

Annual Report  
2010



INTERNATIONAL  
LAND  
COALITION





## 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.





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# Welcome from the Director

Madiodio Niasse, Director, ILC Secretariat

I have the pleasure of introducing ILC's Annual Report for 2010. In the past 12 months we have shifted the emphasis of the Coalition away from internal governance matters to focus on the delivery of our mandate of promoting secure access to land. We have mobilised and supported members and partners in *three key pillars of our strategy: generating and sharing knowledge, influencing land-related policy processes at international and national levels, and strengthening the Coalition as a learning network*. In this introductory note I will focus only on the first pillar, that of knowledge, as this is where I see the greatest potential for substantive transformation of the Coalition.

2010 was without a doubt ILC's most prolific year ever. Under our Commercial Pressures on Land (CPL) initiative, more than 30 thematic and case studies were completed, involving over 50 member and partner organisations comprising academic institutions, non-governmental and community-based organisations, and international research institutes. These reports are helping to diversify perspectives and deepen our understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with the current demand for and pressures on land around the world.

Similarly, we are sharing the results of ten action-research initiatives supported as part of the ILC-IDRC project on "Securing Women's Access to Land: Linking Research and Action in Eastern and Southern Africa." The knowledge gathered is providing critical inputs to land policy processes in the countries concerned and is also informing the Coalition's current efforts to enhance its approach to gender issues and women's land rights.

The facts that ILC is generating these and various other knowledge products, and that very positive feedback is being received, show that ILC can and should play a key role in contributing to advancing the understanding of changes affecting land governance issues and the implications for protecting and promoting poor people's access to secure land rights. ILC's engagement in knowledge generation will also continue to mobilise the enormous expertise within its network of members and partners.

In complement to knowledge generation, the Coalition is building a *world-leading infrastructure for knowledge exchange: the Land Portal*, another ambitious initiative that is being carried out in partnership with about 40 member and partner organisations. This initiative builds on and expands what we have been doing as part of our land monitoring activities (including Land Watch processes in Asia, Latin America, and Africa), as well as the Commercial Pressures on Land Portal.

The substantive progress being made in knowledge generation and sharing will help to create a more informed network, with greater capacity to mobilise members and partners to credibly influence global and national land-related policy processes. For these reasons, and the many other major achievements illustrated in this report, 2010 will be remembered as an important year in the process towards building this new ILC.

The coming year, *2011*, will be an equally important year, a *year of transition from the current Strategic Framework to a new one for 2011–2015*. It is a year that will see the Assembly of Members (in Tirana, Albania, in May) and one during which the admission to membership of numerous and highly influential organisations will radically change the institutional weight and international presence of the Coalition. It too promises to be a key milestone in the evolution of ILC.

## Foreword

When introducing ILC's 2009 Annual Report, we expressed our pride in the achievements made, while anticipating a good performance for 2010. As can be seen in this report, the progress made in the past 12 months has confirmed our predictions, as illustrated by the results attained on many fronts. Let us mention here just some of the areas that are of particular relevance to the work of the Coalition Council.

*In 2010 ILC implemented its most ambitious programme of work to date*, which was enabled by the excellent fundraising achievements that led to its highest ever annual budget. The delivery of this programme of work required a substantially higher level of mobilisation of members and partners. It is encouraging that the various components of the Coalition (Council, Secretariat, regional platforms, and members) lived up to this challenge.

If the programme of work is to continue to expand – which is our ambition – we will need to strengthen the Coalition. This will, among other issues, involve the consolidation of the regional platforms, which is essential given the need to increasingly focus at the national and regional levels. The findings and recommendations from internal evaluations of the regional processes in Africa, Latin America, and Africa carried out in 2010 provide key elements to build upon.

In 2010, the first year of *implementation of the membership contribution policy* approved at the Assembly of Members in Nepal, we noted with great pleasure the *overwhelmingly positive response from members*: more than 70% paid their membership dues, a sign of renewed commitment to the goal, mission, and spirit of the Coalition.

The positive results achieved in the past few years and in the current year, and ILC's engagement in recent land-related debates and policy processes, have contributed to improving the attractiveness of the Coalition. This positive image is reflected in the outstanding response to the call for new members, which we started in mid-2010. More than 150 organisations expressed interest in becoming ILC members, and by the end of the year close to 60 organisations had submitted completed applications. New applicants include some well-established and reputable farmers' organisations, international CSOs, and research institutions, in addition to national NGOs. The new ILC that is emerging from the current expansion process will undoubtedly be an important voice in international global processes affecting land governance.

The formulation of the 2011–2015 Strategic Framework has been used as an opportunity to engage members in a collective reflection on the changing global context and how it affects land, on the lessons to be learned from ILC's trajectory since it was established more than a decade ago, and on how the Coalition can respond to emerging challenges. This consultation process, launched in 2010, has contributed toward a greater common understanding of what the Coalition is and of the values and principles that bring us together. This process is therefore at least as important as the end product, the Strategic Framework document. The new Strategic Framework is laying the foundations for a more relevant, stronger, and more vibrant Coalition.



Looking ahead, we see 2011 as a year of transition from the current Strategic Framework to the new one. It is a year during which members and partners will gather in Tirana, Albania, for our 5th Assembly of Members (AoM). The AoM will once again be an opportunity for members to share their experiences, discuss some of the key topics in land debates, and decide on future directions for a stronger and more influential Coalition.

Laureano del Castillo, Co-Chair (CSOs)  
Jean-Philippe Audinet, Co-Chair (IGOs)

## Who we are

Established in 1996, the International Land Coalition (ILC) is 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.

ILC's diverse membership is composed of 81 members in over 40 countries, including civil society and farmers' organisations, United Nations agencies, NGOs, and research institutes. The ILC Secretariat is hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, Italy, and is supported by regional platforms in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

### *ILC Africa:*

hosted by the Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) in Kigali, Rwanda: 22 members based in 12 countries; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

### *ILC Asia:*

hosted by Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) in Manila, the Philippines; 22 members based in seven countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines

### *ILC Latin America:*

hosted by Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES) in Lima, Peru; 19 members in nine countries: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Argentina





Batangas Province, the Philippines: CARRD, an ILC member, has been working for pro-poor land governance and land tenure security for many years. In this ILC-supported project, they helped organise farmers into a cooperative to start and run a successful organic farming business that produces Muscovado sugar

# Pro-poor land reform debates: rays of light from the field?

*Madiodio Niasse, Director, ILC Secretariat*

As shown in this report, an important part of ILC’s work is carried out through *small grants to members and partners*, essentially non-governmental and civil society organisations (CSOs) from the South, for joint actions in areas such as advocacy, dialogue, capacity building, and action-research. The broad objective of these actions is to promote secure access to land for the poor. In 2010 alone, more than 80 such small grants – on average USD 15,000–20,000 covering a 3–12 month period – were issued, against a total of about 300 since 2003. This begs the question as to what impacts we are making through these interventions, and to what extent they contribute to advancing ILC’s goal of eradicating hunger and poverty through pro-poor land reform and governance. In this note, I would like to use the example of one of these ILC-supported experiences to share some reflections on how local actions can contribute to the emerging global debates on land governance, and their relevance to possible future directions of the Coalition’s work.

A few months ago I travelled to the Philippines to visit one of the intervention areas of the Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD, an NGO member of ILC). Since its creation in 1988, CARRD has been active in advocating for agrarian reform, for land distribution to the landless and the land-poor. In the late 1990s, CARRD observed that secure access to land, while critically important, is not sufficient in itself to change people’s lives in a substantial and sustainable way. The organisation decided therefore to assist agrarian reform beneficiaries to improve the productivity and profitability of their land. This is being put into practice in the area I visited, Batangas Province, where CARRD is supporting a number of former sharecroppers and farm labourers to gain improved tenure security through land titles and leasehold rights, as part of the implementation of the Philippines’ Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme (CARP). CARRD has helped organise and strengthen the farmers’ cooperative (the Nagkasama Multipurpose Cooperative), and has promoted the use of organic fertilisers to improve sugarcane productivity while keeping production costs at reasonable levels. In order to reduce the dependency of sugarcane farmers on the big sugar mill companies, CARRD has built and is operating a medium-size mill, using bagasse fibre as its main source of energy. The sugar mill – in which farmers are shareholders through the Nagkasama Cooperative – specialises in producing muscovado sugar and other sugarcane-based products such as vinegar. The initiative takes advantage of the expanding domestic and export market for muscovado sugar and for organic food. Today, substantial income is generated for the cooperative as a whole and for individual farmers. This experience lends itself to a number of observations and lessons.

Secure access to land is undoubtedly critical, and is an indispensable incentive for farmers to invest in their land to expand agricultural production in a sustainable way. Where land-



lessness and tenure insecurity are prevalent, the incidence of rural poverty tends to be high, while the options for addressing it are limited. ILC's long-term engagement for access to secure land rights for the landless and the land-poor therefore remains valid.

Land redistribution limited to the act of transferring plots of land is often a short-lived benefit for the poorest. Prior to CARRD's support, a trend noted among agrarian reform beneficiaries was to lease back their land to former landlords and to sugarcane companies, with the risk of losing their lands altogether. In other regions of the world, access to private ownership has resulted in farmers selling off their land, before falling back into poverty in the slums of big cities. This risk is one of the reasons that motivated CARRD's decision to provide longer-term support to agrarian reform beneficiaries in Batangas and Capiz provinces in the Philippines.

The first stage of the support after delivery of the certificates of land ownership awards (CLOA) was to help organise beneficiaries into cooperatives, and to provide them with paralegal assistance and small loans during the agricultural season. This support aimed at strengthening the capacity of farmers to secure their newly acquired land rights, which involves protecting farmers from selling or leasing back their lands to former landlords or to sugarcane corporations. ILC's first grant to CARRD was in support of these emergency interventions, without which land distribution benefits to the poor can easily be undone. If land reform is to benefit the poor, it should be conceived as a two-part process: a transfer process (from State to beneficiaries) and an acquisition process (for beneficiaries to receive and keep control of their land). If CSOs' advocacy role is important for the former, it is even more critical for the latter, which requires an effective presence on the ground.

Land tenure security, while important, is seldom a sufficient condition for uplifting the rural poor from poverty. New land reform beneficiaries often face a series of constraints that prevent them from taking full advantage of their newly acquired land. First is the difficulty of shifting their status from that of a farm labourer and tenant receiving orders from the landlord to that of a farm manager. The second constraint relates to the lack of access to capital. To address these challenges, CARRD has provided support to agrarian reform beneficiaries in the areas of cooperative and financial management and has carried out demonstration activities (e.g. preparation and use of organic fertilisers, varietal selection and propagation of planting material) for improving the long-term productivity of the land. CARRD has also assisted the cooperative in providing agricultural production loans to farmers.

Access to markets has always been one of the major obstacles to expanding the small farming business beyond subsistence level. One of the breakthroughs in the support provided by CARRD is to help farmers engage in the production of high-value organic crops (sugarcane, but also the cultivation of rice on part of the land), and to undertake themselves the processing of their own products. CARRD mobilised its networks at the national and international levels to help establish the sugarcane processing, and to identify markets for the products. This is a niche that NGOs have probably not yet optimally used in their support to farmers.



