt from an interview with Jaime Escobedo, CEPES, Peru:

*Why and how has the campaign Olmos, agua y tierra para todos made a difference?*

The campaign aimed to raise the awareness of state representatives and CSOs about the negative impacts of expanding the agricultural frontier. This expansion is taking place largely in the coastal areas of the country, particularly in the *tierras fiscales* (public land), and is being financed by government funds. It benefits only large investors with holdings of 500–1,000 hectares, and reduces opportunities for peasants and small and medium-sized farmers, who do not derive any benefit from these projects. As a result of the media campaign and of protests led by farmers' organisations and professional associations, the issue of establishing a land ceiling, and particularly of reducing land concentration on public lands, is now on the public political agenda. Both Congress and the executive have made legislative proposals to address these issues.

*What have been the success stories this year?*

There was confirmation of the primary role played by cooperatives and smallholders' associations in the development of Peru's agrarian sector. Such organisations account for approximately 30% of all agricultural exports, and are particularly strong amongst coffee producers. In addition, 17 years after the last National Agricultural and Livestock Census (Cenagro), the government announced that a new census would be carried out in 2012.





The Jan Satyagraha 2012 Campaign by Ekta Parishad, India is a follow-up to a 2007 march organised by the same organisation, which involved more than 25,000 people. As a result of the previous mobilisation, the Government of India set up a council, headed by the Prime Minister and composed of ten Chief Ministers and ten CSO representatives, and an expert committee, which in October 2009 produced a 300-page report setting out recommendations for accelerating land distribution to the poor.

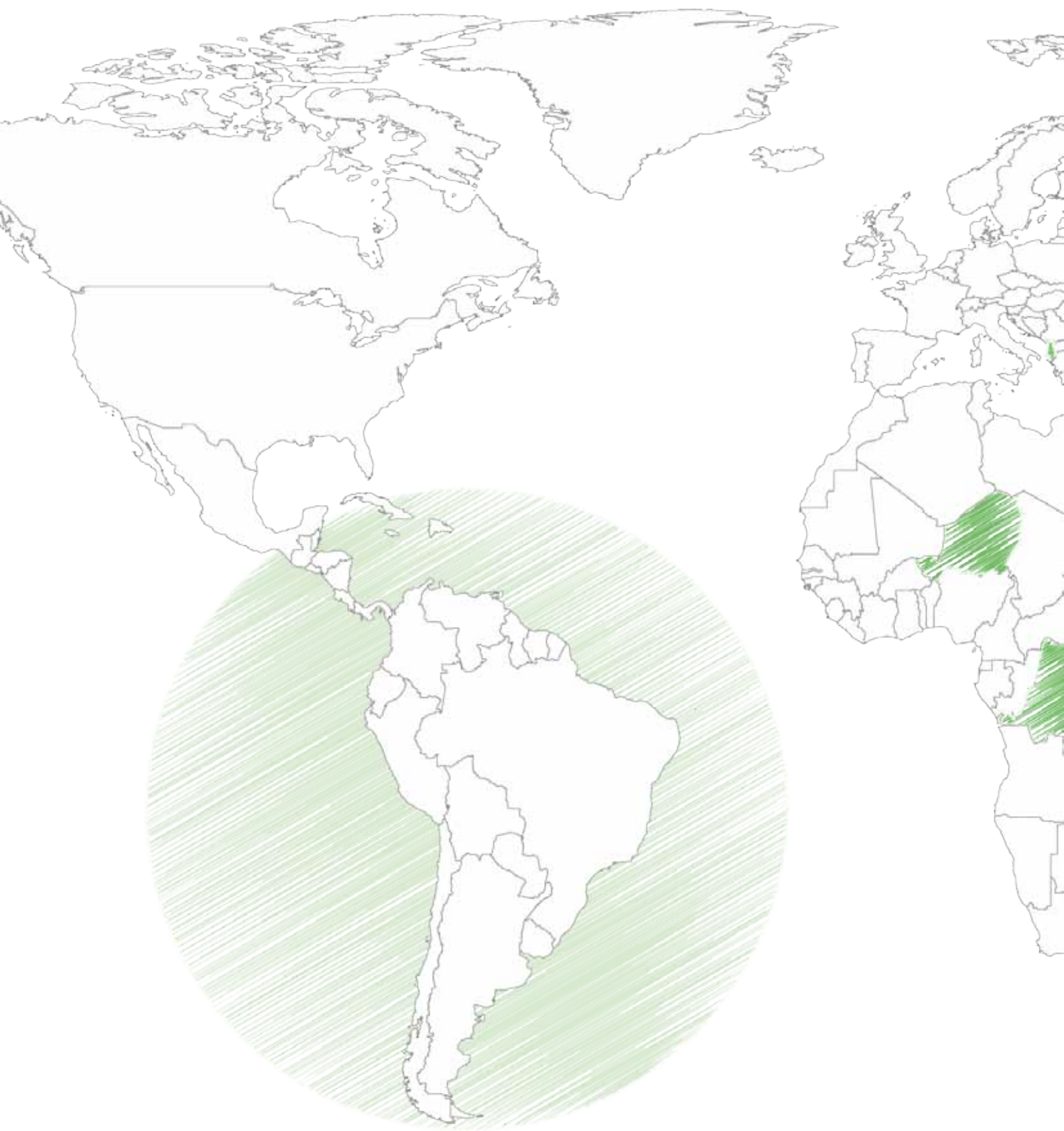
Picture by Ekta Parishad.

