

Annual Report
2012



INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION

Thanks to our donors

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- » Ford Foundation
- » Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- » International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- » Irish Aid
- » Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- » Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- » Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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

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Our coalition

A platform for sharing diverse views and approaches in addressing issues or concerns of mutual interest for our members.

The 2012 survey

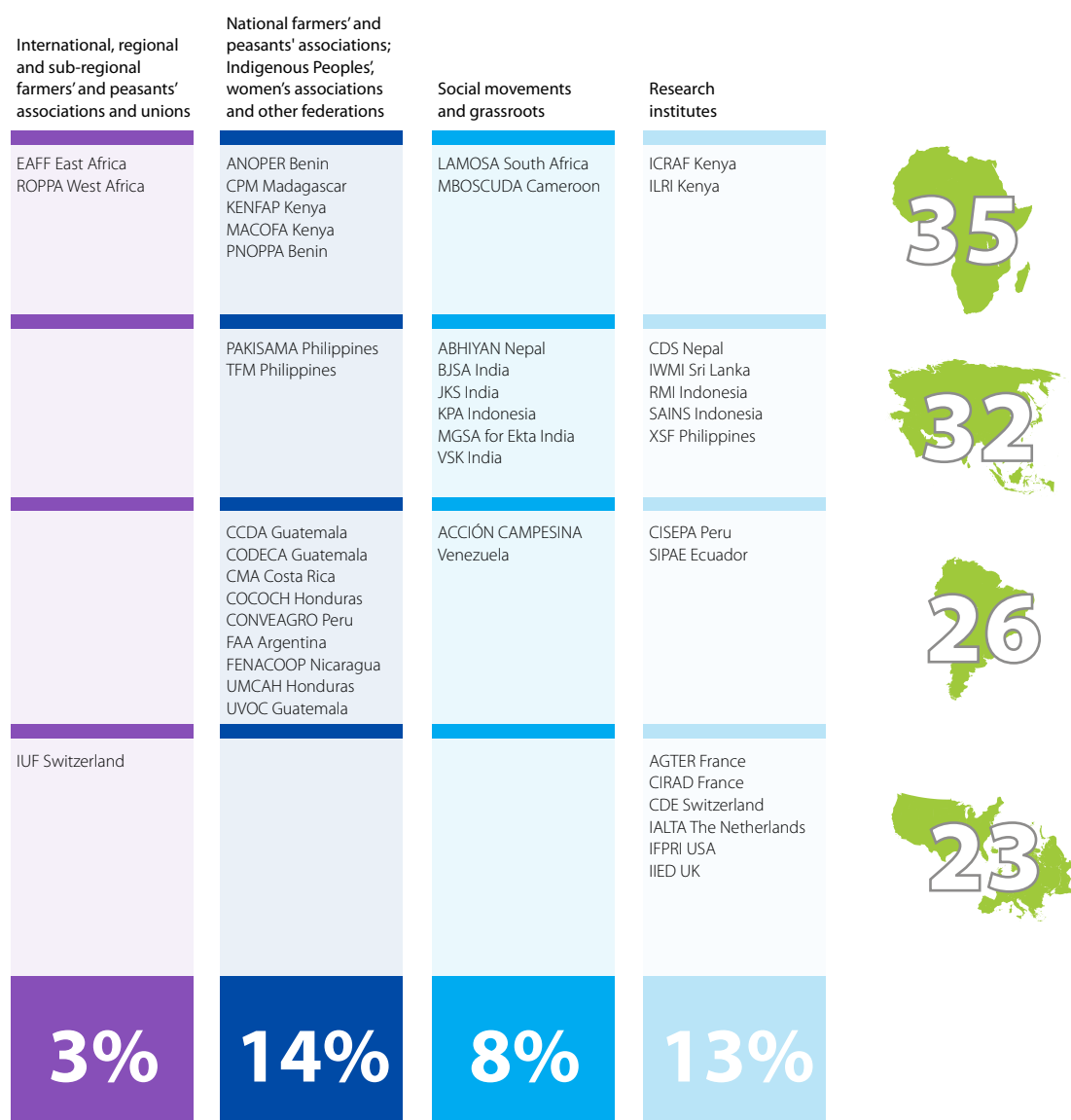
In 2012, a comparative survey to measure members' perceptions of ILC performance as a global action network repeated a 2009 survey carried out by Keystone, an organisation whose mission is to improve the effectiveness of social purpose organizations through better planning, measuring and reporting of social change.

page 4

Intergovernmental organisations	International NGOs	Regional and sub-regional NGOs	National NGOs
UNEP Kenya	ELCI Kenya GLTN Kenya	LandNet West Africa	AAP DR Congo ADHD Togo AFRA South Africa APDH Burundi CEBEDES Benin CODELT DR Congo FIANTSO Madagascar KLA Kenya LandNet Malawi Nkuzi South Africa REBEDES Benin RECONCILE Kenya RISD Rwanda SAFIRE Zimbabwe SIF Madagascar TRALSO South Africa UEFA DR Congo ULA Uganda ZERO Zimbabwe ZLA Zambia
		ANGOC Philippines	ALRD Bangladesh ARBAN Bangladesh ARNOW Philippines CARRD Philippines CDA Bangladesh COLARP Nepal CSRC Nepal FES India JASIL Mongolia JKPP Indonesia MARAG India MODE Nepal PAFID Philippines SARRA India SCOPE Pakistan SDDPA India SDF India STAR Kampuchea Cambodia
	PROCASUR Chile	ALOP Mexico CNULM Caribbean	GRUPO ALLPA Peru CEPES Peru CINEP/PPP Colombia CONGCOOP Guatemala FEPP Ecuador FTIERRA Bolivia FUNDAPAZ Argentina FUNDE EI Salvador IBC Peru NITLAPAN Nicaragua SER Peru
FAO Italy UNCCD Germany IFAD Italy WB USA WFP Italy	FPP UK GSF France Huairou Commission USA LANDESA USA SNV The Netherlands Oxfam UK SPF France Terra Institute USA WRI USA		NCFCP Albania TWA Albania
5%	10%	3%	44%

Results show improvements in all areas compared to the 2009 survey. Findings suggest there is nonetheless room for improving the value that members gain from their involvement in the network. Since 2009, specific efforts have contributed to the improved performance of the ILC as a network.

Respondents reported a significantly higher level of synergy within the ILC network in relation to the 2009 survey. Declarations of the Assembly of Members, Regional Assemblies and Steering Committees are seen as the primary channels for building a common vision among the network's constituencies.