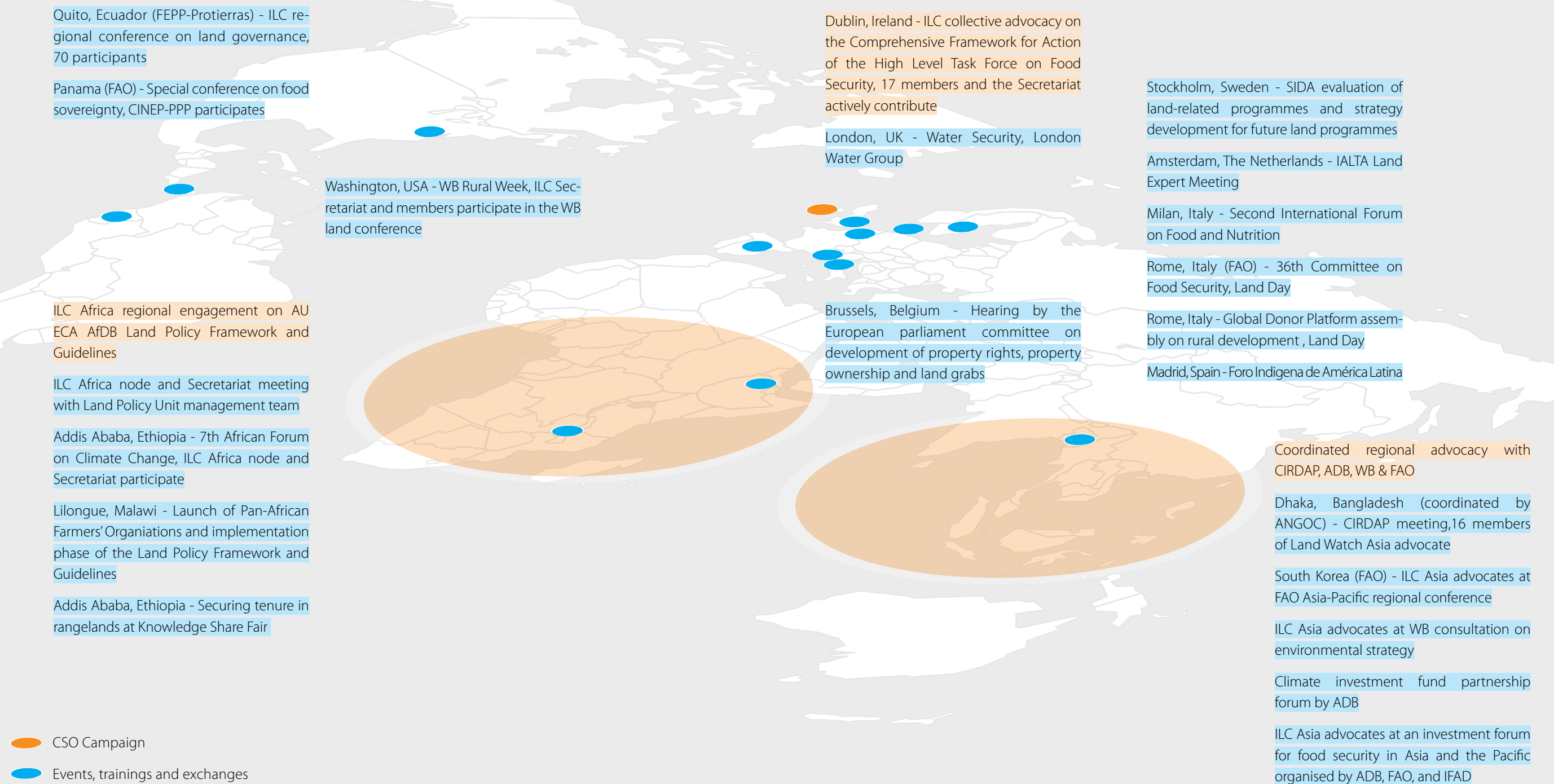
The CARRD experience is also highly relevant to the current debate on large-scale foreign investment in agricultural land. The Batangas experience shows the often neglected potential for mobilising domestic investments for the agricultural sector, starting with investments by small farmers themselves. As mentioned earlier, this requires that farmers have access to secure land rights but also to agricultural support services in order to unleash their productive potential. Perceived yield gaps are the main reasons why some poor countries are the primary targets of foreign investors in land. One of the most effective responses to "land grabbing" is therefore to mobilise domestic investment in order to improve the productivity of the land. Moreover, the CARRD experience shows that, among the business models to be considered as alternatives to investments involving transfers of land to investors (out-grower schemes, contract farming), there are options that are endogenous (from the farmer to the cooperative). NGOs have a role to play in designing and implementing the latter models.

In summary, the experience of CARRD in the rural Philippines today illustrates the magnitude and diversity of actions needed to combat poverty through and starting with secure access to land for the poor. It shows that the scope for NGO support to the rural poor goes beyond advocating for land reform at national level. It involves engagement with farmers to consolidate their rights, strengthen their organisational capacity and bargaining power, improve the productivity of their land, and be linked to markets. As I could see during other field visits in India, many of ILC's civil society members are already doing this, including in their support to forest resource users. ILC will continue to encourage and support members and partners working with the landless, the land-poor, and small farmers so that an optimum number of rural people can be in a position to optimally produce to feed themselves, their countries, and the rest of the world.

ILC needs also to strengthen its role in identifying, documenting, and sharing examples such as CARRD's experience in the Philippines. A critical area of work will be to encourage pilot interventions showcasing these experiences and to support scaling up of the most promising ones, while recognising the socio-economic and cultural specificities of regions and countries. These innovative, practical, and tested examples can help infuse new ideas into land governance debates and give a more tangible substance to the pro-poor land agenda.



# Global and regional advocacy on land rights





One-third of rural households in the South are land-insecure tenants and/or agricultural labourers. Worldwide, 1.5–2 billion people depend on common property resources, and are legally “tenants of the state”. Poor and marginalised land users have to cope with the degradation and rapid shrinking of their agricultural land resource. Global trends have resulted in a situation in which land is now increasingly under competing demands related to food, energy, and climate security.

ILC is concerned that the situation of fragile tenure faced by poor and marginalised groups and their limited access to primary resources to support their livelihoods will be worsened by increasingly unequal competition for land, water, and other natural resources.

In response, ILC members have continued to engage in various global and regional forums (as shown on the previous map) to influence the development agenda in favour of secure and equitable access to land for poor and marginalised groups, and to create mechanisms to support their implementation.

One remarkable result of ILC’s global advocacy work has been its influence in the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action of the United Nations High Level Task Force on Food Security. The final version recognised and included secure and equitable access to land (see box on page 32). Other noteworthy results have been achieved at the regional level.

In Asia, the 16 civil society organisations (CSOs) of the ILC Land Watch Asia campaign, coordinated by the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), issued a statement to the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), urging CIRDAP to pursue land and agrarian reforms and a pro-poor, sustainable growth model founded on the principles of equity, productivity, and participation. Remarkably, this collective advocacy work has led to the selection of Bangladesh as a pilot country for collaboration between CIRDAP and CSOs, starting in 2011, to be followed by concrete action.

In Africa, as part of the ILC Africa Roadmap for civil society engagement with the Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines (ALPFG), LandNet West Africa is leading the development of popular versions of ALPFG materials and translations into local languages. The Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) is leading an initiative to develop a scorecard system that will allow CSOs to monitor key aspects of the formulation and implementation of land policy at national level, using the ALPFG as a benchmark. The outcomes of the scorecard monitoring are intended to provide a basis for engagement with governments for improving land policy processes.



Picture by Sabine Pallas

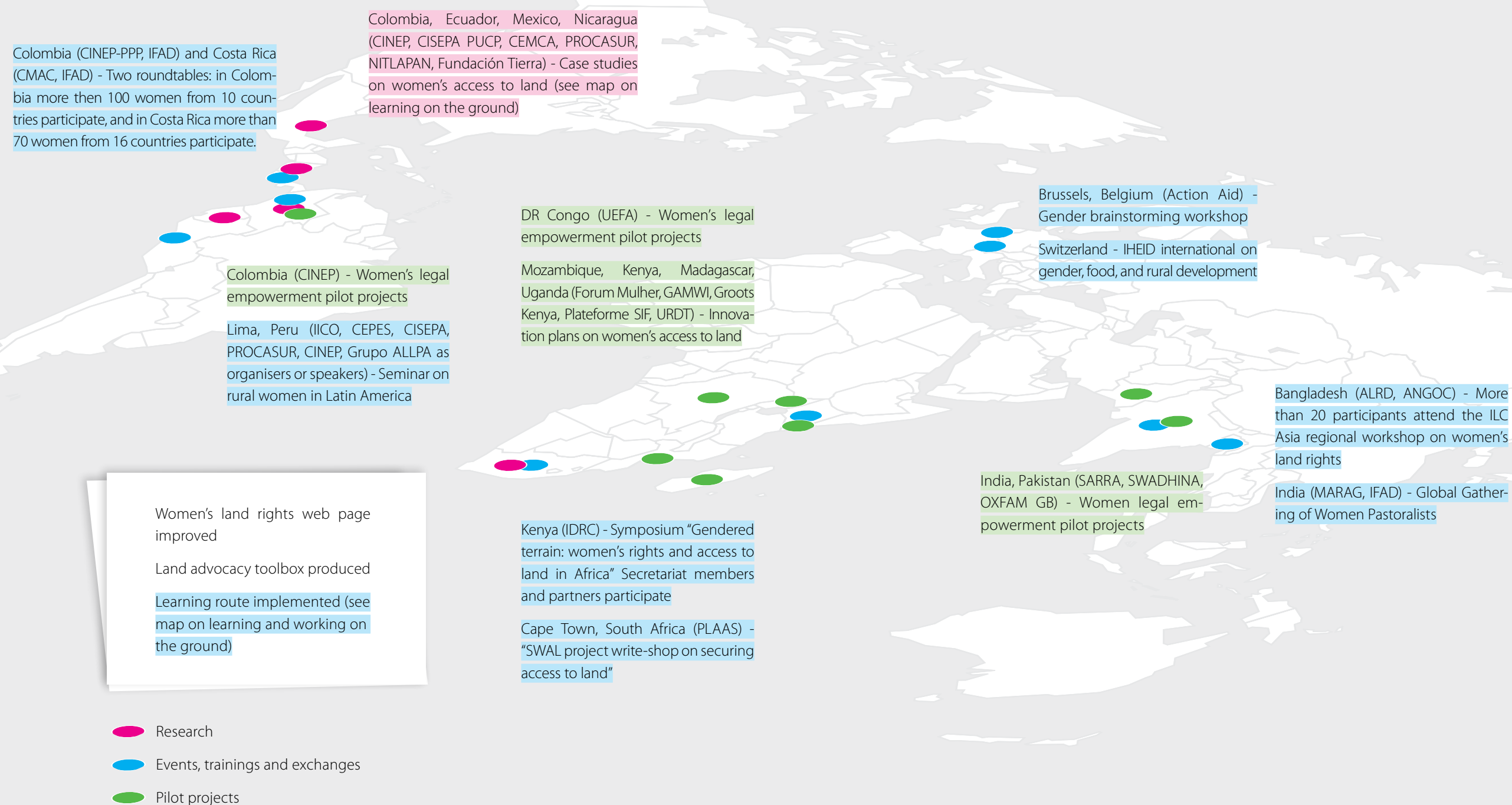
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*“Though policies have been in place for land reform in Asia, the need for more responsive laws for equitable land distribution and their effective implementation remains. In most Asian countries, land ownership patterns are still skewed, with high levels of inequality found in the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Pakistan.”*

CSOs’ statement to the Second CIRDAP Ministerial Meeting, issued by 16 social movements and CSO members and partners of the Land Watch Asia campaign from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines



# Women's land rights





The percentage of land owned by women is disproportionately small, considering the crucial contribution that women make to agriculture and especially to household- and community-level food security. Existing gender inequalities in access to and control over natural resources are an obstacle to sustainable management of such resources and to sustainable development in general.

For ILC, addressing the gender dimensions of secure and equitable access to land is an essential part of a pro-poor approach to land governance. In a context in which commitments remain largely rhetorical, due to a lack of political will and to cultural and social barriers, ILC aims to promote women's land rights by identifying and supporting practical solutions, particularly at the grassroots level, and by advocating with policy-makers for the replication and scaling up of such solutions.

#### Action-research in Southern and Eastern Africa

In 2010, ILC completed a three-year action-oriented research project, implemented by two partner institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa, namely the Makerere Institute for Social Research (MISR) in Uganda and the Institute of Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) in South Africa. Ten small research projects - on topics such as the impact of legislative and land reform on women's access, widows' land rights and the establishment of watchdog groups to protect these, matrilineal and patrilineal inheritance systems, and gender-biased agricultural policies - were carried out by more than 20 partners, ranging from NGOs and grassroots women's groups to research organisations. The collaborative projects were carried out in Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, and Malawi. ILC published the research reports, academic papers, and policy briefs emerging from this project in early 2011.