*Can you share some best practice examples?*

At the end of the government led by President Alan Garcia (2006–2011), a working group was established that includes government representatives and members of agricultural organisations. Its objective is to discuss and to reach consensus on the formulation and contents of rural policies. It is expected that the current government will reinforce the space for civil society participation.

Without any doubt, the undeniable success achieved by neo-latifundios (large individual land properties) in increasing agricultural exportation, combined with persistent propaganda giving inflated figures for such increases and the argument that only large-scale agriculture is efficient and competitive in a globalised world, have made a deep impression on public opinion and the political class. It is worth mentioning that this propaganda omits the facts that coffee is the principal export product in Peru and that it is produced almost exclusively by small farmers. Moreover, Peru is the largest exporter of organic bananas, which are produced entirely by small farmers.

Fernando Eguren, CEPES, Peru





# Testing solutions, learning, exchanging, and working on the ground

Alongside major initiatives to influence decision-makers at every level, ILC keeps in touch with realities on the ground. It supports small-scale initiatives and pilot projects to help communities gain and protect their land rights, and facilitates peer-to-peer learning experiences on good practice. In 2011 many successful projects were completed in different areas of intervention, delivering pro-poor solutions to securing land rights specific to the local context.

## ILC ACTIVITIES

**AFRICA** Congo: Support for land conflict management and transformation in Nord-Kivu (AAP) **Ethiopia**: Knowledge Share Fair in Addis Ababa (ILC, IFAD, RECONCILE, IUCN, PROCASUR) **Niger**: Making Rangelands Secure (ILC, IFAD, BFFS) **Tanzania**: Making Rangelands Secure (ILC, IFAD, BFFS) **Uganda**: Rural women and men advocating for access to and control of land; Training of Trainers: community-based land rights information volunteers (URDT) **ASIA** **Cambodia**: Field visit and workshop (STAR Kampuchea, and ASIA regional node) **India**: Learning exchange (SWADINHA, SARRA) **Philippines**: Strengthening IPs' capacities and partnerships with government agencies and stakeholders towards security of land tenure (TFM) **LATIN AMERICA** **Regional**: Learning platform on participatory mapping and legal empowerment; Learning Community on *Participatory Mapping and Legal Empowerment* (PROCASUR) **GLOBAL** **Albania**: Marketplace of Ideas at the AoM (PROCASUR)

### **Securing land rights on the ground**

In Indonesia, JKPP mapped and documented different types of land conflict relating to plantations, a forest company, and a national park, at seven sites involving a total area of 13,869,363 hectares. Villagers in Curah Nongko in East Java were able to negotiate with state-owned plantation companies to amicably resolve a land conflict thanks to training on participatory mapping. A book, *Land Grabbing and Women's Struggle From Oppression – Stories of Women's Struggle Facing the Impact of Land Grabbing in Lowland and Upland Villages of Java*, was the result of research conducted on the ground by RMI to document how women are affected by the development of protected areas and nature reserves, and by ecotourism. As well as documenting the situation in depth, the project provided an opportunity to raise women's awareness on policies and regulations that could help them claim their rights.

In India, surveys by SDF and BJSA in Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar and Jaunpur districts collected statistics on land ownership, water resources, housing, and sanitation in Dalit communities and enabled monitoring of how policies are implemented. Issues of concern to Dalits were brought to the attention of government officials through fact-finding reports, and paralegal activities helped Dalit communities to claim their rights.

In Argentina, FUNDAPAZ contributed through participatory mapping activities to processes of dialogue and agreement among indigenous communities and farmers claiming land rights over an area of 300,000 hectares. This area represents around 50% of the *fiscal* (public) lands 55 and 14 in the province of Salta, which are subject to a very complex process of regulation initiated by the government and affecting around 15,000 people.

In the Philippines, TFM tested an alternative solution to the complex and expensive procedures which IPs must follow to obtain Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs). TFM has been working with indigenous community-based organisations and government agencies to secure Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) agreements that provide security of tenure for up to 50 years by means of a lease, without prejudicing CADTs. The project has scaled up this alternative approach to ten communities. Shifting from confrontational campaigning tactics to an approach that fosters multi-stakeholder alliances, TFM has helped to advance the debate between different levels of government, community leaders, and other key actors to promote this alternative procedure for securing IPs' land rights.

### **Exchanges and peer-to-peer learning**

2011 testified to the support of members and partners for opportunities provided by ILC to exchange knowledge and create communities of interest around specific topics. For example, ILC members and partners from India and Pakistan who were engaged in a pilot project to promote women's legal empowerment, and other members from across Asia, were able to enhance their understanding of key issues in this area and to identify best practices during a workshop and a field visit in Cambodia organised by ILC and STAR Kampuchea.

In 2011, ILC and its partners IFAD, PROCASUR, IUCN-WISP, and RECONCILE launched a year-long learning initiative on *Making the Rangelands Secure*. The objectives of this initiative are to improve understanding of how rangelands can be better protected for their users and to influence positive change in the formulation and implementation of policy. The initiative is being developed as a set of activities, including a Learning Route across Kenya and northern Tanzania in February 2012, which involved 24 participants from nine countries, and a learning and exchange forum focusing on good practice, to be held in Ethiopia later this year. A scoping paper for the initiative is available on the Land Portal website.