Theory of change

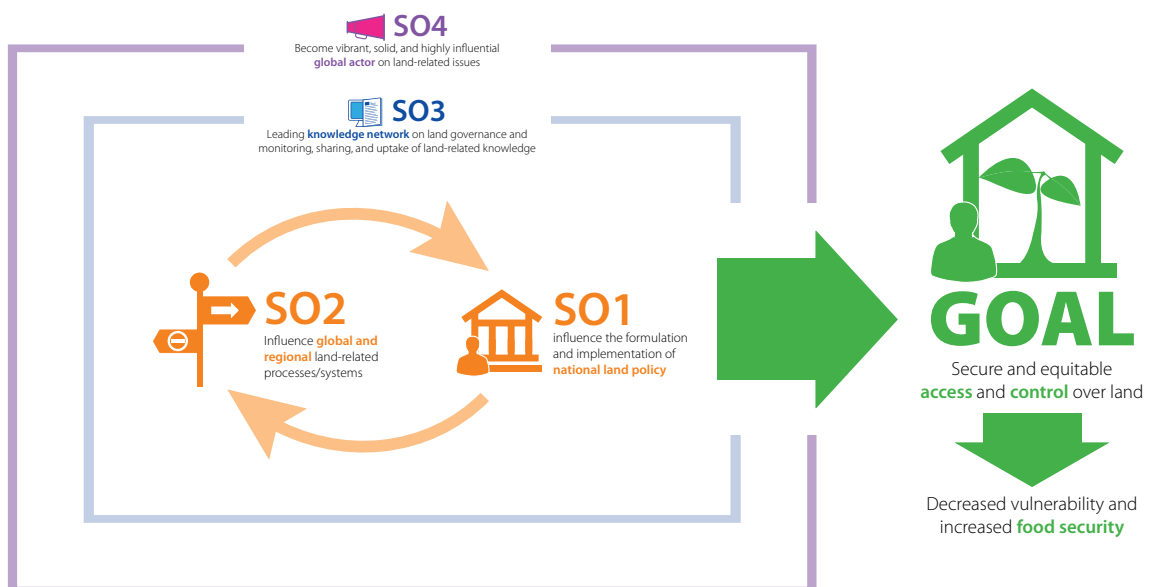
Our goal:
secure and equitable
access to and
control over land.

Strategic objectives (SOs)

- 1 influencing the formulation and implementation of national land policy
- 2 influencing global and regional land-related processes and systems
- 3 leading knowledge network on land governance and monitoring, sharing, and uptake of land-related knowledge
- 4 building a vibrant, solid and highly influential global actor on land-related issues

page 6

The synergy between ILC's SOs



Letter from the Co-chairs

We have become a driving force for land rights on local, regional and national levels.

In 2003, when the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty was renamed the International Land Coalition (ILC) in recognition of its strategic focus on land access issues, it would have been difficult to imagine that what had begun as a loose knit conglomeration of extremely diverse entities would come to be a tightly bound coalition of 116 organisations representing more than 50 countries, working on a common goal to promote secure and equitable access to land for rural people.

Ten years later, we have a voice that counts in global land governance arenas and have become a driving force for land rights on local, regional and national levels. We have jettisoned artificial boundaries between our diverse constituencies and institutions and demonstrated unequivocally that civil society and global institutions, while recognising and respecting differences in perspectives and approaches, find common ground and make headway towards working together in pursuit of social justice and poverty alleviation.

In 2011, we launched an ambitious new plan for supporting collaborative national strategies in fourteen countries, empowering marginalised peoples and renewing government commitments towards land rights. We invested in pioneering partnerships devoted to tracking land acquisitions and transactions, notably creating the world's most extensive online public database on data on large-scale land deals. We helped put poor and marginalised women and men in the driver's seat of their own destiny by sponsoring participatory mapping of community land resources, which resolved conflicts and secured both collective and individual land rights. We strengthened our efforts as a leading advocate for women's land rights, promoting genuine equality for women, and made a new commitment to help embattled land rights defenders, who often suffer brutal retaliation for their work.

These and many other successful efforts combine to represent a result we can be truly proud of. Over this past year, the vast majority of the ILC's resources went to support civil society throughout the South to build their capacity not only to have their voices heard, but to build a common vision for the future.

We would like to thank our donors for their incredible generosity and long-term commitment to supporting the ILC. We would like to express our sincere appreciation for the active engagement of our members and believing in and contributing to the mission of the ILC. IFAD, as founding member, host organisation of the Secretariat and one of the Coalition's main donors, deserves a special mention. We also would like to offer our gratitude to the dedicated ILC Secretariat team and their indefatigable devotion to making our programmes a success.

Sincerely,

*Didi Odigie, Co-Chair
(Civil Society Organisations)*

*Jean-Philippe Audinet, Co-Chair
(Intergovernmental Organisations)*

J. P. Audinet, IFAD



D. Odigie, Landnet West Africa



Why is promoting women's access to secure land rights so central to ILC's work?

As this annual report shows, ILC pays special attention to gender justice and promoting women's land rights.

Building on a contribution to OXFAM's e-discussion on "The Future of Agriculture" in December, 2012, this introduction provides the rationale for such an emphasis.

Women provide a significant share of agricultural labour worldwide, with estimates by FAO and UNIFEM ranging between 43% and 60–80% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. While there is a lot of variability across regions and countries and some figures are debated, there is a clear trend to an increasing feminisation of farm labour that will likely accelerate in the future, as a result of a higher proportion of male outmigration, and high incidence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS. More and more widows and female orphans will head farm households and become the main providers of family farm labour.

Women's increasingly central role in agricultural production is at odds with their still limited tenure security over the land they farm.¹ FAO's 2011 State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) estimates that fewer than five percent of women in the developing world have secure land rights, with significant differences from country to country. Where women enjoy secure tenure rights, farm sizes tend to be much smaller than is the case for farmland controlled by men. While the agricultural sector is increasingly reliant on women's labour, women's influence over farming decisions remains limited due to their lack of land tenure security. Closing the gender gap in secure land rights makes good sense from the perspectives of social justice and human rights, as well as from an economic standpoint.

Increased productivity and total output of the agricultural sector is one of the more direct and tangible results of closing this gender gap. It is

¹ We use the term "tenure security" in its broader meaning, although the statistics used often refer to it exclusively as land ownership.



often observed that equitable access to land is strongly associated with improved efficiency in the farming sector because security of tenure contributes to creating incentives needed for increased agricultural investments, thus leading to higher productivity. This also applies to gender: gender equity in access to agricultural land and security of tenure contributes to increasing the productivity of women's land, and therefore the output of the farming sector in general. The 2011 Foresight report gives an example from Burkina Faso, where the productivity of female-managed plots was 30% lower than that of male-managed plots, primarily because labour and fertiliser were more intensively applied on men's plots.

Women's lack of control over land is compounded by the obstacles they face across the agricultural value chain – access to input services, extension services, processing, markets, etc. This persisting

gender inequity seriously hampers the performance of the overall agricultural sector. FAO's SOFA report argues that closing the gender gap in agriculture would result in an increase of 20–30% in average crop yields on women's lands, an increase of between 2.5% and 4% in domestic food production, and a 10–20% decrease in the number of undernourished people worldwide (100–150 million out of 950 million people). The positive food security impacts of gender equality in land access have also been demonstrated at the household level. Evidence from around the world shows that when women have more influence over economic decisions—as is the case when they have secure land rights—more of their families' incomes are allocated to food/nutrition, health, and education.

Addressing the gender disparities in land tenure also helps to improve rural women's social inclusion and identity. Having a land title often means having a physical address and comes with access to birth certificates, identity cards, and voting documents—all indispensable for women to exercise their civil rights and take part in decision-making. Achieving gender equality in land tenure empowers women and gives them greater influence on the way that land is used (what, when, and how to produce) and how farm products are used or disposed of.