One of the key tenets of this project was to ensure that research processes and outputs are not ends in themselves, but are used for advocacy at various levels, including locally with traditional authorities and nationally with policy-makers. To facilitate advocacy activities implemented by partners, ILC also carried out advocacy workshops, developed a toolbox for advocacy capacity building, and assisted partners with advocacy follow-up to their research. The project has clearly demonstrated that the work of grassroots organisations is essential as a basis for national, regional, and global efforts to improve women's land rights. It has also shown how important community awareness and civic education are to securing women's land rights. Last but not least, the project highlighted the benefit of close collaboration between a variety of partners, including researchers, activists, and communities, to foster mutual understanding and to jointly promote women's land rights.

#### Conferences and workshops

In Latin America ILC organised regional conferences on women's land rights, which provided opportunities to exchange knowledge, coordinate actions, and create communities of interest. In July, more than 100 women from ten countries in Latin America met in Bogotá, Colombia for the international roundtable, "Rural Women: Rights, Challenges, and Perspectives". The term "rural women" embraces multiple identities, including farmers, producers, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples. A second event took place in Costa Rica in October to explore how women can exercise their rights in economic terms once access to productive assets is secured. Women need to take collective action and adopt a political role in order to bring into being laws that support rural women. The event offered an opportunity for sharing experiences on how to support women in eradicating discrimination and exercising their civil, economic, and cultural rights. Among the key outputs of these events was the elaboration of an inventory of political and technical tools.



Picture by Sabine Pallas

Five Women's Legal Empowerment pilot projects, implemented by our members and partners, achieved remarkable results in raising the awareness of women about their legal rights, and assisted them in concrete ways to secure those rights in India, Pakistan, DR Congo, and Colombia.

For more information, and to download the advocacy toolbox, research reports, policy briefs, and academic articles on Women's Land Rights, please visit the ILC website.

#### Women's legal empowerment

In 2009–2010, ILC supported pilot projects for community-based activities promoting the legal empowerment of women, one of which was carried out by Oxfam and a local partner in Pakistan's Sindh province to support women in securing their land rights under a land distribution programme implemented by the provincial government. The project provided legal services to women, including legal aid for litigation and consultation meetings to discuss how challenges in the government programme could be addressed.



## Interview

Fatima Naqvi, Oxfam GB Pakistan

### How have legal services helped women to obtain their land ownership documents?

Legal services provided by our project partner, Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI), have been critical for women beneficiaries of the Government of Sindh's Land Distribution Programme. Women have been able to attain their rightful legal land entitlements in the form of land ownership documents, despite obstacles placed in their way by powerful landlords. Making legal services available to women was not only aimed at providing legal aid, but also at giving "a voice to the voiceless", who otherwise had no support.

From the outset of the Land Distribution Programme, influential landlords filed legal appeals against the granting of government land to poor women, claiming that the land was not government land but their own private land.

The key strategy of this project was to form legal aid committees, composed of activist lawyers who had mobilised to work jointly on the women's appeal cases, in target districts. The formation of lawyers' committees was an important step in raising awareness of the Land Distribution Programme amongst the legal profession. Some of these lawyers told the Oxfam team, "This is the first time we have worked for poor women, and we feel very proud to be able to contribute in this manner."

Another key, though indirect, positive impact of this legal support was that it helped to deter landlords from filing further appeals. As news of the legal aid committees spread in project districts, landlords realised that poor women and their families were not voiceless or powerless after all, but had the direct support of lawyers and civil society.

It emerged strongly in discussions with different stakeholders that landlords now thought twice before filing an appeal against women land beneficiaries. There is also anecdotal evidence of landlords withdrawing appeals after the legal aid committees were formed and lawyers started taking on cases.

### What changes have you seen in women after they have gained formal recognition of their land rights?

Many women appear to be changed people, even a short time after gaining formal recognition. They exude a sense of surprise and awe, but also confidence, at having actually become owners of land, which for many of them was unthinkable just a short while ago.

Even after winning the right to their land, they have been strong-willed and vocal about their rights. The legal support has shown them that they matter and that others (CSOs and lawyers) are willing to support them in fighting for their land rights. This has not only increased their confidence, but has given them a sense of self-worth that wasn't there before.

In this project, the strategies of mobilising lawyers, ensuring good outreach, and giving timely legal support to women complemented each other to enable women to obtain legal ownership documents. The most important aspect has been that formal recognition of women's land rights has given them hope and a tangible foundation on which to build to escape from poverty, deprivation, and exploitation.

One woman, Pohri, told me, "Due to [getting land], I am also heard now when I speak, because I now know how to make decisions and feel good about myself." Another, Raheeman, eloquently said,

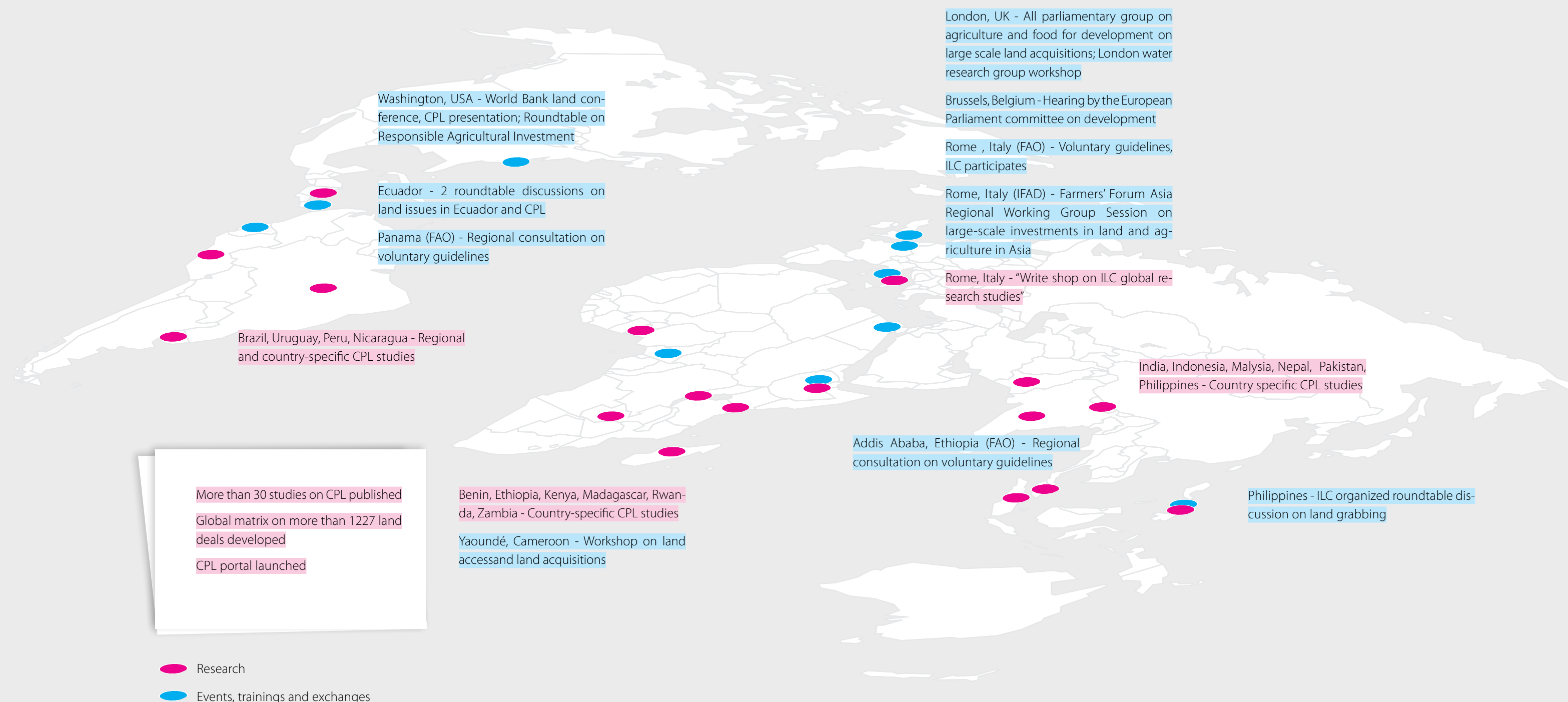


"If I put more effort in, I get more in return. I don't mind if I have to die working on my beautiful land." The feeling that these women have is one of security, escaping from the exploitative influence of landlords and securing a better future for themselves and their families.

Salehan is 62 and lives with her family in the small village of Allah Dino Mallah in Thatta District of Sindh. She received eight acres of land under the government's Land Distribution Programme, but is facing an appeal against her by a family from a different tribe in her village, who are wealthier and who claim that the land is theirs. The project team came across her case during a visit to her village and she is now being assisted in her appeal case by the legal aid committee; photo by Oxfam GB Pakistan



# Commercial pressures on land (CPL)



Increasing commercial pressures on land are provoking fundamental and far-reaching changes in the relationships between people and land. Competition for land and natural resources has always been unequal, with the poorest people losing most. However, competition is no longer simply due to increasing populations, a shrinking resource base caused by degradation, or the speculative efforts of local elites. Land is becoming a globalised commodity; local producers are being forced to compete for resources with large international companies that sometimes use these resources to produce goods (such as food, fuel, and fibres), sequester carbon, sell large “unspoilt” landscapes to tourists, extract minerals, or seek to realise short- or medium-term gains for investor capital.

Through the Commercial Pressures on Land (CPL) initiative, ILC members have strengthened their collaboration in gathering information, conducting research, and deepening understanding of the impacts of such trends on land access. In 2010, the initiative achieved the following results.

#### CPL studies series

Through partnerships with a broad group of research institutions, CSOs, and independent researchers, a series of 30 studies has been finalised, representing our largest major research effort to date. The studies illustrate key characteristics of commercial pressures on land, similarities and differences across regions, its drivers, and likely impacts of large-scale land acquisitions. A global report which synthesises the main findings across the studies will be released in mid-2011.

#### CPL portal

We have worked together to create an advanced, restyled version of the former CPL blog, and have launched the CPL web portal, which will be closely linked to the Land Portal (described under the Land Reporting Initiative on page 36). The portal collects, collates, and makes available information on commercial pressures on land, large-scale land acquisitions, and their alternatives. It is meant to fuel awareness and evidence-based debate on this phenomenon, and to promote the ability of all stakeholders to identify and promote informed and equitable solutions. One aspect of the CPL portal is an initiative, in partnership with the University of Bern, CIRAD, Oxfam, and GIZ, to build a database of verified large-scale land acquisitions.

#### “Widening the Dialogue” Initiative

In partnership with three regional farmers’ organisations (ROPFA, AFA, and COPROFAM) and ActionAid International, ILC has initiated a global dialogue with the aims of amplifying the voices of affected people, who have been largely excluded from the discussions so far, and widening the debate on how the international community should respond to this growing phenomenon.

For more information on this initiative, visit the CPL portal and the CPL webpage on the ILC website: <http://www.landcoalition.org/cpl> and <http://www.commercialpressuresonland.org>

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*“In Argentina, between the 1988 and 2002 agricultural censuses, 100,000 small producers disappeared; 60,000 more disappeared in the period from 2002 to the latest census, in 2008.”*

Luciana Soumoulou, COPROFAM, on the impact on small-scale farmers of an accelerated process of land acquisition

#### Excerpt from the CPL case study: “Social Impact of land commercialization in Zambia: a case study of Macha Mission land in Choma District”, by Zambia Land Alliance, published by ZLA, ILC, and CIRAD 2010

The case study paints a revealing picture of what has happened on the Macha Mission land as a result of a commercial land lease. Most of the people interviewed have been adversely affected by the commercialisation.

Mrs. B is a 55-year-old widow who lives with her 12 children and grandchildren. Her family members were not evicted from their house because her late husband was a former employee of the Mission, which gave him the land to build it. The family have, however, been evicted from their land and now have no land on which to grow crops, as this has been taken by the investor.

Mrs. B told the research team how the family were evicted from their land: “One day we just saw a bulldozer ploughing through our field, without consulting us. When we asked them what they were doing, they said, ‘This is LinkNet land and not your land’. They planted jatropha and prevented us from growing anything on the land we had been using for many, many years. We do not see any good in this jatropha.”

She went on to list the losses she and her family have suffered now that they can no longer use the land. “We used to grow our own maize, sweet potatoes, and vegetables for consumption. Now we have to buy all these. We used to produce thirty 90kg bags of maize, now we do not grow anything. Inzala yanjila mu ng’anda yesu (hunger has entered our household). We consume one-and-a-half 20kg bags of mealie meal every week, which we have to buy. We have no relish. We even buy pumpkin leaves, which we used to grow ourselves. We have now become market traders and have to buy and sell vegetables in order to raise money to survive. We raise only about K20,000 (USD 4) per day.”