ILC Latin America has created an online learning platform on participatory mapping and legal empowerment to exchange knowledge, information, and experiences that have emerged on these issues from Learning Routes held in the Andean region and in Central America. An interactive space for exchanging ideas and innovative practices was organised during the ILC Assembly of Members. The *Marketplace of Ideas* initiative featured knowledge champions and experiences from around the world, and was greatly appreciated by all participants at the AoM.

### **Emergency Solidarity Fund**

Among human rights defenders (HRDs), *the second most vulnerable group when it comes to danger of being killed because of their activities in the defence of human rights are defenders working on land rights and natural resources*, according to a report by the Special Rapporteur of the UN Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders.<sup>4</sup> This is confirmed by the numerous cases of land rights defenders suffering human rights violations that have been brought to ILC's attention over the years.

Responding to an urgent need expressed by ILC members to protect HRDs through decentralised solidarity funds, ILC has created the Emergency Solidarity Fund. Working through the Coalition's civil society members in countries with a high number of land-related conflicts, such funds can help to strengthen the capacity of HRDs to claim and defend land rights, access justice mechanisms, and contribute to building vibrant democracies.

In 2011, the first pilot scheme was introduced in Colombia, where CINEP established a Protection Fund for land defenders in the region of Los Montes de María, where a recently approved land restitution law was being implemented. The Fund builds on discussions with organisations implementing similar protection mechanisms in Colombia and on CINEP's own record in protecting human rights and documenting violations. The Fund aims to: 1) provide concrete support to land rights defenders and organisations at risk; 2) create mechanisms to follow up closely communities exposed to risk and provide legal support; 3) produce risk assessments on the situation of land rights defenders and organisations; 4) advocate on the situation of land rights defenders with public institutions, including through the inter-American and universal human rights systems.

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<sup>4</sup> Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (2007). Report submitted to the Human Rights Council, A/HRC/4/37.

States should give full recognition to the important work carried out by defenders working on land and environmental issues in trying to find a balance between economic development and respect of the environment, including the right to use land, natural wealth, and resources, and the rights of certain groups, including indigenous peoples and minorities.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Margaret Sekaggya, to the Human Rights Council, Nineteenth Session, A/HRC/19/55

Excerpt from an interview with Gabriel Seghezzo, FUNDAPAZ on the project *Mape participativo de recursos naturales que favorece los acuerdos de distribución especial de comunidades indígenas y campesinas en el noreste de Salta* (Participatory Mapping of Natural Resources Facilitating Agreements on Special Distribution among Indigenous and Peasants' Communities in the North East of Salta Province, Argentina):

*What impact would such dialogue processes have among indigenous groups and peasants?*

We believe that in the case of Argentina, as in the rest of Latin America, a strategy of dialogue and consensus between indigenous communities and peasants is a key factor in solving problems related to access to natural resources.

The two groups may have their own cultural and economic perspectives on territories, but they share the same territory and the same realities: poverty, marginalisation, and exclusion. For this reason, it is important that, by respecting each other and through common claiming strategies and joint efforts, they stand up to propose realistic solutions to government.

*What have been the success stories for this year?*

For FUNDAPAZ, our political lobbying work, conducted together with indigenous and peasants' organisations on the issue of land and natural resources, has been very positive. We have made progress on agreements on natural resource management and have implemented successful programmes with the peasants and with communities on the use of forests. Hosting the fourth regional meeting of ILC Latin America in Salta also had a large and positive impact.

Excerpt from an Interview with Armando Jarilla, National Coordinator, TFM Philippines on the project *Strengthening Indigenous Peoples' Capacities and Partnership of Government Agencies and Stakeholders towards Security of Land Tenure*:

*Why do you think this alternative method should be scaled up for other IP communities?*

The number of areas seeking assistance from TFM in processing their community-based forest management (CBFM) applications has continued to increase significantly since the project began. TFM was initially engaged on ten CBFM areas for the project, and another 19 have been added (6 in Agusan del Sur and 13 in Surigao del Sur), covering a total of 78,780 hectares and involving 12,595 beneficiaries. Administrative processing of CBFM applications, as TFM's experience shows, is faster and cheaper when all stakeholders (IPs, upland farmers, local government units, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)) are performing their roles and obligations.



The project should be further scaled up in other IP areas because it has likewise improved the human resource base of claimant organisations, with at least 20% of members having acquired new capacities in communications, community organising, paralegal knowledge and skills in CBFM processes, and advocacy. Equally important is that the project has helped to promote the land rights of Filipino IPs to broader audiences through partnerships with government and other stakeholders, building individual champions within government and civil society (especially the Catholic Church), encouraging international networking, harnessing support from the media, and conducting campaigns and social mobilisation.

*For your organisation, what have been the success stories this year?*

The project's overarching success has been its ability to legitimise indigenous peoples' long overdue claims over their ancestral lands through significant movement in the processing of their cases. Consistent engagement in policy advocacy at the top level with trickle-down effects at the ground level, effective organisation of media events, and mass movements of farmers have all been instrumental in attaining this success. TFM's engagement with the DENR on CBFM has created an environment characterised by healthy and principled cooperation with the Department's local units to fast-track the process of issuing CBFM agreements. Maintaining and further cultivating such relationships would help to reduce the obstacles that beneficiaries face in improving their access to land. It is worth noting that the project has been able to achieve this movement despite the exclusion of IP issues from the local executive agenda and the institutional weaknesses of the DENR and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Another area of success has been the expansion of the social capital of IPs and upland farmers through partnerships with local governments, national government agencies, the Church, and the media. The new database of allies and champions of IP land rights now includes 13 local executives, 14 environment department officials, 21 village officials, and other allies from the Church; partnerships with the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, as well as government agencies including the Philippine Commission Against Poverty and Commission on IPs; and international links with ILC and GLTN.