Most importantly, the current inequities in land tenure also raise a human rights issue. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognises the right to property for all. This includes the right to land, which is the most important physical asset, especially in agrarian economies. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) calls for equal rights of both spouses in terms of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment, and disposition of household property (Article 16).

Even though the arguments in support of secure land tenure for women are compelling, the progress being made is generally slow. On the positive side, there are international norms calling for a more equitable allocation of resources –examples include CEDAW, but also the recently adopted Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests – and many governments have adopted land-related laws with progressive provisions for addressing gender inequities. According to UN WOMEN, World Bank data shows that 115 out of 124 countries specifically recognise women’s and men’s property rights on equal terms.

Why then are we not seeing broad-based rapid progress on the ground towards equitable and secure land rights for women? Part of the answer lies in the fact that the cultural, religious, and social norms and beliefs –which are all “slow-moving institutions” that tend to oppose or delay social change (Roland 2004)²– confine women to secondary decision-making roles. Progress is slow also because of gender disparities in education and reproductive health, which prevent women from fully benefiting from the opportunities created by progressive land policies, where these exist. Even in contexts where there are well-intentioned policy-makers, progress can be constrained by the limited number of practical, low-cost, and culturally acceptable means of addressing gender inequities in the allocation of key productive assets such as land.

There are a number of promising innovations that are as yet insufficiently documented and promoted, such as Ethiopia, Rwanda, Colombia, Peru and Nicaragua introducing joint land titling for spouses to improve women’s access to land. In Nepal, a tax exemption (10% in 2008, subsequently increased to

25–40%) has contributed to significantly improving women’s access to secure land rights; the number of households reporting women’s access to land ownership increased from 11% in 2001 to 35% in 2009 (UNIFEM 2009)³. These measures are, however, more relevant in contexts of state-led redistributive land reform processes than in contexts of market-led reforms. Where an open land market exists, the risk of widening gender inequalities in land tenure can be reduced by establishing land funds or land banks (as has been done in Colombia or Nicaragua), with a strong focus on providing financial support to women to purchase land or to pay land title registration fees.

Such measures are usually the result of strong pressure for change. Greater efforts are needed to raise the awareness of decision-makers and the general public on the rationale for, and benefits of, achieving gender justice in land tenure. Targeted land literacy (focusing on the land-related laws and institutions) can help women better understand their land rights. This needs to be complemented by support for women’s land claims, by helping to strengthen women’s roles in land rights movements, and by ensuring that land issues are high on the agenda of the most influential global women’s organisations. These are among the areas where ILC has a key role to play in the future.

In summary, compelling arguments abound for promoting secure and equitable land rights for women as a priority policy objective. First and foremost, such an objective is an obligation in pursuit of the fulfilment of fundamental civil and political rights, as well as social and economic rights. Secondly, it is justified from an economic efficiency point of view; the 2012 World Development Report refers to this need as “smart economics”. In spite of the cultural and social

2 Roland, G. 2004. “Fast-Moving and Slow-Moving Institutions”. CESifo DICE Report 2. pp. 16-21. <http://www.ifo.de/portal/pls/portal/docs/1/1193608.PDF>

3 <http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf>

resistance noted in many countries, significant progress has been made in recent years in the formulation of international policies that promote greater gender equality in access to productive assets, especially land. In support of these positive trends, it is important to improve our efforts to identify and document good practice examples of correcting gender disparities in access to, and control over, land and other productive assets—and to develop tools that can help the replication of such practices. Academic institutions, development agencies, and civil society organisations committed to gender justice all have a key role to play in this.

As you will see in this annual report, ILC is continuing to invest substantially in promoting women's land rights and gender justice, from supporting members at national level in ensuring that gender issues are given due attention in land-related policy formulation and implementation, to documenting good practice examples and innovative approaches to securing women's land rights, and, last but not least, collaborating with member and partner organisations such as FAO and GLTN in the development of technical guides, tools, and training activities that enable interested actors to address the gender dimensions of land governance on the ground.

Madiodio Niasse, ILC Director





Empowering country-led development

We aim at influencing
land-related policy
practices in order
to protect the land
rights of poor and
marginalised people.
Open consultations and
collective engagement at
the country level are key
to achieving our goal.

National engagement strategies (NES)

These efforts resulted in enlarged national partnerships and renewed commitments by governments towards land rights.

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NES is our new collaborative strategy to fuel engagement in national land policy debates.

Fourteen countries were involved in the NES formulation process during the course of 2012.

ILC members, often for the first time, met to share perspectives and achieve consensus with other civil society and government actors on the key land-related challenges.

NES is about:

- identifying key land challenges in the country and mapping involved constituencies;
- investigating solutions through an open and inclusive multi-stakeholder national platform;
- building a coherent picture of these diverse perspectives into a country strategy;
- translating the strategy into a multi-year action plan with clear roles and responsibilities.

By the end of 2012, NES were validated in Colombia, Madagascar, Nepal and Togo.

Highlights

- In [Togo](#), as a result of the NES, the Ministry of Habitat and Urbanism reinforced its commitment to develop and adopt a land policy by June 2014.
- In [Colombia](#) and [Peru](#), the NES plans integrated the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure*.
- In [Nepal](#), the government pledged to work with CSOs on the integration of land issues with agricultural productivity and social justice, particularly for women and marginalised groups.
- In [Madagascar](#), the NES encouraged the inclusion of standards and policy targets proposed by CSOs in the second phase of the national land policy reform process.



The NES is off to a great start!

Madagascar has a new land policy since 2005, but some aspects, such as facilitating access to land by the poor and landless peasants, the harmonisation of agriculture and policies and large-scale investments, were not addressed. The NES will be a tool for dialogue among multiple actors and multiple levels for helping Madagascar enter the second phase of its land reform.

Mrs. Yolande Razafindrakoto, resource person on land policy reform, Madagascar

In **Colombia**, ILC member *Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular/Programa por la Paz* (CINEP/PPP), with the support of other members and partners, including the *Corporación Desarrollo Solidario* (CDS), FAO, and Oxfam, agreed on the urgency for drastic changes in the agrarian model, especially with the increasing dispossession of land, violent conflicts and abuse of human rights in rural areas. How can peasants obtain better political representation? How can grassroots movements and civil society become more visible and create a shared identity? What kind of actions and research can help address long-standing problems of land concentration and women's land rights? How can the tenure system organized by *Zona de Reserva Campesina* serve small-scale farmers and landless people in Colombia as a realistic option for accessing land? These challenging questions have driven the plan of action, now in its inception phase.

Actors represented in national multi-stakeholder workshops



50-70% 

National NGOs, farmers' organisations and associations

5-10% 

Government and legislative representatives + local government institutions

5-15% 

Universities and national research institutes

3-10% 

International development partners (multilateral, bilateral and international NGOs)

0-5% 

Private sector and trade unions

National monitoring

The soundest avenue for reaching and convincing policy makers to change land policies and practices is providing solid arguments and realistic data.

We created and supported platforms for monitoring key land governance problems and for mapping the land transactions that are driving the global land rush.