She continued: “We were shifted during the rainy season [November 2009]. The land where we were growing these crops was very fertile. Now it is being used to grow jatropha. We do not have enough land to graze our animals. There were 150 police officers earmarked to come and evict us. The Mission is not doing anything to address our problem.”

“Our chief said he went to the State House in order to see the President of the Republic and asked him to intervene and help address the problem. Maybe this is why they have not destroyed our houses.”

“The Mission became a Mission because of us people, that is, to serve us. Now it has become a Mission which promotes jatropha investment at the expense of us the poor. This is very unfair.”

#### Excerpt from the CPL case study “The impact of Special Economic Zones in India: a case study of Polepally SEZ”, by Social Development Foundation. Published by SDF, ILC, and CIRAD 2010

Chandi, a 65-year-old, very active, wise, brave woman, has two sons and many grandchildren. She is the only woman who contested the state assembly elections. She was a proud farmer in the village and in her community. The entire community was shocked when they heard about the proposal for land grabbing. They did not know anything about the companies as none of them were literate. After the announcement of the land acquisition, they tried to protect their lands, staying and cooking in their fields. But the government came with police and dispersed them. Initially, they all protested. Chandi participated in every meeting and used to bring together all the people in the community. They were afraid for their future as they did not know any other work and had rarely stepped outside of their village, particularly for work purposes.



“Some politicians tried to divide us from the rest of the villagers, but we all stood. We were offered money and material gains by the middlemen and politicians, but we always fought for our land only. Land is our life, symbol of pride, basis of self-confidence, and gives identity in the community. We women felt comfortable working our own fields, and our children and spouses respected us. But now, the situation is different...”

“Political parties came to our protest, some of them said they supported us... We also went to human rights commissions, but none of them responded to our woes. We fought and fought, but finally, we had no option but to work for these companies and to receive their alms for our survival... But that too has stopped as they do not take us now. As long as labouring work was required they needed us. They selected some of us who had lands in the SEZ, but after the construction work, they asked us to stop. They were very angry whenever we organised ourselves, attended meetings and dharnas. Sometimes they used to abuse us.”

*“SEZs occupied not only lands but our lives...”* Our culture has changed, relationships were damaged totally, men and women became more alcoholic, many men died suddenly, women became widows. We women have lost our regular jobs, became daily labourers in our own lands. Some of us ... are asking ourselves, with a small amount of food grains, whom to feed, ourselves or our children.”

As the helplessness has grown, some of the people are selling arrack, the country's liquor, which is illegal.

“Many times tax inspectors attack. The men from the company had a deal with us that if we cooperate with them, we can sell our liquor to the other labourers who are working for the company. Our children and women are still working in SEZs as casual labourers, earning one hundred rupees a day. It is very difficult to run the house with this money. It's becoming hard to live in this village as we do not find any work nearby. Not only in the SEZ area but in all the surrounding areas land is bought by middlemen for a very cheap rate. They cut the trees and made house plots. Now they are selling on for a huge price.”

*“Are these governments here to save poor or rich?”*, laments Chandi. “We are tired of fighting against the injustice done to us. We do not know how many times we appealed to officials, made requests to political parties, joined with other local organisations. After a long fight we could get some amount as compensation, but that all went to our debts only.”

## Engaging on priority themes

In addition to our global initiatives and programmes, ILC has placed special emphasis on actions related to indigenous peoples and pastoralists, and food security. ILC's work in these areas positions land in a context that relates both to longstanding inequities and responses to recent crisis.

### Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Pastoralists and other users of the commons

An estimated 350 million indigenous people represent approximately 5% of the global population and 15% of the world's poor. They are often the most vulnerable users of common property and are frequently socially, economically, and politically marginalised. In our programme of work, we pay special attention to these groups of land users and the specific challenges they face in obtaining secure access to individually and collectively held resources. ILC also works to identify context-specific approaches to recognising and formalising the customary tenure systems of indigenous peoples.

Securing equitable tenure rights of common property users in multi-use landscapes such as rangelands is a particular challenge. Experience shows that pastoralists and other marginal households often lose out as the wealthy secure land for themselves. Building on ongoing pilot projects in Niger and Tanzania, ILC has brought together members and partners who work on securing common property rights to collaboratively design a learning initiative on best practices in securing tenure in rangelands. The initiative will take place in 2011.

“We, pygmy women delegates,

Aware of the fundamental rights of human beings guaranteed by national and international juridical instruments; taking into account that according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ratified by our country, the recognition of the dignity inherent to all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights represents the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world; knowing that in the article 2, this Declaration recognises for everyone the right to claim all the rights and the liberties proclaimed in this Declaration, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinions based on national and social values, birth conditions or other conditions;

We ask the authorities that read this memorandum:

- » To recognize expressis verbis the rights of pygmy women to land and other natural resources
- » To promote access to land for pygmy women, on an interim basis, by giving them preferential treatment within customary mechanisms for accessing land (kalinzi, bwaassa etc.)
- » To designate forest areas at no cost to pygmy communities, customary owners of these forests, because these were not “terra nullius”; and to give them the freedom to exploit these areas through all their modes of production.
- » To sensitize people about your responsibilities to recognize women's rights to heritage, in particular to land and to strongly clamp down on those abusing the law
- » To give instructions to competent authorities to apply in their jurisdiction land laws and regulatory frameworks on an egalitarian basis: pygmy-non pygmy; man-woman
- » To propose a decree on pygmy women's land rights and inheritance
- » To sensitize the competent authorities under your responsibilities to recognize the equal status of women vis-à-vis men, and the pygmy women vis-à-vis commons of Congolese people.”

Memorandum of Pygmy Women's Claims on Land Rights, Union Pour L'Emancipation de la femme autochtone (UEFA), DR Congo

### Food Security and Land Rights

Insecure and inequitable access to land has increased vulnerability to food price volatility. In contrast, it is proven that secure and equitable access to land can provide a safety net to mitigate risks related to food price volatility. Moreover, land tenure security can also bring benefits relating to improved long-term food security, diversified production, protection of ecosystems, and combating land degradation.

Much of ILC's work, particularly our global and regional advocacy work on land rights, is now strategically linked to food security.

The UN Secretary-General introduced the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) as the UN High Level Task Force on Food Security's approach to increasing investments in agriculture, food security, and nutrition, and encouraged greater international support for country-led responses based on this comprehensive approach.

While reviewing the CFA, the HLTF issued a call for comments from stakeholders. As part of this process, the ILC Secretariat held consultations with the Coalition's members to inform the comments provided by the Secretariat on behalf of the network. These comments and the subsequent involvement of the Secretariat and its members in the HLTF review process had meaningful influence in the CFA's revision.

### Examples of land-related references in the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action

*Improving secure and equitable access to land and democratic land governance is a key strategy to food security.*

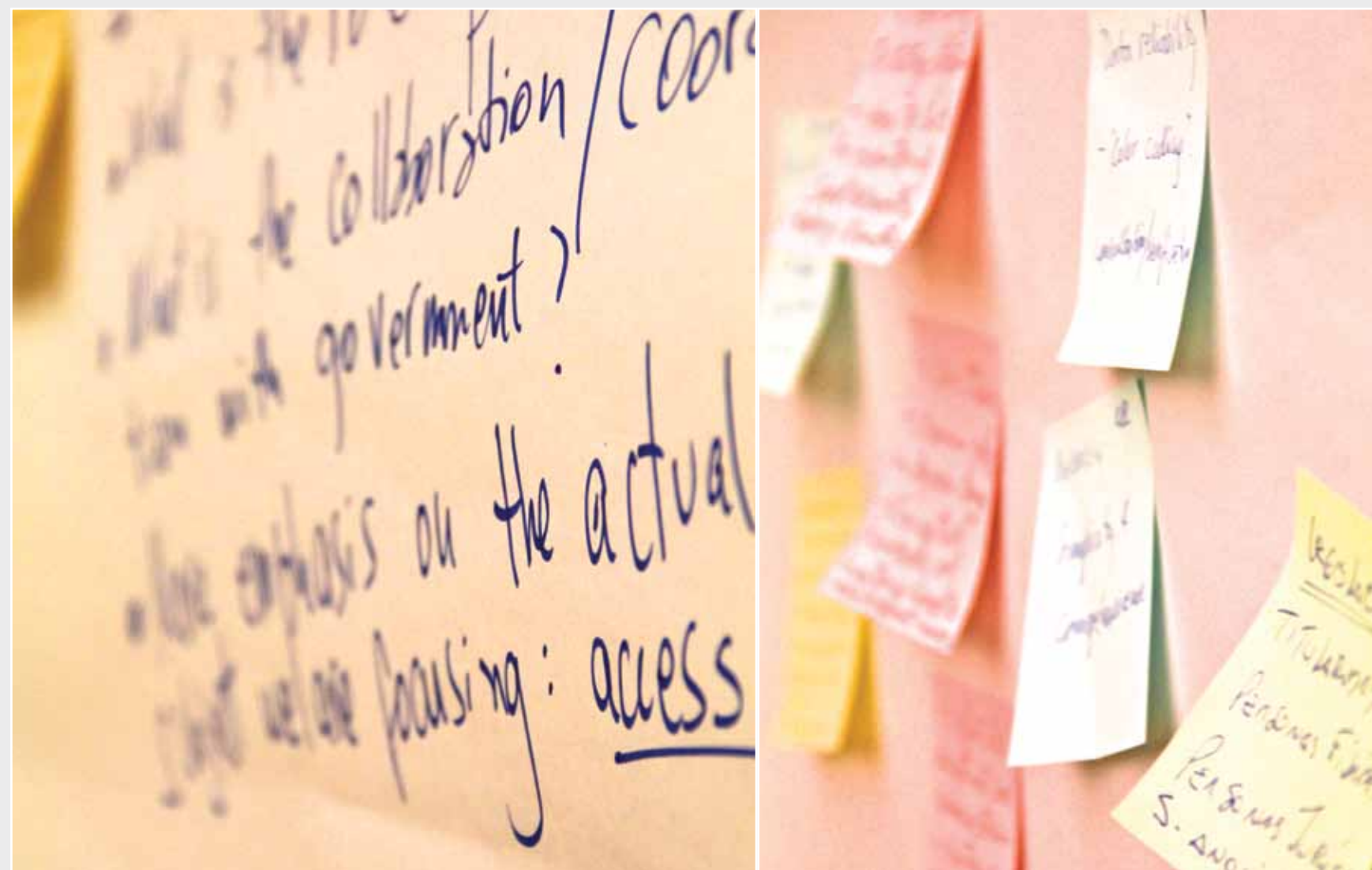
Page 24, Paragraph 65: There is a *clear reference* to (i) equitable access to land (*beyond just secure*); (ii) land redistribution to *enable the landless and land-poor to gain sufficient access to land*; and (iii) democratic land governance *with the meaningful participation of all stakeholders*.

*Secure and equitable access to land works as a safety net to mitigate risks related to food price volatility and assure long-term food security.*

Page 10, Paragraph 27: Secure and equitable access to land is successfully included as a *safety net* in the "Meeting Immediate Needs" section.

