



FROM TIRANA TO DAKAR

Highlights of Achievements
From the Strategic Framework
2011 – 2015



INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION



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CONGCOOP
(Coordinación de ONG
y Cooperativas) Guatemala

AIPP
(Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact)

CIRAD
(Agricultural Research
for Development)

ADHD
(Auto promotion rurale pour un
développement humain durable)
Togo

IFAD
(International Fund for
Agricultural Development)

KPA
(Consortium for Agrarian
Reform) Indonesia

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Co-Chairs' Message



Rowshan Jahan Moni
Association for Land Reform
and Development, Bangladesh

There is no doubt that the issue of land is now firmly on the global development agenda, which was not the case two decades ago when the International Land Coalition (ILC) was formed.

Secure land tenure and equitable access for rural people is central to eradicating hunger and poverty and is recognised as being critical to the achieving of the Post-2015 Development Goals. With the added complexities of climate change and competition for resources, land governance has been elevated to the global stage.

The growing interest in land issues is reflected in the fact that our membership has nearly doubled in size, from **83** to **152**. The International Land Coalition has consolidated its role as an important global platform for dialogue, debate and action on land rights issues. Over the last five years, ILC has become an important reference point on questions of large-scale land deals, women's land rights, and land governance more widely. Increasingly, ILC is enabling its members to effect real change in their own countries through policy influence, law reform and knowledge-sharing. This report contains some of those success stories.



Jean-Philippe Audinet
International Fund for
Agricultural Development

Of particular significance in recent years is the 2012 inter-governmental agreement known as the VGGTs: *The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. These guidelines have set global benchmarks for more sustainable and just land management by governments for the first time. In the coming years our task collectively will be to monitor and measure progress against these agreed standards for the benefit of women and men everywhere.

In closing, we would like to pay tribute to Dr. Madiodio Niassé, ILC Secretariat Director from 2008 to 2014, who built ILC into the organisation it is today. We also welcome Michael Taylor as the new Director, who was appointed in early 2015. We look forward to working with Mike along with his team and with all our fellow ILC members.

We are thankful to the ILC members for their tremendous support over the years.

Director's Message



Michael Taylor
Director at International
Land Coalition

Having been part of the ILC Secretariat since 2006, I am delighted to have been appointed to the position of Director, and look forward to continuing our work together as a diverse and dedicated membership, supported by our Strategic Partners.

ILC is who its members are. Over the last five years, our membership has nearly doubled, but diversified to encompass organisations working on many different issues, who all realise the fundamental importance of secure and equitable land rights to the many challenges facing humanity. Most important of all, social movements and other organisations of land users themselves are gaining a stronger voice in our membership.

As I begin my new role, I have been reflecting about ILC's value and what makes us different from other actors across the land rights and governance sector.

I believe that one of ILC's most valuable contributions is as a space for dialogue and cooperation, inviting a wide range of views and approaches in bringing about transformation.

I want to emphasise that accommodating diverse views does not mean the ILC is neutral. It means that as a network we are prepared to find common ground while respecting diversity.

We collaborate with a clear vision to eradicate poverty while remaining true to our core mission of ensuring that the rights and dignity of all those who live on and from the land are protected. Our members described this as "people-centred land governance" in the *Antigua Declaration*.

Solidarity, equality and respect for human rights will always be core values of ILC. As a network we support the struggles of our members, knowing that what they are fighting for is not an abstract concept, but is often about feeding their families and preserving their communities and livelihoods. By sharing our members' knowledge, innovative practices and experiences, ILC is able to learn together, amplify, and scale up impact, and we will continue to do so.

In this report you will read some of the inspiring examples from members in different countries. We're especially proud of the data visualised in "ILC by the Numbers" in this report, which give you a picture of our growth trajectory in recent years.

I know that achieving change can be a difficult road, and we do not always get everything right. The challenges we are trying to overcome are complex and deeply entrenched. We are a learning network, and our mistakes hold important lessons.

As we close the 2011 – 2015 Strategic Framework and embark on the next six years, we will build on what we have learned to continue to keep land rights on the global agenda, to support the important work of our members at the national and regional level and engage new actors in the field.

Core to social change, who we are, and to who I am, is listening. Please reach out to me personally (m.taylor@landcoalition.org) about this report or other activities at ILC. It is only through dialogue that we move forward.

Overview

Foundations of the Coalition

The International Land Coalition has its origins in an historic meeting in Brussels in November 1995, during the Conference on Hunger and Poverty. The more than 1,000 delegates resolved to create a new organisation, focused on the needs of the rural poor, called the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty. The Coalition was later renamed the International Land Coalition, in recognition of the crucial importance of land rights and land governance to ending rural poverty.