*What lessons have you learned? Can you share some best practice examples?*

The project has affirmed the critical need to directly engage IP communities and upland farmers as an effective way to increase their ownership rights to the processes involved in advancing their land rights. IPs and upland farmers have played pivotal roles not only in establishing the database on the current status of their land claims but also in helping shape conduct and key messages in pursuing partnerships with the national government, local executives, and other stakeholders. The project has similarly affirmed the importance of developing alliances with local and national government agencies to accelerate the processing of CBFM applications, where endorsement is the most crucial stage in the administrative process.



### **Communications: staying connected – media and social media resources**

ILC's global website, <http://www.landcoalition.org>, and regional websites <http://www.ilcasia.wordpress.com> and <http://www.americalatina.landcoalition.org> provide comprehensive information on every aspect of our activities. The global website includes contact information for the Secretariat and all members, news releases and feature stories, data on results measurement, disclosure documents for proposed programmes, and key policies and guidelines affecting ILC and its members.

The online version of the ILC Annual Report 2011 provides downloadable PDFs of all materials in this volume and translations as they become available. It is available at <http://www.landcoalition.org/AnnualReport>.

ILC also uses social media to communicate with a wide range of audiences. Through various social media channels, we discuss ILC's strategic direction, engage with stakeholders and the public, share knowledge and ideas, and help identify solutions to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men.

In 2011, ILC actively engaged with the media. As shown by the level of media coverage, the AoM fulfilled one of its key objectives, which was to raise the profile of land issues globally, regionally, and at the national level, particularly in the host country and for the host organisation (NFCFPA in this case). The three-day conference received wide media coverage in Albania, and was mentioned in almost 40 newspaper articles, TV broadcasts, and online sources.



As in 2010, ILC released numerous publications. At the Global Secretariat level, a series of policy briefs, major collaborative research reports, and other publications were released on commercial pressures on land and women's access to land. ILC and its members also produced a number of educational materials for communities, NGOs, practitioners, and people interested in key topics.

ILC also produces a wide range of public information and advocacy materials.

Websites:

- » [www.landcoalition.org](http://www.landcoalition.org)
- » [www.ilcasia.wordpress.com](http://www.ilcasia.wordpress.com)
- » [www.americalatina.landcoalition.org](http://www.americalatina.landcoalition.org)
- » [www.commercialpressuresonland.org](http://www.commercialpressuresonland.org)
- » [landportal.info](http://landportal.info)

Web services:

- » *Facebook*: landcoalition
- » *Twitter*: landcoalition
- » *Flickr*: landcoalition
- » *Picasa*: landcoalition
- » *YouTube*: sfaillc







## **In solidarity with land rights defenders who have lost their lives in their struggle**

This photo was taken during the International Human Rights Gathering in Bajo Aguan, Honduras. This place is emblematic of the land-related violation of human rights in the country and wants to represent the hundreds of similar individual and collective cases around the world. People, men and women, have disappeared, been harassed, or also killed when defending their land.

ILC expresses its solidarity in all those cases where people's life is offended by arrogance and violence, anywhere in the world, and calls for an effective system of justice against impunity and for the protection of the most disadvantaged people.

Picture by Annalisa Mauro.



# Our Coalition: the year of ILC's fifth International Conference and Assembly of Members

2011 was a dynamic year in the Coalition's institutional life. ILC's fifth biennial International Conference and Assembly of Members (AoM), on the theme *Securing Land Access for the Poor in Times of Intensified Natural Resources Competition*, took place in Tirana, Albania on 24–27 May 2011.

The International Conference was co-hosted by the National Federation of Communal Forests and Pastures of Albania (NFCFPA – formerly known as the National Association of Communal Forests and Pastures of Albania, or NACFPA), an ILC member since 2009. The event brought together over 150 participants from more than 45 countries – representing governments, IGOs, CSOs, farmers' organisations (FOs), social movements, research institutions, and development agencies.

The AoM approved 36 new ILC members and adopted the Tirana Declaration, which called for models of investment in agriculture that reduce poverty and hunger and develop the capacities of local people.

Members also approved the Strategic Framework for 2011–2015, which aims to catalyse partnerships to strengthen commitments to a people-centred land governance agenda. In an atmosphere of mutual exchange, participants explored current global challenges to securing land access for the poor in the face of increased competition, presented practical lessons from international land reform experiences, showcased their work in a *Marketplace of Ideas*, and learned first-hand from the achievements of community forestry groups in Albania.

The Declaration contains seven resolutions that strongly reiterate the need to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for the poor in order to reduce poverty, promote sustainable development, and contribute to identity, dignity, and inclusion. Furthermore, it marks a milestone for ILC in denouncing the growing practice of *land grabbing*, based on a commonly agreed definition.