*Agriculture as an engine for development.*

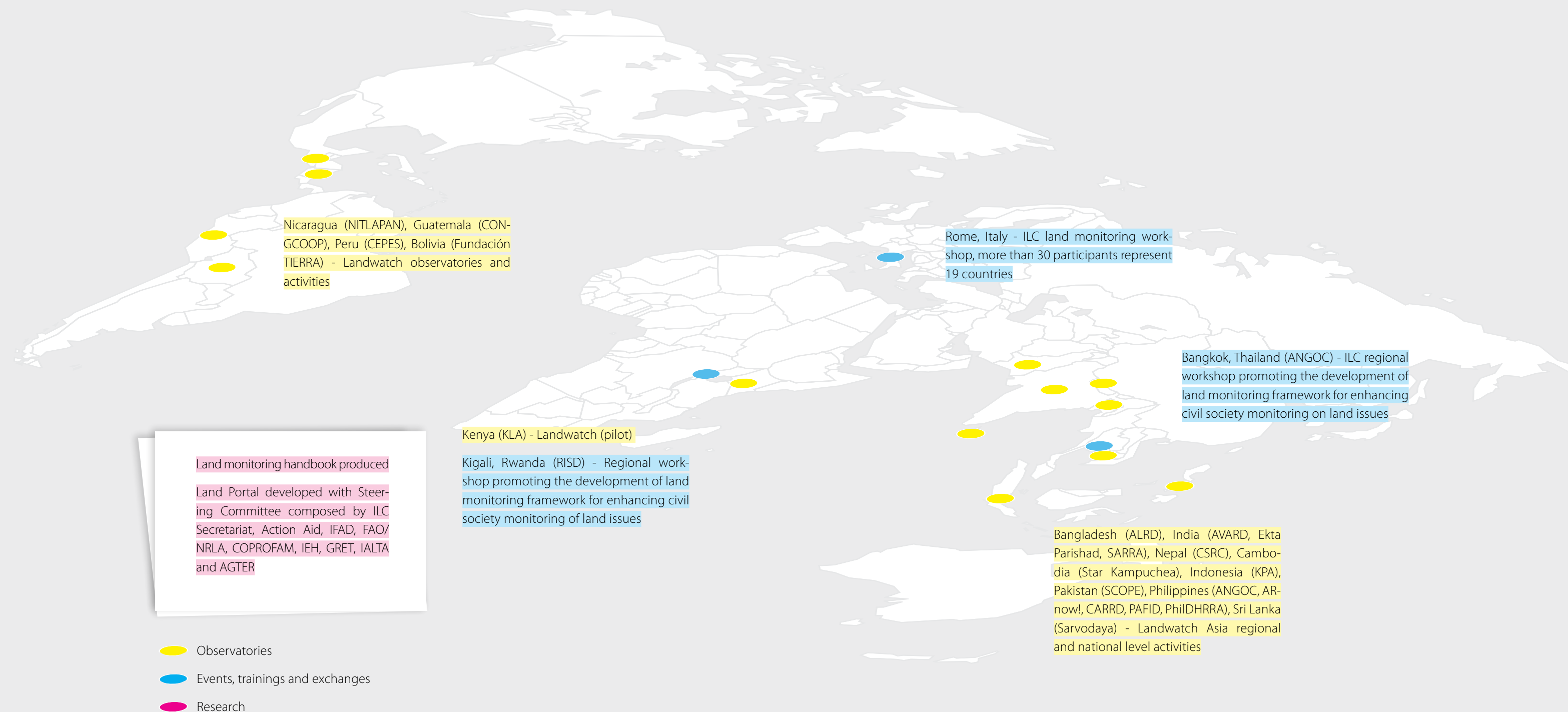
Page 3, Paragraph 10.1: The Updated Comprehensive Framework of Action identifies secure and equitable access to land as an engine for development and as "key" to food production and small-holder farming.



Photos by Federico Pinci



# Land reporting initiative (LRI)





The Land Reporting Initiative (LRI) was developed in response to the needs of ILC members for better data on land rights issues as a basis for more effective advocacy and improved land policies. It is aimed at facilitating the gathering of evidence on access to land and security of tenure for poor and vulnerable groups, and ensuring that this evidence has an impact on policy formulation, implementation, and reforms.

The democratisation of land governance demands that a wider range of interest groups collect and access information on land governance to support their efforts; it demands an increase in multi-stakeholder involvement in land monitoring. In particular, CSOs need to be supported in the development and implementation of monitoring initiatives at all levels, including through capacity building and information sharing, while recognising that local initiatives must respond to local agendas and needs. Likewise, there is an opportunity to add value to existing initiatives by sharing the outputs of monitoring, using such information exchanges as a catalyst for dialogue.

The ILC *Land Watch initiatives* are mechanisms that work at national and regional levels to monitor land trends. Land Watch activities are usually CSO-led, and are intended to observe, report, empower, and advocate for pro-poor land governance. They also provide methodological support to facilitate peer-to-peer learning among CSOs.

In *Asia*, Land Watch Asia (LWA) is a regional campaign active in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Coordinated by ANGOC and involving a number of ILC members and partners, the campaign has focused on monitoring land information related to food security, climate change, and land grabbing.

In *Latin America*, land observatories (“Observatorios de tierra”) in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, and Bolivia, coordinated by the Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES), focus on gathering evidence on the impact of national- and regional-level political, economic, and legal frameworks on the land tenancy rights of poor rural people.

In *Kenya*, the Kenya Land Alliance is coordinating non-state actors in the land sector to develop a national “land observatory”. This will promote engagement with community groups to ensure that they remain vigilant and vibrant in their participation in implementing the national land policy process.

The *Land Portal* is the outcome of a new collaborative partnership involving more than 40 land-concerned organisations and networks, including many ILC members and partners. ILC is facilitating the Land Portal, which aims to be an easily accessible, dynamic, decentralised and participatory tool for aggregating and sharing information related to land governance. The portal will enable users to monitor trends and to identify gaps in information to promote effective and sustainable land governance at sub-national, national, and global levels. It will officially launch in March 2011.

For more information on the Land Reporting Initiative, visit the LRI page on the ILC website: <http://www.landcoalition.org/global-initiatives/land-reporting-initiative>

## Excerpts of interviews

with Don Marquez, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) and Jaime Escobedo, Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES)

### How can Land Watch Initiatives contribute to national dialogue processes?

*Don Marquez, ANGOC:*

Most countries in Asia passed through an earlier phase of land reform (from the 1950s to the 1970s), yet most of these reforms were not implemented or remained ineffective.

Though redistributive land reform policies are in place in some Asian countries, different pieces of legislation within a country can run into conflict with one another, causing beneficiary sectors to fight amongst themselves.

It is in this context that ANGOC initiated the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign to ensure that access to land, agrarian reform, and sustainable development for the rural poor are addressed in national and regional development agendas. LWA aims to take stock of significant changes in land policy; undertake strategic national and regional advocacy activities on access to land; jointly develop approaches and tools; and encourage the sharing of experiences of coalition-building and actions on land rights issues.

*Jaime Escobedo, CEPES:*

Globally there is growing concern about the process of agricultural land concentration. It has been named “land grabbing” and is just one example of a broader process of natural resources concentration.

Latin American society is unaware of the scale of this process and its consequences, because many countries legitimise it through policies and then present it as an isolated phenomenon, independent from a larger process of natural resources concentration.

This scenario demonstrates the usefulness of tools such as national and regional observatories on land (Land Watches): they are able to monitor and organise the scattered information available (policies, laws, news, studies) on the process of land grabbing, continuously inform people on the scale of the process and its consequences, serve as an amplifier for people’s views, needs, and complaints, and facilitate advocacy campaigns at the national, regional, and global levels, as well as cross-country studies (including the elaboration of indicators).

### On which main topics is the Land Watch focused in your region?

*Don Marquez, ANGOC:*

The LWA campaign is committed to advancing the land rights of farmers, indigenous peoples, women, forest dwellers, fisherfolk, pastoralists, Dalits, and other impoverished sectors in rural areas by:

- » Protecting and promoting the gains of progressive legislation and initiatives on access to land;
- » Working for the passage of laws for national land use;
- » Upholding smallholder agriculture, promoting community-based resource management, and establishing protected areas for sources of food (agriculture, forests, and water bodies);
- » Empowering communities and CSOs to take common action towards food sovereignty and sustainable livelihoods.



Hence, LWA has been working on the following areas:

- » Policy work with national governments, regional and international organisations on the status of land and agrarian reforms, the food crisis, land administration, land grabbing, land conflicts, and access to justice;
- » Developing a CSO land monitoring framework focused on land tenure, access to land, and landlessness; and
- » Building cross-sectoral partnerships and country missions to share experiences.

*Jaime Escobedo, CEPES:*

The “Lands and Rights” Observatory of Peru is part of a larger project which consists of vigilant monitoring of the land rights of small farmers, rural communities, and peoples of the Amazon, as well as designing and implementing follow-up campaigns and actions based on monitoring and which are oriented towards the application of these rights.

In Peru, the monitoring experience has focused on the following types of land concentration: the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the coastal region (mainly through irrigation projects); concentration emerging from land seen as a commodity; concentration arising from conversion of agricultural cooperatives (sugar industries) into private companies; and concentration via claims and concessions awarded to extractive industries and biofuels producers.

Even with the difficulty of not having a regional network of land observatories in Latin America – though it is expected that one will be organised in the course of 2011 – it is possible, at the regional level, to highlight the following concerns:

- » The expansion of monocultures: it is estimated that in Latin America there are 41 million hectares of soybean fields;
- » The expanding biofuels market: Brazil is the largest producer of ethanol in the world, with 21 million hectares of sugarcane plantations;

- » The geopolitical implications of the purchase of land in neighbouring countries: Brazilian landowners are acquiring land in neighbouring countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia;
- » Population displacement caused by social conflicts and investment projects: Colombia is a paradigmatic case of the displacement of rural populations caused by political violence, while in Peru and Brazil there are policies that support the displacement of populations in areas influenced by large investment projects (e.g. hydroelectric projects);
- » The establishment of a limit on land ownership: bills of law with that intention exist in Ecuador and Peru;
- » Formalisation of land ownership: in Bolivia this matter is being discussed by the government and the indigenous communities;
- » Climate change, mainly in the Amazonian countries;
- » Land reform: efforts are underway in Brazil and Bolivia and are expected in Guatemala and Honduras.

#### **What are some essential aspects of the Land Watch initiatives?**

*Don Marquez, ANGOC:*

The process of drafting country strategy papers has enhanced the LWA campaign network. In general, the drafting process has enhanced the capacities of CSO staff involved in producing country papers to broaden their understanding about access to land issues and the technical aspects of research.

The cross-sectoral dimension on access to land has contributed to broadening the perspectives of agrarian reform advocates on land rights. Farmers fight for the ownership of land, while indigenous peoples defend their stewardship of ancestral domains.

Information networking has also contributed to the campaign. Specifically, the LWA e-newsletter provides another venue for disseminating news on activities and resources related to land rights advocacy in the region.

The regional campaign managed expectations from the beginning, defining realistic objectives and setting limitations in terms of the institutions covered by the study. In the course of the scoping studies, policy dialogues, and participation in events, those involved in the LWA campaign were able to deepen their knowledge about the thinking of IGOs, including their philosophies of development, and especially those related to access to land.

*Jaime Escobedo, CEPES:*

Direct and permanent exchanges with people are essential. So far the biggest difficulty of the Peruvian land observatory has been building connections with small farmers, rural communities, and peoples of the Amazon. Data collection efforts by secondary sources such as the media and government agencies, even when reliable, help with monitoring but do not show the real needs of the population.

Once direct access to primary sources of information is assured, the observatory should be able to exchange clear, simple, and reliable information with its sources. This feedback logic gives the ability to elaborate reports that correspond to the observatories’ publications, in order to support the views of the population.

Another strength that the observatory must exploit in order to be effective is the work on platforms and networks. An isolated observatory, without connection to other organisations and without the willingness to join networks and national or regional platforms, will have serious limitations in carrying out its tasks. The constant updating of information is also important. It makes no sense to promote a monitoring tool if it is not constantly updated.

Finally, an observatory should be able to develop land rights indicators for its country of operation, because even though there are processes and particular dynamics that are specific to each country, there are also points of connection that can be studied, compared, and efficiently articulated through indicators.

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*“Monitoring tenure security and access to land should not just be a matter of producing a global data set that national governments and civil society can then use. Good land governance in the broadest sense should mean that citizens are empowered, through civil society, to generate the evidence they need to play a meaningful role in the governance process.”*

ILC’s Land Monitoring Handbook.