Action-Oriented

Today ILC has a growing membership of more than 150 organisations in 54 countries. **The primary function of ILC as a network is to weave together a wide range of views and practises on land rights and governance based on shared values and the principle that every member has an equal voice. Members don't always agree, but that is also our strength: ILC provides a space where some of the most difficult land-related issues can be aired, and when agreement is reached, the outcome is all the more meaningful.** The Tirana and Antigua Declarations are particularly important in this regard – setting the global agenda on key issues such as land-grabbing and inclusive land governance. ILC is action-oriented, working to catalyse and support activities by our members at the national, regional, grassroots and global levels.

Creating Linkages from the Ground-Up

The ILC Secretariat, hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, with Regional Coordination Units hosted by member organisations in Harare, Lima and Jakarta, also serves to connect and empower members through dialogue, debate and knowledge-sharing, and to facilitate members' collaboration to make real change, especially in their own countries and at the regional level.

Spotlight: In 2013, ILC invested significantly in strengthening its regional platforms in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). All three platforms now have their own Regional Coordination Units (RCUs), hosted by a member organisation.

Inside this Report

This report highlights some of ILC's achievements during the period of our most recent Strategic Framework 2011-2015. It is important to note that it is not always easy to show direct cause and effect, as coalition work by its nature involves many forces. Often the changes described have taken much longer than the past five years to achieve. We do not want to over-assert attribution to ILC, nor do we not want to under-report our contribution to change.

Painting a Picture

Inside you will read the voices of ILC members and Strategic Partners. You will get examples of the Coalition's work, find statistics, infographics, and 'Spotlight' facts that help to bring ILC's recent achievements to life.

No report can ever do justice to all the work of the Coalition, but we hope it gives a good picture of what can be done – together.



STRATEGIC PARTNER VIEW

"Our first contact with ILC took place when Sida was preparing a position paper on Natural Resource Tenure in 2007. Contact with ILC intensified during the global consultations and negotiations on the VGGTs (Voluntary Guidelines). Sida has supported ILC with core funds since 2010 and became a strategic partner in 2012.

A unique feature of the Coalition is its varied membership. While the capacity of members

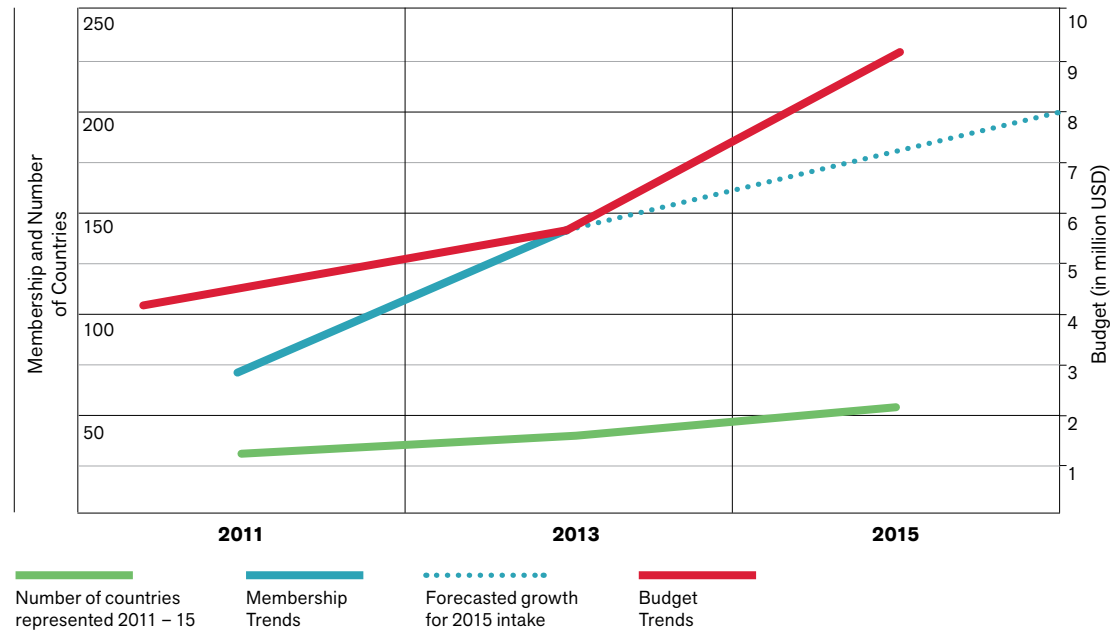
to engage varies, ILC has established inclusive processes for achieving agreement on strategic plans and key policy issues. At global level, ILC has become a well-known advocate for pro-poor or "people-centered" land governance and has made substantial contributions to raising issues and promoting the growing consensus on land governance."