Land Watch initiatives and *Observatorios*

Since 2007, ILC has supported the collection of evidence on access to land and tenure security for poor and vulnerable groups, ensuring that this evidence has an impact on policy formulation, implementation, and reforms.

In 2012, Land Watches in Africa and Asia and *Observatorios* in Latin America delivered trusted and transparent facts and figures on land and social analysis of land policy impact. Opportunities to influence policy decisions have increased dramatically thanks to Land Watch and *Observatorio* campaigns.

These programmes helped facilitate the development of NES in countries where monitoring work was already underway, including in Nepal and Peru.

Highlights

- ➔ Performance of land policy processes was measured in Benin, Kenya, and Rwanda using ILC Africa scorecard initiative benchmarks (43 dimensions and 7 thematic areas).
- ➔ Land Watch Asia and ANGOC published and widely disseminated “[CSO Land Reform Monitoring in Asia](#)”. This publication captures the development of a land monitoring framework, with a regional summary and seven country reports where it has been piloted: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines.
- ➔ The three regional monitoring initiatives developed and deployed land monitoring frameworks and indicators to portray the current land governance situation in targeted countries.



During my active time in FAO and thereafter as Land Reform Advisor, I have come across many papers regarding land reform monitoring, but yours is definitely the most comprehensive and most useful.

Hans Meliczek, Georg-August University of Göttingen (Germany). February, 2013 on the CSO Land Reform Monitoring Book by Land Watch Asia and ANGO



Getting the data is half the battle. The other half is effectively communicating it to your audience.

CSO monitoring framework, by Land Watch Asia, ANGO

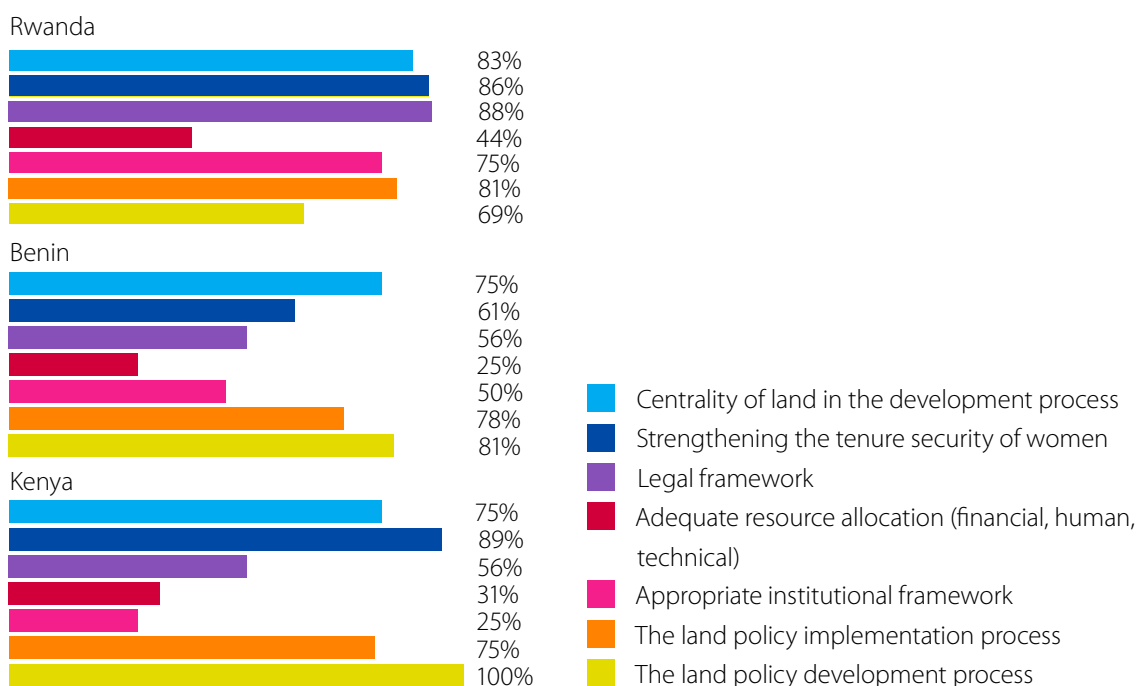
In Peru

According to a study of the observatory 'Tierra y derechos'—led by the Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES) in Peru—the increase in demand for food will require at least an additional 434,000 hectares of land to be put in production by 2021. If the practice of giving individual concessions of 500 or 1000 hectares for irrigation projects in coastal areas for export production does not cease, internal food demand cannot be satisfied and Peru's demand for imported food will increase.

In Nepal

Using Land Watch Asia CSO's Land Monitoring Framework, Land Watch Nepal, led by the Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC), calculated that there is a need to distribute 421,770 hectares of land to 1,407,100 landless marginalised people or small producers for housing and farming. Land Watch Nepal further estimated the extent of land available for distribution at around 492,851 hectares.

Overall score comparison between Rwanda, Benin, Kenya



Transparency on land and investments



Land Matrix

56,280 visitors
306,414 pages viewed
617 dataset downloads
306 Analytical Report downloads



LAND observatory

5 pilot countries
12 local partners
9 workshops organised
192 participants attended

page 18

In a world where a lack of transparency in land transactions is a major source of concern locally, nationally and globally, our lasting commitment is to promote transparency and accountability in decisions over land and investment through open data.

Building on the experiences gained through the landmark global study '*Land rights and the rush for land*', we invested in partnerships and pioneering online communities to monitor and disclose data on land investments at a global level and through visionary country projects.

Land Matrix Partnership

The Land Matrix (<http://www.landmatrix.org>) is an online tool for practitioners, activists, researchers and media involved in the land grabbing debate. Inspired by the potential of the open data movement, the Land Matrix is an online public database that collects and visualises data on large-scale land deals worldwide, enabling users to understand the global scope and dynamics of this phenomenon, as well as giving open access to data on individual deals. The interface offers researchers and other users the ability to add, edit or remove land deal information, making the database a living tool.

The initiative is facilitated by a partnership of organisations, including ILC, the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD), the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Highlights

924

deals amounting to 48,829,193 hectares of land—the size of Spain—were documented on the Land Matrix making it the world's largest database on large-scale land-based investment.

100+

articles and publications quoted the Land Matrix showing the total reported area of land purchased or leased in the countries by governments and private companies.

Land Matrix data were presented in policy processes such as the Land Policy Initiative of the African Union, the United Nations Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa, the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and other major international conferences. It influenced a wide variety of policy processes.

The Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit

The Land Matrix is being used at the Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit in preparation of the upcoming OECD/UNECA Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa.

The GROW campaign

Oxfam has used the Land Matrix extensively throughout the GROW campaign. Oxfam's publication *"Bad Governance leads to bad land deals – the link between politics and land grabs"* draws on the results of the Land Matrix.

Dealing with disclosure

A report, *"Dealing with disclosure"*, launched by ILC, Global Witness and the Oakland Institute, sets out what tools governments, companies and citizens can harness to transform the secretive culture behind large-scale land deals.