# Land alliances for national development (LAND)

Bolivia (F. TIERRA) - Autonomy of indigenous territories within the multi-national state observatory, enforcement of FPIC principle

Niger (SPCR, PPILDA, SNV) - Testing implementation of Code Rural at village level; task force on operational and legislative tools and procedures for the Land Commissions

Kenya (KLA) - Testing full implementation of Land Policy Reform, Landwatch CSO and private sector partnership

Tanzania (IFAD) - Testing implementation of village land use planning with mobile pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, IGO-CSO-govt. collaboration

Madagascar (Plateforme SIF, FIANTSO, Intercoop Suisse, Programme SAHA) - Implementation of land policy reform

Madagascar - CSO and technical/financial partners collaboration

Pakistan (SCOPE, Landwatch Asia) - Food security, climate change and land grabbing

India - Campaign on the implementation of Bihar land reforms commission's recommendations

India (Ekta Parishad) - Land reform in India, 2010 campaign *Janstyagrah*

India (AVARD) - Food security, climate change and land grabbing;

Nepal (CSRC) - Dialogue with constituent assembly, IGO-INGO and CSO National alliance for land & agrarian reform; food security, climate change and land grabbing (Landwatch Asia)

Indonesia (KPA) - Dialogue on the World Bank land management & policy development project; food security, climate change & land grabbing (Landwatch Asia)

Philippines (Phildrra, ARNow!, TFM) - Enactment of the National Land Use Act and implementation of the comprehensive land use plans; campaign on corrective policies/laws to address land grabbing "Foreign acquisition of agricultural lands regulatory act"; regular consultation with government on IPRA and CADT applications

Bangladesh (ALRD) - Campaign on recognition of Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord (1997) and functioning of Land Commission; food security, climate change and land grabbing (Landwatch Asia)

CSO Campaign

Observatories

Pilot projects

Events, trainings and exchanges

Multi-stakeholder partnerships



Global and external forces are exerting an ever greater influence on national agrarian systems. However, national legislative and institutional frameworks, together with context-specific socio-cultural factors, still play the most important role in determining access to, use of, and control over land and other natural resources.

ILC believes that to correct inequalities – both “old” and “new” – in access to land at country level, collaborative efforts between multiple actors can achieve better results in favour of poor and marginalised groups than simply adopting a confrontational approach.

ILC members are engaging with a number of concerned actors in 11 target countries, particularly national governmental institutions, with the aims of influencing the formulation of land and land-related policies and of streamlining the implementation of existing laws and policies in favour of poor women and men. These initiatives are closely linked and supported by the land access monitoring efforts described earlier as part of ILC's Land Reporting Initiative.

Strategies on national policy dialogues include various coordinated activities, such as the organisation of campaigns and national workshops, the piloting of new approaches to support implementation of national policies and laws, and the establishment of national-level multi-stakeholder partnerships.

In 2010, ILC members and partners in Bolivia organised a second international seminar on “Post-Constitutional Bolivia: Indigenous Rights in the Pluri-national State” (“Bolivia Post-Constituyente: Derechos indígenas en el Estado Plurinacional”), now considered a benchmark for debate on public policy and land issues in Bolivia. In Niger, the results of a pilot project that tested the full implementation of the principles of the Rural Code at village level and helped secure land rights for 879 small agricultural producers (including 134 women) fed into the national debate, and operational tools and procedures were developed to support the work of the country’s land commissions. Pilot projects are also currently ongoing or have recently been launched in Tanzania, Kenya, and the Philippines. In Asia, national debates on food security, climate change, and land grabbing in Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines are moving forward under ILC Land Watch campaigns and LAND partnerships.

## Interview

with Jagat Basnet, CSRC Nepal

### What is the National Alliance for Land and Agrarian Reform? Who is participating in it?

The National Alliance for Land and Agrarian Reform is a forum for the discussion of policy and land reform in Nepal. There are different stakeholders among its members but the focus is on IGOs/INGOs, bilateral organisations, CSOs, and policy-makers in particular. The main objective of the forum is to bring together all the stakeholders to influence political parties and the government to introduce pro-poor land reform in Nepal. Those actively involved in the discussion and collective efforts of the land policy programme currently

include DANIDA/HUGOU, the Canadian Cooperation Office/CIDA, the United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC), Oxfam GB, CARE Nepal, MS Nepal, ActionAid Nepal, CSRC and its collaborators, the National Land Rights Forum, and policymakers, especially members of the Constituent Assembly (CA).

A number of other organisations have shown interest in participating in the forum, including Plan Nepal and the Lutheran World Federation. CSRC is also trying to bring in non-state partners such as ADB, IFAD, and the World Bank.



Second international seminar on "Post-Constitutional Bolivia: Indigenous Rights in the Pluri-national State"; illustration by Fundación TIERRA

How would you describe the influence and achievements of the Alliance in the constitutional process and in land reform in Nepal?

Alliance members have influenced the peace and development strategy developed by Nepal's financial partners for the period 2011–2015. The Alliance organised a meeting with the Prime Minister and has been involved in the High Level Land Reform Commission. It has supported CA members to visit the field to hear people's voices on land issues. It has organised policy discussions on

land and agrarian reform at different levels and has influenced political leaders and CA members in favour of reform. In the forthcoming constitution, most of the issues relating to land reform in Nepal have been agreed upon and resolved. With regular multi-stakeholder discussions, the alliance has pressured the parliamentarians to include land issues in the new constitution, to formulate new policy, and to review and amend existing land policies.

# ILC working and learning on the ground

Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru (Fundapaz, CEPPAS GAJAT, IBC, Pastoral Social de la Tierra el Peten, UNAG) - Innovation plans on participatory cartography

Mexico, Colombia, Peru (coordinated by NITLAPAN) - Studies on women's access to land: Colombia (CINEP); Peru (CISEPA-PUCP); Mexico (CEMCA); successful strategies by women's organizations (PROCASUR)

Nicaragua, Guatemala (PROCASUR) - Learning route: participatory mapping & legal empowerment

Honduras, FOSDEH and COCOCH - 3 studies on agriculture and agrarian reform, agriculture and rural environment, agrarian reform historical background

Nepal (Mode Nepal, CDS) - Study on land tenure systems in Nepal

India (SARRA) - Training of trainers on participatory approaches to improving land access and food security

India (SDF, BJSa) - Documenting land conflicts involving Dalits, in Jaunpur, UP

Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela (coordinated by CISEPA-PUCP) - Studies on: land regulation in the Trans-Amazon region (Brazil ICRAF), bio-fuels in Latin America (CISEPA-PUCP); land legal frameworks for Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela (FT-IERRA, FEPP, CONGCOOP, CEPES, CINEP-PPP and Acción Campesina); farmers organisations and actions on land access, Guatemala (CODECA)

Uganda, Kenya (PROCASUR, ULA) - Learning route: women's access to land

Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya Madagascar (Forum Mulher, GAMWI, Groots Kenya, Plateforme SIF, URDT) - Innovation plans on women's access to land

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - "Africa Agricultural Share Fair": 20 ILC members & partners from Niger, Tanzania, Benin, Cameroon, Swaziland, Madagascar, Kenya, Ethiopia and the Philippines participate

Philippines, India, Cambodia - Grassroots mobilisation: information and education campaign on CARPER in the Philippines (CARRD); National Land Alliance in India (SDF, UPLA); Advocacy Network to secure land rights in Cambodia (Star Kampuchea)

Philippines, (TFM) - Testing and up-scaling an alternative to titling for IPs

Indonesia - database of agrarian conflict in 4 provinces (KPA); documenting conflicts and land occupation in Java Island (JKPP)

CSO Campaign

Research

Pilot projects

Events, trainings and exchanges



Understanding the land rights dimension of rural poverty requires working directly with poor land users, who have first-hand knowledge of addressing land issues and lessons that can be shared with other communities. Exchanging experiences on the ground can lead to the creation of innovative approaches and solutions to land-related problems.

ILC contributes to the work of members and partners on the ground by supporting initiatives that build institutional knowledge, foster processes for community empowerment and grassroots mobilisation, promote participatory research and documentation of context-specific land issues, and share knowledge of good practices directly on the ground.

**Participatory documentation of land-related issues**

In four provinces in Indonesia, 14 structural conflicts involving 403,808 people in an area of 20,580 hectares were documented and recorded in a database of agrarian conflicts managed by the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA).

**Context-specific research**

A plurality of approaches to land reform was outlined in a study developed by MODE Nepal in an effort to aid the development of national research/academic competencies on land issues in the country. In Latin America, a series of studies has been produced on women and land in Colombia, Peru, and Mexico, and on other land-related topics in Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

**Empowering local communities**

The India National Land Alliance emerged as an initiative led by social activists from the most marginalised communities in the country. The Social Development Foundation (SDF), which has long been active in strengthening social movements and which convened this platform, produced a manual, “Land Rights are Human Rights”, in support of local leaders and to help organise land literacy workshops in various parts of the country.

**Collective learning and exchanges - learning routes**

In Africa, 25 women leaders, researchers, and activists participated in a “Learning Route”, a group training journey, on women’s land rights. In Central America, 15 representatives of ILC member and partner organisations participated in the second ILC Learning Route on participatory cartography and legal assistance. Nine innovation plans, developed by organisations that participated in these collective learning experiences, are currently being put into practice in Africa and Latin America.

**Training of trainers**

A five-day “training of trainers” event in Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, India was attended by 24 representatives of ILC member and partner organisations from different countries in Asia. The focus was on participatory approaches to improving land access and food security for small and marginalised farmers through good governance and good agriculture practices.

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*“What else have I learned? A vision of land that is very different from the one I had ... it was a real paradigm shift!”*

Margarita Granadas, CINEP, Colombia, on the Learning Route

**Excerpts of interviews**

with Gaynor Paradza, Institute of Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), South Africa and Patricia Bruyn, GAJAT-CEPPAS, Argentina.

**How did this experience differ from other types of training and exchange?**

*Patricia Bruyn, GAJAT-CEPPAS, Argentina*

The Learning Route<sup>1</sup> exceeded expectations as an alternative way to acquire knowledge and exchange, because the learning process and feedback are constant; it can happen at breakfast or during a walk or a journey of several hours. There is genuine openness, as there is no conventional agenda. Strong bonds of solidarity and generosity are created while sharing knowledge, together with new tools for the tasks that each participant will tackle in his or her own country.

On one hand, one learns from other participants: there is an opportunity to learn in detail about the experiences of each participant in an informal setting, which fosters great camaraderie and reciprocity. On the other hand, the cases/topics that our Learning Route included (in Nicaragua and Guatemala) gave us the opportunity to create a dialogue with the protagonists in a very direct way. There are no books, documents, or videos that can compare with a first-person account by an indigenous legal promoter/farmer, who proudly told us how his community fought for and won access to their land, or with the words of indigenous women narrating their process of empowerment and the tools they used to organise their communities.

*Gaynor Paradza, PLAAS, South Africa*

It was different in that all participants were both learners and teachers. The approach enabled participants to experience each project in its specific context, which differed greatly between the various sites visited.

The questions posed by participants from Asia and Chile highlighted some of the differences between the challenges faced by women in securing land in different continents. I also appreciated the relatively fast way of delivering knowledge that the Learning Route provided. We packed more than a year’s university teaching experience into those two weeks.

**What is the most important thing you have learned on the Learning Route?**

*Patricia Bruyn, GAJAT-CEPPAS, Argentina*

With the new pressures and expansions on farmers’ and indigenous peoples’ lands, participatory mapping tools and legal empowerment are necessary in order to strengthen communities. It is no longer possible to continue with old ideas: reality forces us to explore and study innovative mechanisms that we would have problems replicating, had we not learned them thanks to the “Route”. There were concrete examples and facts that I could take from this Learning Route in Central America. I am infinitely grateful for the experience.

*Gaynor Paradza, PLAAS, South Africa*

I am an academic researcher. The Learning Route radically influenced my perception and experiences of acquiring and delivering knowledge simultaneously to a diverse audience. It was empowering so far as the setting and methodology provided a “neutral” platform through which academics, activists, community members, and researchers were able to interact and share knowledge across disciplines and levels of literacy. It illustrated opportunities and possibilities to acquire and disseminate knowledge outside academia.

<sup>1</sup> The Learning Route is a methodology developed by PROCASUR. It consists of a journey of field-based training in which participants learn from concrete projects as well as from each other.



Preventing and solving land conflicts for a sustainable return of internally displaced people and refugees in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo; picture courtesy of UN-Habitat DRC (Bulletin Foncier, n.2 2010, ONU-HABITAT, UNHCR)

## In solidarity: victims of violent land dispossession

ILC stands with refugees, internally displaced people, and victims of violent conflicts who have lost their land. We will never forget the traumatic impact of violent land dispossession and the importance of dealing with land issues in post-conflict reconstruction and of the prevention of new conflicts.