Excerpt from an interview with Rexhep Ndreu, NFCFPA, Albania:

*Has the AoM enabled NFCFPA to build on new opportunities? If so, in what way?*

Based on the Tirana Declaration, we have focused on concrete actions. The NFCFPA board was convened and approved a concrete action plan for reforms to the decentralisation process and for the registration of forests and pastures at local offices, placing forests in the ownership of local communities, in order to ensure better management of natural resources and to increase incomes for communities.

*What do you consider to be the impacts of this event on land and forest tenure issues in Albania?*

During the AoM, a joint delegation composed of representatives of NFCFPA (myself and Professor Vezir Muharremaj) and the ILC Secretariat (Director Madiodio Niasse and Annalisa Mauro) met with the Prime Minister of Albania, Mr Sali Berisha. In the meeting we exchanged views on land governance in general and in Albania in particular. The Prime Minister asked NFCFPA to prepare and send him a memorandum explaining our perspectives and recommendations on the decentralised management of forests and pastures in Albania. The memo we sent him made concrete suggestions related to two major objectives of the Albanian government, the privatisation of forests and the *Green Albania* initiative. This memo received attention in many newspaper articles and triggered discussions with other institutions, which had a very positive effect, and the government reacted with new decisions on land and its management rights.

*What has happened since then? How do you see the future for the governance of forests and pastures in Albania?*

Prime Minister Berisha has consistently supported the decentralisation process, and is seeking the redress of historical injustices relating to these assets. On 17–18 January 2012, the Prime Minister announced the government's intention to decentralise 90% of forests to local government units (LGUs). He also ordered that legal mechanisms should be found for the privatisation of forests, something that has been requested for a long time. The experience so far has strengthened convictions that the transfer of responsibilities for forest and pasture management to the LGUs, and further to traditional users based on old traditions and customs, is a process that benefits rural families, which comprise half of the population, and society as a whole.

# A new Strategic and Operational Framework

The new Strategic Framework places stronger emphasis on ILC's catalysing role, mobilising and connecting members and partners in pursuit of an agreed set of global, regional, and national people-centred, land-related objectives. It stresses the role of ILC in putting in place and actively participating in multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue and seeking solutions, and reaching out to and engaging with all relevant parties, including state and private sector actors.

Influencing land policy formulation and implementation at the national level is stated more clearly as ILC's central objective (Strategic Objective 1, or SO1). Engagement at the national level will be more strategic, and therefore more focused, coordinated, and inclusive, with clearer short- and medium-term objectives. As a consequence of this new approach, ILC will select 15–20 countries of focus for the next four years. Clearer linkages will be established between ILC's engagement in focus countries and its interventions in non-focus countries. The Coalition will also engage in regional and global policy processes affecting the governance of land and related natural resources, with the objective of *influencing the global system* (SO2), so as to help create an enabling environment for the attainment of positive outcomes at the national level, especially in focus countries. The new Strategic Framework places greater emphasis on evidence gathering, knowledge sharing, and monitoring of trends (SO3) in support of national, regional, and global dialogue, and on advocacy efforts of members and partners. These objectives require that ILC be strengthened as a vibrant, attractive, credible, and globally influential network (SO4).



# Summary of ILC results 2011

Below is a summary of ILC's annual results for 2011, presented against the five major results areas identified at the end of the Strategic Framework period 2007–2011.

## objective 1

**ILC to advance and influence the debate on land issues and contribute to reversing the marginalisation of land issues in the context of wider development efforts**

- » In 2011 ILC positioned itself to influence global and regional debates
- » ILC inputs were taken into account in revisions of FAO's draft of the Voluntary Guidelines.
- » Lessons learned from ILC's three-year project on *Securing Women's Access to Land* in eastern and southern Africa and community-based activities to promote women's legal empowerment were used in FAO's drafting of the Gender Technical Guide for the VGs.
- » The facts and figures collated through the CPL studies influenced land debate on this issue.
- » ILC entered into partnerships with international farmers' federations to widen the debate on land grabbing.
- » ILC members, especially CSOs, were informed about CEDAW implementation.
- » FAO, the World Bank, UN Women, ICRAF, and IFAD country representatives were made aware of regional and national Land Watch campaigns.
- » A regional workshop in Asia enabled CSO members and partners to analyse current trends in agricultural investment.
- » An MoU established a framework agreement between ILC and UN Women's South Asia Regional Office.
- » A broad set of core indicators to analyse progress made in regard to land policy and land reform under the thematic areas identified in the ALPFG were developed and made available (the Scorecard Project).

## objective 2

**ILC to influence the formulation and implementation of national land policies in some of its target countries**

- » ILC influenced national policy processes in 14 countries during 2011
- » In Nepal, CSRC persuaded the government to adopt policy measures recommended by CSOs in favour of women, bonded labourers, and landless and tenant farmers. The government formed a seven-member task force, with equal participation from the National Land Rights Forum (NLRF) and the government itself.
- » In Peru, a campaign by CEPES led to the suspension of a process for allocating land parcels in Los Olmos and generated greater public awareness on the need to include small farmers as beneficiaries of all initiatives related to expansion of the agricultural frontier.