Land Observatories

Land Observatories on land transactions deliver a ground-level view of land-based investments at the country level. Together with the Centre for Development and the Environment (CDE) at the University of Bern, Switzerland, we are supporting national partners to set up five Land Observatories in collaboration with members and partners in Peru, Madagascar, Tanzania, Laos and Cambodia. Even in their initial stages of development, [the observatories are contributing to deepening the understanding of land transactions for citizens, governments and socially responsible companies.](#)

Developing effective web-based tools and approaches to facilitate global level and national monitoring and make the information visible and useful is a learning process for ILC, and has meant building linkages with new kinds of organisations that we do not usually work with on land issues. However, the demand for these tools is increasing, and we believe that we will be able to play a stronger role in the future support partners to set up land observatories and use them to influence better decision-making.

“

I have chosen the collectively generated data of the Land Matrix project in collaboration with the International Land Coalition, a major contribution to the subject.

[Saskia Sassen, professor of sociology at the Columbia University, who has recently written an article "Land Grabs Today: Feeding the Disassembling of National Territory"](#)

”

”

World's largest public database lifts lid on the extent and secretive nature of the global demand for land.

[The Guardian](#)

The phenomenon of large-scale land acquisitions and rentals has been a subject of passionate debate since the end of first decade of 2000. The Land Matrix project, which brings together five partners, has given itself the goal of infusing the debate with a little rationality and a scientific approach.

[Le Monde](#)

Local solutions to secure land

Poor and marginalised women and men have the greatest stake in securing their land rights. That's why we promote testing of local solutions.

Innovative plan on participatory mapping

Capacity building initiatives such as the learning route, a non-conventional training tool created by ILC member PROCASUR that facilitates learning through a continuous in-the-field journey, are among the most valued ILC contributions to the work of its members. In 2012, we witnessed the positive outcomes of these organisational capacity building processes on community development.

In 2010, ILC Latin America promoted the first learning route on participatory mapping. The capacity building process fuelled participants' willingness to adopt and test this methodology. Innovative plans were detailed and implemented in Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru. A total of six projects with marginalised indigenous and peasant communities were concluded in early 2012. Lack of formal recognition of territorial rights, conflicts with neighbouring communities and external actors and limited land access for women and youth; these are problems common to a majority of groups benefitting from these innovative plans. [The projects contributed to the resolution of land conflicts, increased social cohesion and secured collective and individual rights.](#)

Highlights

6

projects with marginalised indigenous and peasant communities in Latin America were concluded in early 2012.

80%

is the percentage by which land conflicts involving the Mozonte Community in Nicaragua could be reduced by legalising collective territorial rights through an innovative plan facilitated by the Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos (UNAG) in 2012.

535

land conflicts were identified and 164 were resolved amicably in Masisi and Ruthshuru districts in Northeast Congo through AAP's innovative conflict management approach.

In **Nicaragua**

The Indigenous communities of Mozonte and Tapaneca in Nicaragua participated in two innovative plans conceived and facilitated by Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos (UNAG). For the Mozonte Community (192 direct beneficiaries), the innovative plan contributed to the legalisation of collective territorial rights. Consequently, land conflicts were reduced by 80%. After consultation and negotiation, the process of formal registration was initiated for 82% of parcels not yet formally registered. The number of women who obtained legal and social recognition of their land rights increased by 50%. Indigenous land records were updated and adjusted. Children were included in the inheritance registers. The experience had a ripple effect on the neighbouring communities. The Communities of Tapaneca increased their control over territory, through legal registration of land, strengthening their decision-making and land conflict resolution capacities. Land inheritance rights for women were initiated thanks to this project.

Mechanisms for land conflict resolution in Northeast Congo

In 2012, 535 land conflicts were identified and 164 were resolved amicably in Masisi and Ruthshuru districts in Northeast Congo. Local youth forums for peace (Forums de Paix des Jeunes) and land conflict resolution groups (Noyaux de Résolution des Conflits Fonciers) were constituted by Aide et Action pour la Paix (AAP) to mitigate the dramatic land-based conflict situation in the two districts of Northeast Congo.

The approach used by AAP is widely acknowledged as a successful one. In a 2012 working paper from the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Johannes Beck describes the innovative approach by AAP in his research '*Contested Land in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo*'. The local youth forums work at the village level with local adolescents. Their aim is to prevent conflicts, overcome ethnic barriers and to foster peaceful cohabitation by performing sketches, songs and poems, and by organising community events, including football matches. The land conflict resolution groups cover three areas of activity: the diffusion of the statutory land law and all associated legislation; monitoring and reporting of land conflicts to AAP; and active mediation of land conflicts.



The mapping process was a pre-text for people to quickly and easily visualise how to manage their territory and their need to preserve it through conservation plans, all in collaboration with and active participation of the Huachón community.

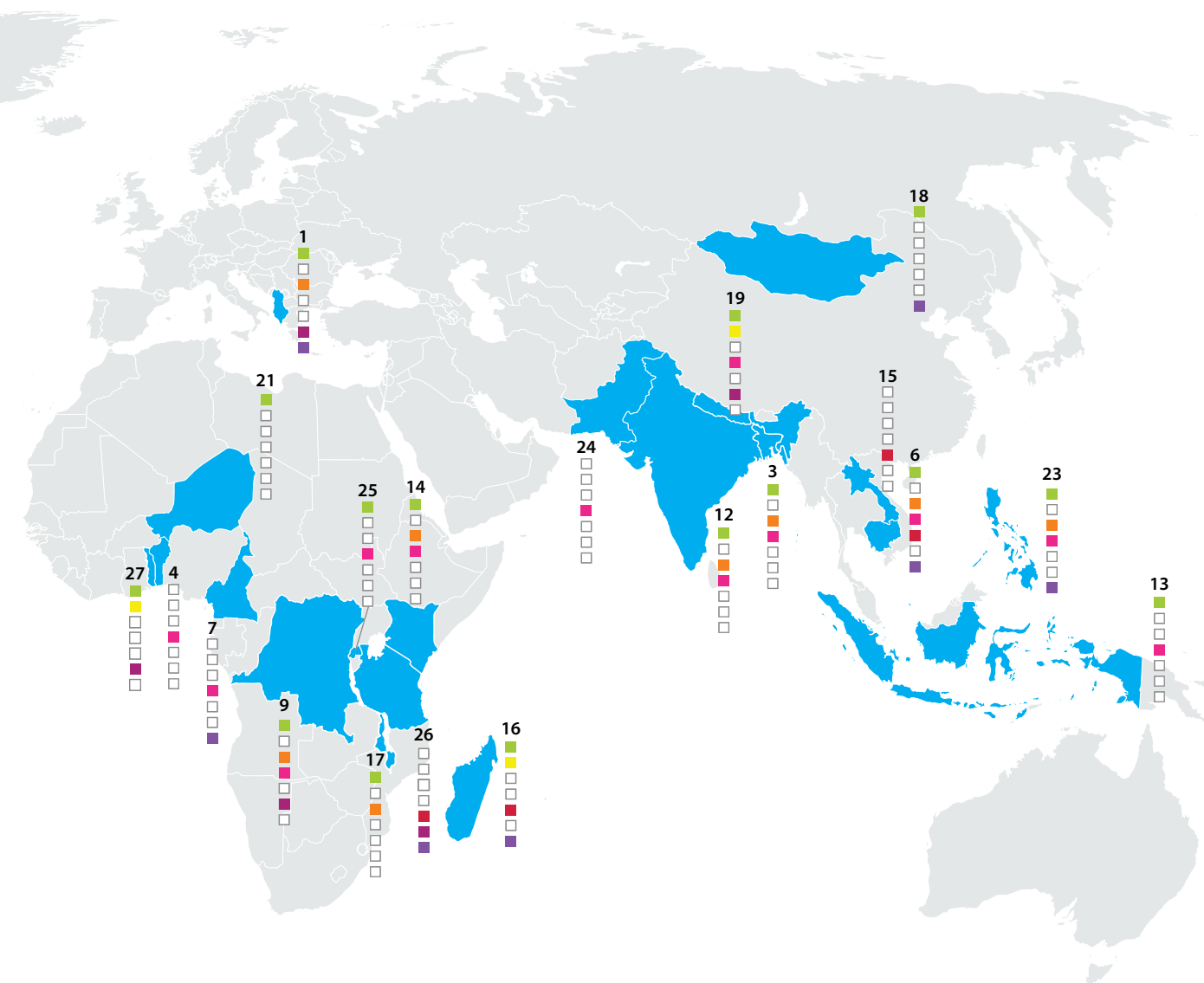
"Participatory mapping as a tool of protection and territorial management" by Pedro Tipula T., Instituto del Bien Común, Peru