*"Land rights of displaced people and refugees in post-conflict countries represent one of the major challenges at the heart of the land reform processes in Africa."*

*The prevailing humanitarian approach is not always accompanied by coherent and integrated strategies to address land issues in the context of reconciliation or reconstruction. This implies compartmental approaches and isolated interventions in a context where concerted action would contribute to a better reintegration of displaced people and returnees, and to a socio-economic revival.*

*Progress has been made in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, now in a phase of reconstruction after decades of inter-ethnic and armed conflicts. In this context land is an essential component now integrated into the strategies implemented by the Government, the United Nations, and the international community in view of the reconstruction and stabilisation of the areas affected by conflicts in Eastern DRC. These strategies are aimed at preventing and solving land conflicts related to the processes of return, reintegration, and reconstruction, but also at elaborating mechanisms for restitution of the land rights of returnees or repatriates and for securing land rights.*

*Since 2009, UN-HABITAT has included this strategy through a partnership with the National Government and the UN Refugee Agency, in order to address land questions in Eastern DRC to promote social cohesion and to boost the economy.*

*In addition, this work has to be supported by the implementation of a national judicial framework that takes into consideration these realities as well as an adequate land policy."*

Christol Paluku, UN-Habitat DRC



# Communication

To support knowledge sharing and collaboration, in 2010, the ILC Secretariat developed numerous publications, a new global website, and a restricted access intranet site. It also distributed a global monthly update, and facilitated translations into ILC's official languages (English, Spanish, and French). In addition, ILC Latin America and ILC Asia produced regional publications, websites, and newsletters, which are available at the links below.

## Selection of publications released by the ILC Secretariat in 2010/early 2011

### *Land Reporting Initiative:*

- » Land Rights Monitoring Handbook (E, S, F)
- » Quantitative Indicators for Common Property Tenure Security (E)

### *Commercial Pressures on Land:*

- » Commercial Pressures on Land global synthesis and reports (39 total in E, S, F, P)
- » CPL Policy briefs (12 total)
- » Increasing commercial pressures on land: where are we heading? working paper (E)

### *Women's Land Rights:*

- » Securing Women's Access to Land (15 research reports, 5 policy briefs) (E)
- » Advocacy Toolbox (E, S, F)
- » CEDAW tools: Infonote and Q&A (E, S, F); 2010 Update on Progress Achieved (E)
- » Gender and Agriculture Sourcebook: Module 4 re-print with permission and new forewords (E)

### *Engaging on priority themes:*

- » The Linkages Between Land Tenure Security and Food Security: ILC Contribution to the Updated HLTF CFA (E)
- » Las Organizaciones Campesinas y las Acciones para el Acceso a la Tierra: La experiencia de CODECA (S)
- » El Proceso de Concentración del Control Sobre la Tierra en el Perú: El Valle de Ica (S)
- » Exploring the linkages between land tenure security and food security (E)
- » Making rangelands secure: past experience and future options (E)

### *ILC Institutional and Governance:*

- » Annual Report 2009 (E, S, F)
- » Charter and Governance Framework (E, S, F)
- » ILC advocacy ad in the G8/G20 Summit Publication (E)

To view these and other knowledge products and tools, please visit our websites:

ILC global website - publications: <http://www.landcoalition.org/publications>

ILC Latin America: <http://americalatina.landcoalition.org>

ILC Asia blog: <http://ilcasia.wordpress.com>

Commercial Pressures on Land Portal: <http://www.commercialpressuresonland.org>

Land Portal: <http://www.landportal.info>

<sup>2</sup> Languages:  
English = E;  
Spanish = S;  
French = F;  
Portuguese = P





Brainstorming workshop on the formulation of the new ILC Strategic Framework, June 2010; photo by Roshan Chitrakar

## Our coalition

As shown, in 2010 an increasing number of members coordinated collaborative actions, and succeeded in broadening partnerships with non-ILC members and important voices in the global land debate.

ILC is a growing and dynamic platform. During the past year, the governance and management processes have also given a significant boost to development of the network and have attested to its renewed vibrancy.

### Governance and Management

*Membership.* In August 2010, the ILC Secretariat launched a call inviting interested organisations to apply to become members of the Coalition. The open call for new members occurs once every two years, and is intended to help strategically grow ILC's membership base by strengthening representation from key geographical areas, constituencies, and focus areas. Applications received will be voted upon at our next Assembly of Members in May 2011, to be held in Tirana, Albania. In addition during the first year of implementation of the new membership contribution policy, 72% of members contributed either in-cash or in-kind.

*Strategic Framework 2011–2015.* In the past year a participatory process was launched with members and select partners to shape the direction of the new ILC Strategic Framework 2011–2015. Members and resource persons participated in an initial brainstorming workshop in June 2010. This was followed by an electronic consultation with all members to provide input on key elements of the first draft. The initial draft was discussed by the three regional platforms at their regional meetings, and was then revised and presented for discussion during the Council meeting in December. The Secretariat coordinated the consultation process and the formulation of the various drafts for discussion, and also commissioned an external evaluation of the Strategic Framework 2007–2011 to enrich the formulation process of its successor. The new Strategic Framework will be finalised in early 2011 and will be submitted to all members for final endorsement during the 2011 Assembly of Members.

*Coalition Council.* The 14-member Coalition Council has guided ILC's policy and operational work over the past year. The Council appointed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the European Commission as Strategic Partners. It established a Council Finance Committee, and approved the proposal submitted by member NACFPA to host the 2011 Assembly of Members in Tirana, Albania. It also approved a decentralised implementation of the new ILC solidarity funds to land rights defenders.



*Regional Platforms.* The regional platforms held their respective regional assemblies in Quito, Ecuador (hosted by FEPP-Protieras), Lomé, Togo (hosted by LandNet West Africa), and Bangkok, Thailand (co-hosted by FAO's regional office and ANGOC). The regional assemblies brought together representatives of more than 80 organisations in total. At all three meetings, members developed an action plan for 2011, shared updates on ILC's work, and consulted on the next strategic directions to take in their respective regions. Focal point members were appointed to coordinate regional work on priority thematic areas, sub-regional activities, and regional implementation of global programmes and initiatives.

Members refined the distinctive governance and operational structures of their respective platforms on the basis of recommendations from three internal reviews of the regionalisation process. These reviews highlighted the progress made since 2007, when the notion of regionalisation was formally introduced into the ILC network, and showed the positive effects of members acting as programmatic or governance focal points. At the same time, major areas of concern emerged, such as the limited involvement of IGOs at the regional level, the marginal roles of some members in the implementation of regional workplans, the need for a more strategic expansion of membership, and the need for effective regional fundraising strategies.

*Secretariat.* The Global Secretariat, hosted by IFAD, and three regional node coordinators, hosted by CSO member organisations (RISD in Africa, ANGOC in Asia, and CEPES in Latin America), worked together to support the implementation of ILC's programme of work; coordinated communication and exchanges among members; and coordinated and contributed to multi-stakeholder dialogue, global and regional advocacy, and collective learning initiatives. An interim coordination role for the regional nodes proved a challenge for our regional platforms in Africa and Asia. Nevertheless, thanks to the commitment of the organisations hosting the nodes, regional workplans were implemented successfully.

#### Findings from the iScale Assessment

In 2010, the ILC Secretariat commissioned an independent assessment of the Strategic Framework 2007-2011, which was carried out by the evaluation firm iScale.

##### Summary of achievements

1. *ILC has developed a growing IGO/NGO/research institute platform that is capable of exerting multi-stakeholder influence.*
2. *ILC has influenced some international and national debates to ensure that its pro-poor perspective is on the international agenda and is integrated into action plans.*
3. *ILC has developed an array of network capacities to realise change, most notably for multi-stakeholder (1) learning, research, and capacity development, (2) advocacy, and (3) system organising.*



Alex Soko from CARE Tanzania and Ariel Halpern from PROCASUR; photo by Michael Taylor

##### Summary of recommendations

1. *ILC should focus more rigorously on strengthening the multi-stakeholder objective of its strategy;*
2. *ILC should recognise in its priorities an opportunity to shift from creating frameworks to the implementation of such frameworks;*
3. *ILC should be more disciplined and strategic about prioritising, setting targets, and allocating resources; and*
4. *ILC should consider reframing its strategic objectives as a more concise theory of change.*



Photo by Amber Antozak

## New directions

The programme of work for 2011 covers the end of the old Strategic Framework 2007–2011 and responds to the new directions of the Strategic Framework 2011–2015. Over the next year we will aim to continue to improve previous initiatives, while testing and exploring new modalities of work and reframing our objectives and strategies.

### 2011 Aims

Over the next year, we will continue to engage on existing and new ILC priority themes and to influence global and regional debates on land and development.

We will:

- » Support CSO engagement in global- and regional-level events on priority themes such as women's land rights, food security, climate change, desertification, biodiversity, commercial pressures on land, and territorial rights of indigenous populations; and
- » Build stronger links with research and academic processes and events related to land.

Under the *Women's Land Rights Initiative*, we will:

- » Develop a women's land rights and gender justice strategy;
- » Advance advocacy and communications on women's land rights; and
- » Provide continued support and follow-up to the initiatives following the Learning Routes piloting and research on women's land rights.

Under the *Commercial Pressures on Land Initiative*, we will:

- » Maximise the outreach and impact of knowledge generated through the CPL global research project;
- » Expand and strengthen the monitoring role played by ILC in partnership with various other institutions;
- » Provide support and specific tools for an informed and inclusive dialogue on regulatory and policy options; and
- » In partnership with ROPPA, AFA, COPROFAM, and ActionAid International, implement a dialogue on large-scale land acquisitions and their alternatives at national, regional, and global levels.

Under the *Regional Advocacy Initiatives*, we will:

- » *In Africa*, strengthen regional engagement on the Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines (ALPFG), raising awareness of them and supporting CSO advocacy efforts around their implementation;
- » *In Asia*, convene regional thematic dialogues with relevant stakeholders, participate in regional events to raise ILC's visibility and convey its advocacy messages, and continue to intensify the engagement process of dialogue with governments and IGOs; and



- » *In Latin America*, engage in the follow-up phase of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Land and Natural Resources, and design and implement a regional advocacy campaign.

Over the next year, we will further develop the *monitoring of land access*, and we will elaborate coherent ILC national-level strategies to *influence the formulation and implementation of land policy*.

Under the *Land Reporting Initiative*, we will:

- » Launch the Land Portal in collaboration with our partners, and expand and update its contents; train contributors and activate the user community; and elaborate baseline country profiles;
- » Develop global land indicators to monitor pro-poor land governance, to be applied as leverage for national changes; and
- » Consolidate and coordinate existing Land Watch initiatives at national, regional, and global levels in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

Under the *LAND Programme*, we will:

- » Focus on key countries to facilitate pro-poor land changes through multi-stakeholder dialogues in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

Over the next year, we will continue to promote *collective learning* through the generation and sharing of knowledge, research on priority themes, training exchanges, and piloting on the ground.

We will:

- » Conduct Learning Routes in Africa and Latin America to provide opportunities for cross-learning and group development;
- » Set up internship programmes and conduct training activities to strengthen the capacities of members to achieve their objectives;
- » Launch a research grant programme on land governance for young researchers from the South to develop competencies on land issues;
- » Launch a new series of publications called “Framing the Debate on Land”, with the aim of examining key topics and provoking fresh thinking on issues at the centre of debates on land governance;
- » Support pilot projects to address land-related conflicts in Africa;
- » Support research and learning in partnership with relevant regional universities in Latin America; and
- » Support the development of scoping studies on priority themes in Asia.

Over the next year, we will *further consolidate our coalition governance and operational structure* as a truly multi-stakeholder and dynamic platform.

We will:

- » Finalise and approve our new Strategic Framework 2011–2015;
- » Hold our biennial Assembly of Members – ILC’s primary governance, advocacy, and knowledge sharing event – in Tirana, Albania. National member NACFPA will co-host the event, and all members and strategic partners will be invited to attend. This international event will also offer an opportunity to advance the national dialogue on the formulation and implementation of forest and land policy in Albania;
- » Provide continued support to our membership, including approval and induction of new members, and full implementation of the membership contribution policy;
- » Provide continued support to regional platforms and regional nodes, including hiring a regional node coordinator in Africa;
- » Reframe ILC’s management and operational functions, including adjusting support to the Secretariat and refining processes for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilisation, in accordance with new strategic directions; and
- » Launch and develop an ILC intranet area to allow all members, the regional nodes, and the Secretariat to access it for multiple purposes.