- » Through a Land Watch campaign in the Philippines, farmers eventually succeeded in overturning an order of the Office of the President that invalidated the distribution of land awarded to them under the country's agrarian reform programme.
- » Also in the Philippines, AR Now! established alliances, raised public awareness, and identified legislative *champions* in the government to oppose global land grabbing and to support the passage of a bill regulating foreign investment in land suitable for agricultural production.
- » Again in the Philippines, through the CLUP Now! campaign, PhilDHRRRA was able to lobby for the inclusion of non-negotiable provisions providing safeguards on the sustainable use and management of land. A technical working group held meetings both at the House of Representatives (HoR) and the Senate.
- » In Madagascar, the CSO Platform promoting land rights was strengthened and hosted a visit from the Special Rapporteur on the right to food.
- » In Bolivia, Fundación TIERRA helped to have IPs' land rights included in the design of a new law on indigenous territorial autonomies.
- » In Indonesia, the Karam Tanah coalition was formed by KPA in response to the drafting of a law on land acquisition.
- » In Tanzania, a multi-stakeholder technical working group chaired by the Ministry of Livestock was set up to guide the piloting of improved methods for securing rights in rangelands.
- » In the Philippines, a study tour organised by ILC members gave Bangladeshi parliamentarians and CSOs an opportunity to learn about policies protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

## Objective 3

**ILC to generate and disseminate knowledge through collective research, documenting lessons learned on policy dialogue, documenting cases on the ground, and producing didactic material**

- » In 2011, ILC acted as a network providing multi-perspective information on land
- » The CPL studies (29 reports, 11 policy briefs, and the global synthesis report) provided a credible and balanced set of empirically based arguments concerning the global land rush.
- » The Land Matrix is the largest database of reported and verified land-based investments that currently exists, with over 2,000 deals fitting the criteria recorded.
- » The Land Portal is online and is embracing a growing community of users. To date, 50 organisations and 386 users from 103 countries have signed up.
- » The Land Portal profiles 180 countries, following the integration of multiple sources of information (WB and FAO, UNDP, IFPRI) with disaggregated data on population, land, development, and hunger.
- » Key issues to be addressed in order to improve women's access to and control over land in specific contexts were summarised and disseminated in 15 research reports, three working papers, two sub-regional syntheses, and six policy briefs.

- » National advocacy strategies were based on issues highlighted by seven Land Watches in Asia, eight observatories in Latin America, and one new national and one new regional monitoring initiative in Africa.
- » In Asia, a Land Watch manual provided guidelines, tools, and templates for standard reporting.
- » Land Watch Asia country focal points, research/academic organisations, IGOs, and government representatives shared results and lessons from pilot testing of land monitoring indicators.
- » In Latin America, software for collecting land-related data and a tutoring system for organisations interested in setting up a Land Watch was promoted, and a manual for monitoring land rights was developed by the coordinator of the observatories.
- » National studies were produced on the legal frameworks of Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Guatemala, along with a regional overview.
- » ILC launched its *Land Governance in the 21st Century: Framing the Debate* series of publications on land governance.
- » Case studies were conducted on land conflicts in areas of India and Indonesia and on women's land rights in areas of Indonesia and Peru.

## Objective 4

### ILC to build the capacities of its network using the experience within the Coalition

- » In 2011, ILC built the capacities of its members through collective learning and secured land rights for communities in pilot intervention areas
- » As a result of a Learning Route, innovative projects were undertaken to advocate for women's land rights.
- » A regional learning initiative, *Securing Tenure in Rangelands*, was launched in Africa.
- » A workshop and field visit in Cambodia helped partners from India and Pakistan and ILC members to enhance their understanding of women's legal empowerment.
- » ILC Latin America created an online learning platform on participatory mapping and legal empowerment.
- » An alternative method for securing IPs' land rights was successfully tested with ten IP communities in the Philippines.
- » In Argentina, negotiation and agreement processes were established between IPs and farmers after participatory mapping of an area of 300,000 hectares.
- » An educational campaign and paralegal training were conducted on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, Extension with Reforms in the Philippines.
- » Participants at the AoM in Tirana, Albania exchanged ideas and innovative practices during the *Marketplace of Ideas* session

ILC to expand into a decentralised, globally representative, member-led and financially sustainable Coalition

- » ILC enlarged its membership base and formulated its new Strategic Framework
- » 36 new members were admitted into the Coalition, including large farmers' federations and international NGOs.
- » A new Strategic Framework for 2011–2015 and an operational document were formulated and approved.
- » A membership contribution policy was implemented.
- » The Coalition's regional governance structure was strengthened.



# Financial summary

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
as Administrators for the International Land Coalition

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Land Coalition, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2011, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in retained earnings and cash flow for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Management's responsibility for the financial statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditor's responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the International Land Coalition as at 31 December 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Rome, 20 April 2012  
PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2011 and 2010 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2011	2010
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash	4 657 320	5 437 877
Contributions receivable	2 649 410	3 029 639
Other receivables	-	59 056
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>7 306 730</b>	<b>8 526 572</b>
 <i>Liabilities and Equity</i>		
Payables and liabilities	1 082 361	1 205 027
Undisbursed grants	772 378	449 303
Interfund payables	384 901	524 866
Deferred contribution revenues	4 588 696	6 089 236
Retained earnings	478 394	258 140
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>7 306 730</b>	<b>8 526 572</b>


## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December 2011 and 2010 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2011	2010
<i>Revenues</i>		
Contributions revenues	3 944 741	4 379 002
Interest income	3 217	3 793
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>3 947 958</b>	<b>4 382 795</b>
<i>Expenses</i>		
Staff salaries and benefits	(1 278 906)	(1 109 727)
Consultants and other non-staff costs	(395 904)	(614 572)
Office and general expenses	(953 085)	(733 428)
Bank Charges	(3 217)	(4 503)
Grant expenses	(1 316 846)	(1 920 565)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>(3 947 958)</b>	<b>(4 382 795)</b>
Adjustment for changes in fair value	5 475	(1 669)
Impact of foreign exchange rate movements	127 973	106 225
<b>Excess/(deficit) revenue over expenses</b>	<b>133 412</b>	<b>104 556</b>
<i>Other Comprehensive Income</i>		
Provision for after-service medical scheme benefits	86 843	11 144
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>86 843</b>	<b>11 144</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(loss)</b>	<b>220 255</b>	<b>115 700</b>





A photograph of a person, likely a woman, sitting outdoors. She is wearing a vibrant blue sari with pink and green floral patterns. Her hands are resting on her lap. The background shows a rustic setting with a mud-brick wall and some greenery. The overall scene suggests a rural, indigenous community environment.

This picture shows members of an indigenous community in Melghat, Maharashtra, India, whose ancestral land has been sold off for an infrastructure project. As most of the community people are illiterate, the forced sale has been conducted on their ignorance of the terms, which left them in the conditions of not being able to counteract nor to benefit from the infrastructure built on their former land. Self-subsistence agriculture was their only source of income.

The case highlights the importance to secure land rights of agriculture-based livelihoods, and in particular to protect the tenure rights held by indigenous communities, already discriminated because of their traditional life styles and low social status as ethnic minorities. Younger generations are forced to abandon their land in search of employment, thus contributing to the gradual loss of precious traditional knowledge systems on sustainable land use practice, and to the destruction of communal caring systems and diverse natural environments.

*Securing the land rights of indigenous communities - now and for future generations* Picture by Laura Berner, winner of the ILC photo contest 2012.

# Members, Coalition Council, and Secretariat staff

## Africa CSOs

- » Aide et Action pour la Paix (AAP)
- » Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)
- » Association Nationale des Organisations Professionnelles des Eleveurs de Ruminants du Bénin (ANOPER)
- » Association pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme (APDH)
- » Auto promotion rurale pour un Développement Humain Durable (ADHD)
- » Centre Béninois pour l'Environnement et le Développement Economique et Social (CEBEDES)
- » Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)
- » Conseil pour la Défense Environnementale par la Légalité et la Traçabilité (CODELT)
- » Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)
- » Fiantso Madagascar
- » Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)
- » Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)
- » Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)
- » LandNet Malawi (LN Malawi)
- » Landnet West Africa (LNWA)
- » Mau Community Forestry Association (MACOFA)
- » Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)
- » Nkuzi Development Association
- » Plateforme Nationale des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles du Bénin (PNOPPA-BENIN)<sup>5</sup>
- » Réseau Béninois pour la Sécurité Foncière et la Gestion Durable des Terres (ReBeSeF/CGT)
- » Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA)<sup>5</sup>
- » Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE)
- » Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD)
- » Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)
- » Solidarité des Intervenants sur le Foncier (SIF)

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<sup>5</sup> Acknowledgement of member admission pending

- » Transkei Land Service Organization (TRALSO)
- » Uganda Land Alliance (ULA)
- » Union pour l'Emancipation de la Femme Autochtone (UEFA)
- » Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA)
- » Zimbabwe Regional Environment Organisation (ZERO)

#### Asia CSOs

- » Abhiyan Nepal
- » Association for Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBAN)
- » Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)
- » Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)
- » Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram (BJSA)
- » Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD)
- » College of Development Studies (CDS)
- » Community Development Association (CDA)
- » Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)
- » Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)
- » Consortium for Land Research and Policy Dialogue (COLARP)
- » Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
- » Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP)
- » Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI)
- » Jan Kalyan Sansthan (JKS)
- » Environment and Development Association, Mongolia (JASIL)
- » Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA)
- » Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG)
- » Mobilization and Development Nepal (MODE)
- » Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
- » Philippine Association For Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID)
- » Sajogyo Institute (SAINS)
- » Social Development Foundation (SDF)
- » Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)
- » Society for Development of Drought Prone Area (SDPPA)
- » South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (SARRA)
- » STAR Kampuchea

- » Task Force Mapalad (TFM)
- » The People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (AR Now!)
- » Vanvasi Seva Kendra (VSK)
- » Xavier Science Foundation, Inc

#### Latin America CSOs

- » Acción Campesina (AC)
- » Asociación Latino-Americana de Organizaciones de Promoción (ALOP)
- » Asociación para el Desarrollo de las Mujeres Negras Costarricenses (Centro Mujeres Afro)
- » Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER)
- » Caribbean Network for Urban and Land Management (CNULM)
- » Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP)
- » Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas (CISEPA-PUCP)
- » Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES)
- » Comité Campesino del Altiplano (CCDA)
- » Comité de Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA)
- » Consejo Coordinador de Organizaciones Campesinas de Honduras (COCOCH)
- » Convención Nacional del Agro Peruano (CONVEAGRO)
- » Coordinación de ONG y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP)
- » Corporación PROCASUR
- » Corporación Sistema de Investigación sobre la Problemática Agraria en el Ecuador (SIPAE)
- » Federación Agraria Argentina (FAA)
- » Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias y Agroindustriales R. L. (FENACOO)
- » Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP)
- » Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE)
- » Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz (FUNDAPAZ)
- » Fundación TIERRA (fTIERRA)
- » Grupo ALLPA – Comunidades y Desarrollo (ALLPA)
- » Instituto de Investigación Aplicada y Promoción del Desarrollo Local (NITLAPAN)
- » Instituto Del Bien Común (IBC)
- » Unión de Mujeres Campesinas Hondureñas (UMCAH)
- » Union Verapacense de Organizaciones Campesinas (UVOC)