Global impact through national action

- 21 ILC's Focus Countries
- 4 National Engagement Strategy validated
- 10 National Engagement Strategy formulation underway
- 15 Land Watch / Observatorios
- 5 Land Observatories on land acquisitions
- 9 Pilot projects on the ground
- 9 Countries having hosted ILC's regional and global events

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 Albania | 15 Laos |
| 2 Argentina | 16 Madagascar |
| 3 Bangladesh | 17 Malawi |
| 4 Benin | 18 Mongolia |
| 5 Bolivia | 19 Nepal |
| 6 Cambodia | 20 Nicaragua |
| 7 Cameroon | 21 Niger |
| 8 Colombia | 22 Peru |
| 9 DR Congo | 23 Philippines |
| 10 Guatemala | 24 Pakistan |
| 11 Honduras | 25 Rwanda |
| 12 India | 26 Tanzania |
| 13 Indonesia | 27 Togo |
| 14 Kenya | |





ILC's long-term impact

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The Prime Minister of Albania
and the ILC Director at the
2011 Assembly of Members

Decentralisation of forest tenure and management in Albania

In 2011, the Albanian government pledged to take action on forest tenure decentralisation as a result of advocacy work by the National Federation of Communal Forests and Pastures of Albania (NFCFPA). Held in Albania in 2011, the ILC Assembly of Members gave resonance to this work, as the Albanian government actively participated in the event.

A memorandum prepared by NFCFPA at the request of the Prime Minister provided compelling arguments for accelerating and deepening the decentralisation of forest governance in Albania in favour of local government units and forest user associations.

In January 2012, the Prime Minister of Albania announced a government decision to decentralise tenure and management of 90% of Albanian forests to Local Government Units. Registration to the LGU and certification of the traditional users has begun.

Pro-poor national land policy approved in Uganda

In February 2012, the Uganda National Land Policy was approved. Over 70% of the final document was derived directly from a shadow land policy that was developed by the Uganda Land Alliance through a three-year effort that involved community consultations around the country, specialist research and intense joint action and lobbying with government agencies, supported by ILC under the Collaborative Action on Land Issues (CALI) between 2007 and 2009, funded by the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS).

Through the CALI Project, poor women and men had an opportunity to channel their views and influence the formulation of a pro-poor National Land Policy.

Global dialogue: grasping the complexity

The complexity and multi-faceted nature of land issues is equalled by the multiplicity of perspectives on dealing with challenges related to land. As a Coalition of diverse organisations, we experiment with this complexity as part of our daily work.

We not only make an attempt to analyse this complexity, but we create tools and support projects that interpret this complexity in a meaningful way so that meaningful action can be taken from a local to a global level.

Land grabbing

Enabling an evidence-based response to increasing commercial pressures on land can safeguard the tenure rights of poor land users.

When the *Commercial Pressures on Land initiative* began five years ago, we contributed to the debate on 'land grabbing' by bringing in the voices of members. Today, [ILC has become a recognised source of information for broadening debates on land and investment](#).

We engaged regional farmers' organisations in a dialogue on the alternatives to large-scale land acquisitions. Farmers' organisations assessed the state of affairs with their national members, which increased solidarity among them and generated consensus on policy messages that informed national, regional and global processes.

Highlights



In 2012 ILC's [data and policy messages](#) informed policy venues such as the Land Policy Framework, the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa, the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and the African Development Forum in Addis Ababa.



The Asian Farmers' Association (AFA), representing twelve national farmers' organisations in ten [Asian countries](#), upheld farmers' rights at the World Economic Forum on East Asia and at RIO+20 in Brazil, highlighting case studies in the Philippines, Cambodia and Indonesia. Watch the video 'Farmers' voices on agricultural land investments' at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-XMYIAztOMg>



In [Africa](#), the Plateforme Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale (PROPAC), representing national farmers' organisations in ten Central African countries, increased the capacity of its member organisations to campaign their governments on land acquisitions. In [Chad](#), the national council of rural producers made land an agenda item for the National Forum for Rural Development.

Women's land rights

Women's equal participation in decision-making is a fundamental human right.

Our work is based on a long-term commitment to advocate women's land rights through the [Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discriminations Against Women \(CEDAW\)](#).

In 2012, we improved our strategic advocacy, exploiting findings from consultations and experiences on the ground, as well as by addressing influential actors and by building new partnerships.

We also promoted use of [Global Land Tool Network \(GLTN\) gender evaluation criteria](#) to monitor compliance with international instruments at both local and national levels.

Field visit, India



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Highlights

- ➔ Drawing on the findings of an online consultation with grassroots activists, researchers, NGOs and government staff from 32 countries, we contributed to the [56th session of the Commission on the Status of Women \(CSW\)](#), by sharing examples on how to promote women's land rights. A side event was jointly organised with FAO and IFAD.
- ➔ Working relationships were established with the [Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(GI-ESCR\)](#), which is advocating for women's land and property rights under the African Human Rights Protocol, as well as with [CEDAW](#).
- ➔ In [Asia](#), we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Women South Asia and established connections with women's rights organisations in the region for ensuring their inclusion in the NES process.

Land and other resources



Recognising the growing interconnections between debates on land and other natural resources, particularly water, we addressed new international actors and key policy events to convey our messages and initiate innovative partnerships.

In 2013, FAO will develop a programme for implementing the VGGT in four Latin American countries with country specific themes. In Colombia, through the dissemination of the VGGT, FAO aims at fostering the discussion on the themes proposed in the document and in turn collaborate to the implementation of the guidelines focusing on the country-specific theme of displaced people. In this sense, FAO and ILC are strategic allies.