# Members, council, and staff

Africa	Asia	Latin America	Global/Other Regions
» Aide et Action pour la Paix (AAP)	» Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)	» Acción Campesina (AC)	» Association pour l'Amélioration de la Gouvernance de la Terre, de l'Eau et des Ressources Naturelles (AGter)
» Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)	» Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)	» Asociación Latino-Americana de Organizaciones de Promoción (ALOP)	» Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche pour le Développement (CIRAD)
» Centre Béninois pour l'Environnement et le Développement Economique et Social (CEBEDES)	» Association for Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBAN)	» Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER)	» Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI)
» Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)	» Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram (BJSA)	» Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP)	» Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
» Conseil pour la Défense Environnementale par la Légalité et la Traçabilité (CODELT)	» Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD)	» Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas (CISEPA-PUCP)	» Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
» Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)	» College of Development Studies (CDS)	» Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES)	» International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP)
» Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)	» Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)	» Comité de Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA)	» International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
» Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)	» Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)	» Consejo Coordinador de Organizaciones Campesinas de Honduras (COCOCH)	» International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
» LandNet Malawi (LN Malawi)	» Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)	» Convención Nacional del Agro Peruano (CONVEAGRO)	» International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
» LandNet West Africa (LNWA)	» Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP)	» Coordinación de ONG y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP)	» International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations (IUF)
» Mau Community Forestry Association (MACOFA)	» Indonesian Institute for Forest & Environment (RMI)	» Corporación PROCASUR (PROCASUR)	» Landesa, formerly Rural Development Institute (RDI)
» Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)	» Jan Kalyan Sansthan (JKS)	» Grupo ALLPA - Comunidades y Desarrollo (ALLPA)	» National Association of Communal Forests and Pastures (NACFPA)
» Réseau Béninois pour la Sécurité Foncière et la Gestion Durable des Terres (ReBeSeF/CGT)	» Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA/EKTA Parishad)	» Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias y Agroindustriales R.L (FENACOOOP)	» Secours Populaire Français (SPF)
» Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE)	» Mobilization and Development Nepal (MODE)	» Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP)	» Terra Institute, Ltd.
» Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD)	» Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID)	» Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz (FUNDAPAZ)	» Transborder Wildlife Association (TWA)
» Solidarité des Intervenants sur le Foncier (SIF)	» Social Development Foundation (SDF)	» Fundación TIERRA (fTIERRA)	» United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
» Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)	» Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)	» Instituto del Bien Común (IBC)	» World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
» Transkei Land Service Organization (TRALSO)	» Society for Development of Drought Prone Area (SDPPA)	» Instituto de Investigación Aplicada y Promoción del Desarrollo Local (Nitlapan)	» World Bank (WB)
» Uganda Land Alliance (ULA)	» South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (SARRA)	» Union Verapacense de Organizaciones Campesinas (UVOC)	» World Food Programme (WFP)
» Union pour l'Emancipation de la Femme Autochtone (UEFA)	» STAR Kampuchea (STAR)		
» Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA)	» Task Force Mapalad (TFM)		
» Zimbabwe Regional Environment Organisation (ZERO)	» The People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (ARnow!)		



## Coalition Council

### *Civil Society Organisations*

- » Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Nepal, Mr. Jagat Basnet
- » Consejo Coordinador de Organizaciones Campesinas de Honduras (COCOCH), Honduras, Mr. Marvin Ponce
- » Grupo ALLPA - Comunidades y Desarrollo, Peru, Mr. Laureano Del Castillo
- » The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), Switzerland, Ms. Sue Longley
- » Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP), Indonesia, Mr. Albertus Hadi Pramono
- » Kenya Land Alliance (KLA), Kenya, Mr. Odenda Lumumba
- » Secours Populaire Français (SPF), France, Mr. Menotti Bottazzi
- » Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), Zambia, Mr. Henry Machina

### *Intergovernmental Organisations*

- » Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Mr. Paul Mathieu
- » International Food Policy Institute (IFPRI), Ms. Ruth Meinzen-Dick
- » International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Mr. Jean-Philippe Audinet
- » United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ms. Wahida Shah
- » World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), Mr. Frank Place
- » World Bank, Mr. Malcolm Childress

## Global Secretariat

- » Madiodio Niasse, Director
- » Lucia Angelucci, Programme Assistant
- » Erika Carrano, Travel Clerk
- » Barbara Codispoti, Associate Programme Officer
- » Hedwige Croquette, Administrative Clerk, Grants Management
- » Annalisa Mauro, Programme Manager, Land Reporting Initiative and Latin America Region
- » Sabine Pallas, Programme Officer, Women's Land Rights and Resource Mobilisation
- » Michael Taylor, Programme Manager, Land Policy and Africa Region
- » Natalia Vaccarezza, Strategy, Membership, and Communications

### *Consultants*

- » Gabriele D'Esposito, Webmaster
- » Andrea Fiorenza, Support to Commercial Pressures on Land Initiative and Membership
- » Silvia Forno, Consultant, Support to CPL initiative and Commercial Pressures on Land Portal
- » Laura Meggiolaro, Support to Land Portal
- » Dunia Mennella, Consultant, Support to ILC Global Study on land governance, membership, and evaluation
- » Luca Miggiano, Consultant, Women's Land Rights and Legal Empowerment
- » Federico Pinci, Administrative Clerk, Grants Management and Graphic Design

## Regional Nodes

### *ILC Latin America*, Hosted by CEPES (Peru)

- » Sandra Apaza, Communications Coordinator
- » Paola Arica Ruiz, Communications Assistant

### *ILC Asia*, Hosted by ANGOC (The Philippines)

- » Don Marquez, Interim Regional Coordinator
- » Seema Gaikwad, Regional Coordinator
- » Shem Toledo, Information and Projects Officer

### *ILC Africa*, Hosted by RISD (Rwanda)

- » Annie Kairaba, Interim Regional Coordinator
- » Deicole Gatanguliya, Regional Communications Coordinator

The ILC Secretariat also wishes to thank the following people for their contributions in 2010: Gonzalo Alcalde, Kojo Amanor, Ward Anseuw, Tim Bending, Saranel Benjamin Lebert, Tom Lebert, Rikke Broegaard, Rosa Diaz, Aldo Di Domenico, Elisa Di Stefano, Stephan Dohrn, Fernando Eguren, Fiona Flintan, Tin Geber, Maria Guardia, Alexis Jones, Alex Lawton, Rolando Modina, Adeline Monge, Holger Nauheimer, Erin O'Brien, Emanuele Pane, Tony Quizon, Anne Rabier, Elisa Roth, Germán Terán Samanamud, Eirini Saridaki, Nigel Simister, Harvinder Singh, Michelle Tang, Aleen Toroyan, Liz Alden Wily, and David Wilson.

We also thank all of the authors, editors, and translators who worked on the studies on Commercial Pressures on Land, Women's Land Rights, the Land Reporting Initiative, and all other ILC knowledge products.

# Financial summary

## Independent Auditors' Report

We conducted our audit [of the Financial Statements of the International Land Coalition] 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 judgment, 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 December 31, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Rome, 28 April 2011

PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2010	2009
<i>Revenues</i>		
Contributions revenues	4 379 002	3 035 569
Interest income	3 793	2 304
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4 382 795</b>	<b>3 037 873</b>
<i>Expenses</i>		
Staff salaries and benefits	(1 109 727)	(1 104 738)
Consultants and other non-staff costs	(614 701)	(285 836)
Office and general expenses	(733 428)	(650 162)
Bank Charges	(4 503)	(3 720)
Grant expenses	(1 920 565)	(1 242 573)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>(4 382 924)</b>	<b>(3 287 029)</b>
Provision for after-service medical scheme benefits	11 144	249 156
	<b>(4 371 780)</b>	<b>(3 037 873)</b>
Adjustment for changes in fair value	(1 669)	(2 891)
Impact of foreign exchange rate movements	106 354	(53 977)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>104 685</b>	<b>(56 868)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>115 700</b>	<b>(56 868)</b>



# List of abbreviations

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2010 and 2009 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2010	2009
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash	5 437 877	2 559 366
Contributions receivable	3 045 789	5 697 005
Interfund receivables	-	274 939
Other receivables	59 056	32 945
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>8 542 722</b>	<b>8 564 255</b>
<i>Liabilities and Equity</i>		
Payables and liabilities	1 205 027	970 048
Undisbursed grants	449 303	486 170
Interfund payables	524 866	-
Deferred contribution revenues	6 105 386	6 965 597
Retained earnings	258 140	142 440
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>8 542 722</b>	<b>8 564 255</b>

ADB	Asian Development Bank
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	Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
AoM	Assembly of Members
ARNow!	The People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Ltd.
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
CA	Constituent Assembly
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme
CARPER	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms
CARRD	Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
CDS	College of Development Studies
CEMCA	Centro de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos
CEPES	Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales
CEPPAS - GAJAT	Centro de Políticas Públicas para el Socialismo - Grupo de Apoyo Jurídico por el Acceso a la Tierra
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CIDA	Canadian Cooperation Office
CINEP - PPP	Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular - Programa Por la Paz
CIRAD	Centre de coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CISEPA PUCP	Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas - Pontifica Universidad Católica de Perú
CMAC	Centro de Mujeres Afro Costarricenses
COCOCH	Consejo Coordinador de Organizaciones Campesinas de Honduras
CODECA	Asociación Comité de Desarrollo Campesino

COPROFAM	Cooperación de Organizaciones de Productores Familiares del MER-COSUR Ampliado
CPL	Commercial Pressures on Land
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSRC	Community Self Reliance Centre
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
F. TIERRA	Fundación Tierra
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEPP	Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio
FOSDEH	Foro Social de Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras
FPIC	Free Prior and Informal Consent
GAMWI	Gatundu Mwirutiri Women Initiative
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLTF	High Level Task Force
HUGOU (DANIDA)	Human Right and Good Governance Advisory Unit
IALTA	International Alliance on Land Tenure and Administration
IBC	Instituto del Bien Común
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IEH	Instituto Estudios del Hambre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHEID	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
ILC	International Land Coalition
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
IP	Indigenous People
JKPP	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif
KLA	Kenya Land Alliance
KPA	Consortium for Agrarian Reform
LAND	Land Alliances for National Development
LRI	Land Reporting Initiative
LWA	Land Watch Asia
MARAG	Maldhari Rural Action Group
MISR	Makerere Institute for Social Research

MODE Nepal	Mobilization and Development Nepal
NACFPA	National Association of Communal Forest and Pastures
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NITLAPAN	Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo
PDI	Participatory Development Initiatives
PhilDHRRRA	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas
PLAAS	Institute of Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies
PPILDA	Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development in Agui
RISD	Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development
ROPPA	Réseau des organisations paysannes & de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
SAARC	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation
SARRA	South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association
SCOPE	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	Social Development Foundation
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SPCR	Secrétariat Permanent du Code Rural
TFM	Task Force Mapalad Inc.
UEFA	Union pour l'émancipation de la Femme Autochtone
UK	United Kingdom
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
UNAG	Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganadores
UNMC	United Nations Millennium Campaign
URDT	Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance



# Donors

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



El Observatorio "Tierras y Derechos" del Perú forma parte de un proyecto más amplio, que consiste en hacer un seguimiento vigilante de los derechos sobre la tierra de los pequeños agricultores, comunidades campesinas y pueblos amazónicos; y a partir del seguimiento diseñar y ejecutar acciones de incidencia orientadas al respeto a dichos derechos.

*Observatorio de Tierra Peru – CEPES*

I appreciated the relatively fast way of delivering knowledge that the Learning Route provided. We packed more than a year's university teaching experience into those two weeks

*Women's land rights learning route*

Her four acres of land and the victory in court gave Pohri a sense of pride that was new to all who met her. She soon started working on the land with her husband and is now feeding her children much better than she could before

*Women's Legal Empowerment project in Pakistan*

Les travaux de cet atelier sont une expérience que le Niger n'a jamais conduite dans l'histoire de la politique foncière et du développement rural

*CALI Niger*

The land rush draws attention to a wider question: what is the future of agricultural production in the developing world, particularly in Africa, and what is the role of the smallholder farmer in the future?

*CPL study Chris Huggins*