#### International/Europe/North America CSOs

- » Association pour l'Amélioration de la Gouvernance de la Terre, de l'Eau et des Ressources Naturelles (AGTER)
- » Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche pour le Développement (CIRAD)
- » Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)
- » Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI)
- » Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
- » Géomètres Sans Frontières (GSF)
- » Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
- » Huairou Commission (HC)
- » International Alliance on Land Tenure and Administration (IALTA)
- » International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- » International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations (IUF)
- » National Federation of Communal Forest and Pastures (NFCFPA)
- » Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)
- » Oxfam International
- » Landesa (formerly RDI)
- » Secours Populaire Français (SPF)
- » Terra Institute, Ltd.
- » Transborder Wildlife Association (TWA)
- » World Resources Institute (WRI)

#### IGOs

- » Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- » International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- » International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- » International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- » International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
- » Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- » United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- » World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- » World Bank (WB)
- » World Food Programme (WFP)

#### Global Secretariat

- » Madiodio Niasse, Director
- » Annalisa Mauro, Land Monitoring and Latin America
- » Michael John Taylor, Global Policy and Africa
- » Sabine Pallas, Women's Land Rights and Resource Mobilisation
- » Lucia Angelucci, Programme Assistant and Administration
- » Federico Pinci, Grant Management and Design
- » Erika Carrano, Travel and Administration

#### Consultants

- » Andrea Fiorenza, Commercial Pressures on Land and Membership
- » Silvia Forno, Commercial Pressures on Land and Land Monitoring
- » Tin Geber, Web Operations
- » Laura Meggiolaro, Land Portal Coordinator
- » Dunia Mennella, Budget, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation
- » Luca Miggiano, Women's Land Rights and Global Policy
- » Nebat Sukker, Media and Communications

#### Regional Nodes

ILC Africa: hosted by RISD ad interim

- » Annie Kairaba, Interim Regional Node Coordinator
- » Deicole Gatanguliya, Regional Communications Coordinator
- » Yussuf Nsengiyumva, Regional Node Coordinator (newly appointed)

ILC Asia: hosted by ANGOC

- » Seema Gaikwad, Regional Node Coordinator
- » Erin Sinogba, Projects and Information Officer

ILC Latin America: hosted by CEPES

- » Sandra Apaza, Regional Communications Coordinator

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# List of abbreviations

AFA	Asian Farmers Association
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGTER	Association pour l'Amélioration de la Gouvernance de la Terre, de l'Eau et des Ressources Naturelles
ALPFG	Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines
ALRD	Association for Land Reform and Development
ANGOC	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
AoM	Assembly of Members
AR Now!	The People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Ltd.
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BFFS	Belgian Fund for Food Security
BJSA	Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CARPer	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, Extension with Reforms
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEPES	Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CFS	Commission on Food Security
CINEP – PPP	Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular – Programa Por la Paz
CIRAD	Centre de coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CLUP Now!	Campaign on Land Use Policy in the Philippines
CoDA	Coalition for Dialogue on Africa
CONADES	Conferencia Nacional de Desarrollo Social
COPROFAM	Cooperación de Organizaciones de Productores Familiares del MERCOSUR Ampliado
CPL	Commercial Pressures on Land
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSRC	Community Self Reliance Centre
DENR	Department of Natural Resources and Environment

EAFF	Eastern African Farmers Federation
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FO	Farmers' organisation
FUNDAPAZ	Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz
GGWP	Global Gathering of Women Pastoralists
GIGA	German Institute for Global and Area studies
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HRD	Human rights defender
IALTA	International Alliance on Land Tenure and Administration
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IEH	Instituto Estudios del Hambre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHEID	Institut des Hautes Études Internationales et de Développement
ILC	International Land Coalition
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IPs	Indigenous People
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IUCN-WISP	International Union for Conservation of Nature – World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism
JKPP	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif
KLA	Kenya Land Alliance
KPA	Consortium for Agrarian Reform
LNWA	LandNet West Africa
LRI	Land Reporting Initiative
LSNSA	Land Sector Non-State Actors
LWA	Land Watch Asia
MARAG	Maldhari Rural Action Group
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples



NFCFPA	National Federation of Communal Forests and Pastures of Albania
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLRF	National Land Rights Forum
PhilDHRRA	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas
PROPAC	Plateforme sous-régionale des organisations paysannes d'Afrique Centrale
RECONCILE	Resource Conflict Institute
RISD	Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development
RMI	Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment
ROPRA	Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SAWTEE	South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	Social Development Foundation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRMP	Sustainable Rangeland Management Project
TFM	Task Force Mapalad Inc.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
URDT	Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
WB	World Bank
WLR	Women's Land Rights Initiative




Burkina Faso. Picture by Barbara Codispoti.









*I wish things could change, that farmers could work their own land instead of increasing the belt of poverty in the cities. It would be good for them and for everybody. We would all live a better life. It is a shame to know that there is so much land in few hands, and so many hands without any land.*

Lucia Camargo Rojas, Colombia. *Mujer Rural: derechos, desafíos y perspectivas*. ILC-CINEP