*Sergio Gomez, FAO Regional Office
Latin America and Caribbean*

Highlights



Potential adverse effects of large scale land acquisitions on water resources are among the policy messages that had a high-level echo at the World Water Week in Stockholm. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the ILC Secretariat and the Stockholm-based Global Water Partnership Office to promote integrated land and water governance.



ILC presented the linkages between governance of land, water and soils with current food security challenges in a keynote address at the 1st Global Soil Week in Berlin, organised by the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) in partnership with the European Commission, the German government and several United Nations agencies. The ILC also presented its perspective on the governance of the commons and transparency mechanism to this diverse global audience.



Officially endorsed on May 2012 by the Committee on World Food Security, the [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security](#) represent a key international instrument to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests. Having actively contributed to the formulation process, we started supporting their implementation by mainstreaming them in our policy and advocacy work, with a special reference to our work at the national level.

Land forums in Africa, Asia and Latin America

The ILC decentralisation process began in 2007, with the hope of creating genuinely regionally-owned and representative platforms. [Today, the ILC regional platforms facilitate ground-breaking debates on land issues through the regional Land Forums.](#)

Women's land rights were a central theme in the three forums, which also highlighted the territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples and other minorities.

The three regional declarations called on governments to adhere to Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

Global Land Forum 2013

With the theme '[Inclusive and Sustainable Territorial Governance for Food Security](#)' ILC is getting ready for its 6th edition the Global Assembly of Members to be held in Guatemala in April 2013. 200 ILC invitees from more than 50 countries and 100 Guatemalan nationals will participate in this flagship ILC event.

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Highlights

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regional forums in Cameroon, Cambodia and Colombia, providing an opportunity for regional exchanges as well as a venue for national advocacy in the host countries, culminated with the endorsement of [three declarations](#).

300

participants from [46 countries](#) converged in the three Land Forums in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Government representatives, farmers' organisations, Indigenous Peoples' and women's associations, NGOs, intergovernmental organisations, researchers and practitioners came together to discuss the most challenging land governance themes.

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representatives from ILC Africa and the Secretariat were invited by the Prime Minister of Cameroon Philémon Yang for a two hour audience to discuss land reform and the issues of Indigenous Peoples in Cameroon.

R. Tino, Oxfam Uganda



Women farmers' collective, Colombia



The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security provide a broad and useful framework for realising rural communities' right to land and territory. We denounce serious human rights violations in connection with the defense and resistance of rural territories.

Cartagena declaration

In **Africa**

Pioneering efforts were made in Africa to push forward the theme of land rights for Indigenous Peoples during the first Land Forum of the continent. As part of ILC Africa's longstanding commitment, participants called governments to respect African regional standards proposed by the Africa Land Policy Framework Guidelines (ALPFG), and stridently proclaimed the importance of protecting rights of small-scale farmers and women farmers in particular.

In **Asia**

Calling on the significant participation of government representatives from Cambodia, Laos, Nepal and the Philippines, the Land Forum in Asia focused on national commitments to fair and effective land governance as well as land use and planning systems. Participants called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to embody international principles in their regional framework and recalled their binding commitments under international agreements such as CEDAW.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**

Promoting increasingly democratic participation the territorial decision-making process, taking into consideration the social, economic and environmental dynamics, was a specific theme in Latin America. Participants in the Latin America and the Caribbean Forum also denounced the serious human rights violations perpetrated on land defenders in the region, particularly in Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras.

Women's land rights: a majority issue

Women are a rural majority often treated as a minority.


While we are always at the forefront of confronting many emerging issues, certain issues matter the most to our coalition.

Committing to work on women's rights means taking rural development seriously. Women's participation in decision making is a basic human right to be pursued.

As shown in this report, we integrate gender perspectives throughout our activities, and we conduct special programmes and projects explicitly meant for women. We also adhere to gender justice principles in our governance structures.

Key elements of our advocacy message

- **Promote genuine equality for women**
Promote the equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities of women—not only in law, but in reality.
- **Recognise the diversity of women and land rights**
Address the land rights of all women, whether single, married, separated, divorced or widowed, as well as the rights of female land users in different groups (Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists).
- **Encourage meaningful participation**
Women have a voice that deserves equal space in decision making related to land, in the family and community, as well as in land institutions at regional and national level.

A woman wearing a patterned headscarf and a shawl with a wide, patterned border is looking upwards. She is holding a white notebook and a pen. The entire image is overlaid with a magenta color. The background shows the branches of trees.

Gender justice:
it is to be achieved
with women, not to
be done to them.

The learning route in Kenya

Knowledge broker

In 2012, we coordinated the world's most ambitious online collaboration related to land, including the Land Portal and the Land Matrix.

The ILC network is in a privileged position to promote knowledge sharing. We have made significant investments in becoming a knowledge broker on land related issues.

Land Portal

The first online community and open knowledge repository serving as an interactive platform for land debate.

In 2012, the Land Portal flourished substantially, integrating major land and agricultural related databases from international organisations. It has grown as a knowledge sharing system, a platform for the creation of communities of practice and developing knowledge sharing relationships.

This is well demonstrated by the vivacious online discussion on women's land rights in preparation of the CSW 56th session as well as the online discussion on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines.

Knowledge sharing relationships among activists and researchers were made possible thanks to a dedicated page supporting the 2012 Jansatyagraha march organised by Ekta Parishad in India.

Database integration



Highlights

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publications (land-related resources, documents, reports, multimedia) accessible from the Land Portal.

The 'Framing the Debate Series'

Contemporary land questions require a paradigmatic shift in political, social and cultural perspectives on land governance.



Even in this world of rapid communication and diminishing attention spans, traditional research projects continue to serve as a valuable reference point for deeper reflections on complex themes such as land governance.

Motivated by contributing to this change, we established the 'Framing the Debate Series' research programme. Leading land experts are commissioned to analyse major aspects of land governance at regional, sub-regional and national levels. The two first issues on Africa and Brazil were launched in 2012.

In his report, Kojo Amanor depicts the historical roots of contemporary land administration dilemmas in Africa. He considers the impact of large-scale land acquisitions and suggests a framework for minimising social conflicts over land, ensuring greater transparency in land management for the benefit of smallholders and other customary land users.

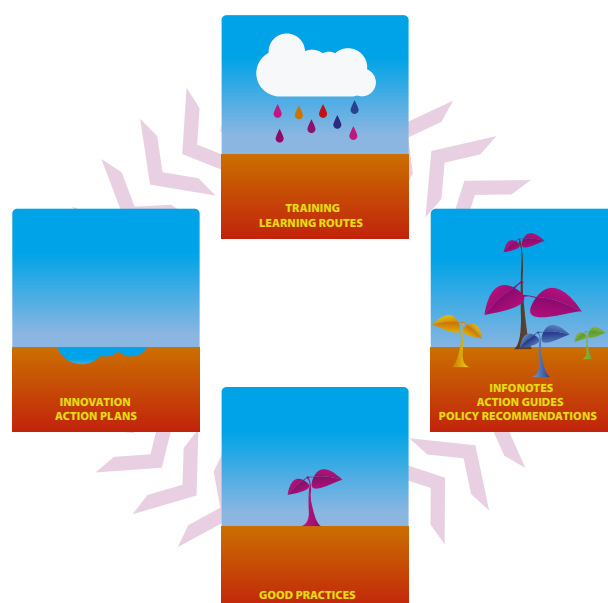
No country better illustrates the complexity of today's land governance challenges and dilemmas than Brazil. To share lessons from Brazil's fascinating experience, ILC commissioned Land Governance in Brazil: A geo-historical review of land governance in Brazil. Authored by Bernardo Mançano Fernandes, Clifford Andrew Welch, Elienai Constantino Gonçalves, it analyses territorial system paradigms and proposes the use of policy frameworks to support the transformation of peasant farmers into small-scale entrepreneurs.

The commercial paradigm has predominated in Brazil since colonial times and suffered few challenges until recent decades when, for a brief period, a small-scale farmer paradigm gained broad public support. We hope the study contributes to strengthening this approach.

"A geo-historical review of land governance in Brazil" by Bernardo Mançano Fernandes, Clifford Andrew Welch, Elienai Constantino Gonçalves

Learning programmes: the 'change' from theory to practice

The learning process cannot be fulfilled with a stand-alone training. We have set in place a genuine learning lifecycle programme on gender evaluation criteria and rangelands interconnected to other areas of work.



Highlights

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day learning route through Kenya and Tanzania's rangelands was organised in February 2012, and joined by participants from Mongolia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, India and East Africa. They appreciated the opportunity to learn from four host communities and witness experiences of making rangelands secure in a context different from their own. This experience was documented in a video produced by the New Agriculturalist: <http://landcoalition.org/videos/making-rangelands-secure>. A comprehensive paper outlining past experiences and future options for making rangelands secure was also published.

2

GLTN gender analysis and evaluation trainings were organised in Nairobi and Yaoundé during the course of 2012. More are scheduled for 2013.

Better learners better thinkers!

Training on GLTN Gender Evaluation Criteria

Everybody recognises the importance of gender analysis and evaluation in development projects. To facilitate this task, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) has created the [gender evaluation criteria \(GEC\)](#) as a tool to judge if development interventions are responsive to the needs of both women and men.

We engaged civil society and encouraged the use of these criteria, establishing a learning programme in collaboration with GLTN. In 2012, 26 people participated in the first training in Nairobi, Kenya, which included the training of ILC regional coordinators to facilitate these programmes. The training was repeated during the Africa Land Forum; trainings will continue in other regions throughout 2013. The Huairou Commission, a leading voice on women's land rights, and the Uganda Land Alliance, effectively tested the use of the GEC, which provided some interesting lessons and facilitated the development of action plans. These criteria will also benefit the Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) in Rwanda, the Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE) in Zimbabwe and the Women Environmental Programme in Nigeria.

Learning Initiative 'Making Rangelands Secure'

The threat to rangeland ecosystems is increasingly a matter of concern worldwide. With IFAD, the Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) in Kenya, Procasur and the International Union for Conservation of Nature-World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (IUCN-WISP), we established a multi-year learning initiative to understand how rangelands can be better protected for rangeland users and how such security can contribute to development processes.

In February 2012, participants from Mongolia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Niger and India joined those from East Africa on a 13-day learning route through Kenya and Tanzania's rangelands. They appreciated the opportunity to learn from four host communities and witness experiences of making rangelands secure in a context different from their own. This experience was documented in a video produced by the New Agriculturalist: <http://landcoalition.org/videos/making-rangelands-secure>. A comprehensive paper outlining past experiences and future options for making rangelands secure was also published.

The success of this activity led to its repeat in September, at the request of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sudan as part of their support to the Government of Sudan for strengthening policies on rangeland tenure.

The learning initiative included substantive support for diverse projects that furthered understanding of the importance of rangelands, including research that contributed to the development of Kenya's Community Land Bill, the establishment of an innovative livestock corridor in Tanzania and financial aid to land experts who will help guide meetings on land issues in Ethiopia's rangeland-dominated regions.

Our commitment to promote rangeland users' rights goes beyond this learning initiative. A rangeland observatory was created to monitor the on-going conversion and fragmentation of rangeland ecosystems.

Closer to land rights defenders

We embarked on new programmes, new projects and new approaches, but there is something we are very proud of: our newfound efforts to work more closely with land rights defenders!

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In October 2012, the B'laan tribe in the southern Philippines experienced a severe increase in human rights violations because of their peaceful defence of land and territorial rights. The area is affected by massive mining operations. In such a dramatic context, community members, including children, were brutally killed. Through our member PAFID, who has worked closely with the B'laan community in their struggles, we helped human rights defenders and their families to pay for legal fees and urgent medical care.

The ILC supported *Observatorio* in Colombia led by Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP) is complemented by a protection fund for land rights defenders. Since 2012, the association, representing Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombians, peasants and victims of violent evictions, can apply to a 'land defenders' fund. In 2012, two cases studied by the *Observatorio* received support and official complaints were filed through the judicial system. The fund also provides training on protection methods, a result of which the beneficiary associations have included legal tools and policies to help enforce their rights as part of their strategy of action for land restitution.

Highlights



There was overall agreement among all ILC members that ILC must show concrete and symbolic actions in support of land rights defenders, whose lives are often under threat. To this end we created the [solidarity fund for land rights defenders](#).



International protection mechanisms and organisations addressing human rights violations related to land are presented in the [infonote 'ILC Supports Human Rights Defenders Working on Land Rights'](#).



We built new relationships with international organisations committed to the protection of human rights defenders, such as Frontline Defenders.

Financial summary

Independent auditor's report

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

Auditor's responsibility

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Land Coalition, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in retained earnings, the cash-flow statement for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the International Land Coalition as at December 31, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.
Rome, 27 March 2013

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2012 and 2011 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2012	2011
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash	5 417 762	4 657 320
Contributions receivable	8 444 983	2 649 410
Other receivables	56 509	-
Total assets	13 919 254	7 306 730
 <i>Liabilities and equity</i>		
Payables and liabilities	1 310 607	1 082 361
Undisbursed grants	1 293 135	772 378
Interfund payables	526 229	384 901
Deferred contribution revenues	10 794 883	4 588 696
Retained earnings	(5 600)	478 394
Total liabilities and equity	13 919 254	7 306 730

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2011 (expressed in United States Dollars)

	2012	2011
<i>Revenues</i>		
Contributions revenues	4 493 885	3 944 741
Interest income	3 679	3 217
Total revenues	4 497 564	3 947 958
<i>Expenses</i>		
Staff salaries and benefits	(999 264)	(1 278 906)
Consultants and other non-staff costs	(598 813)	(395 904)
Office and general expenses	(863 841)	(953 085)
Bank charges	(2 780)	(3 217)
Grant expenses	(2 032 866)	(1 316 846)
Total expenses	(4 497 564)	(3 947 958)
Adjustment for changes in fair value	(235 826)	5 475
Impact of foreign exchange rate movements	(59 124)	127 937
Excess/(deficit) revenue over expenses	(294 950)	133 412
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>		
Provision for after-service medical scheme benefits	(189 044)	86 843
Total other comprehensive income	(189 044)	86 843
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	(483 994)	220 255







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.

Our Vision

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

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