Margareta Nilsson, Programme Manager
Natural Resources, Global Programmes, Sida

ILC by the Numbers 2011 – 2015

*Strategy was approved in May 2011, budget started in 2012

Membership and Budget Trends



Average Budget Allocation per Strategic Objective



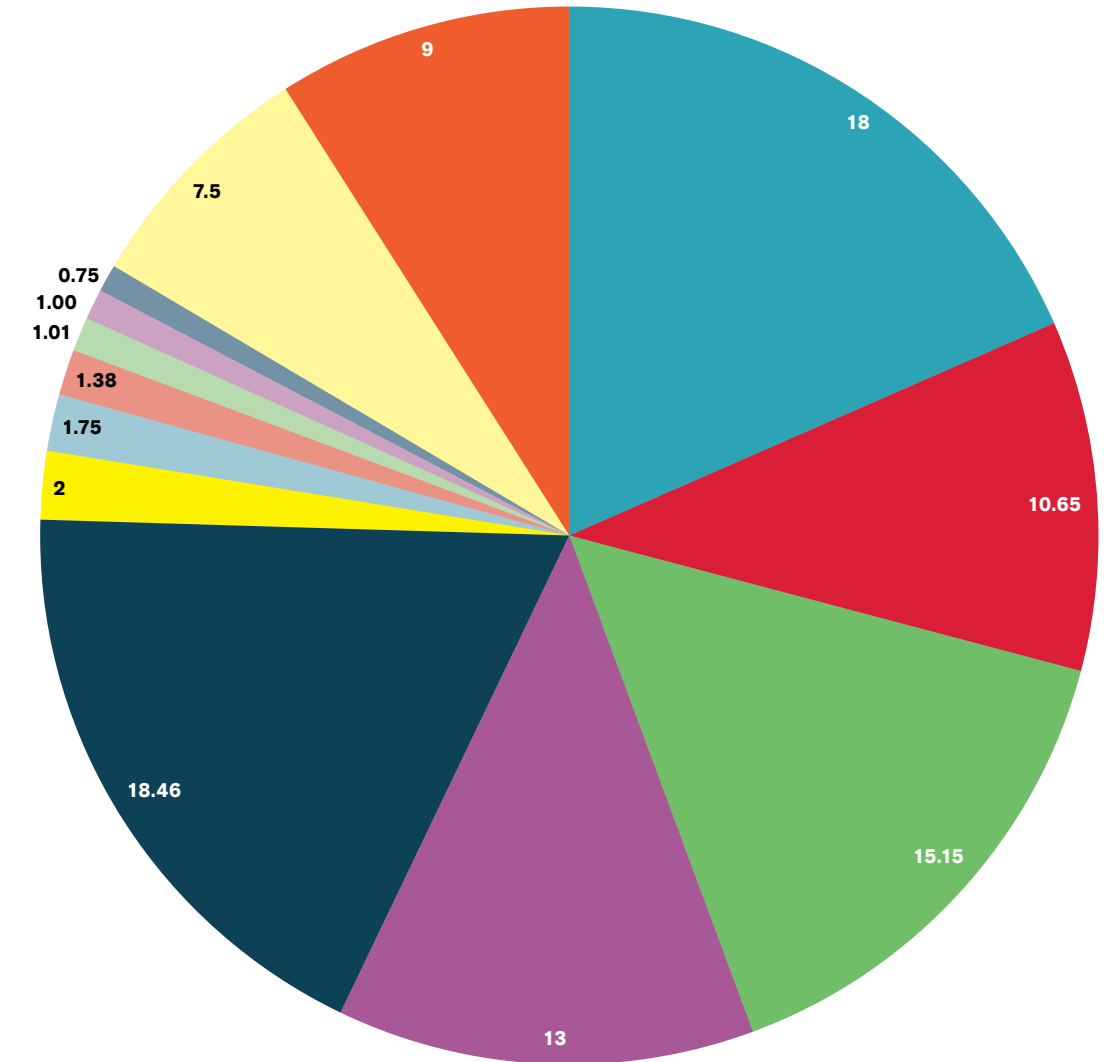
SO1 Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people.

SO2 Influence global and regional land related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance.

SO3 Build the world's largest leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing, and uptake of land-related knowledge.

SO4 Strengthen ILC as a vibrant, solid, and influential global actor on land-related issues.

Financial Support Breakdown (by %)



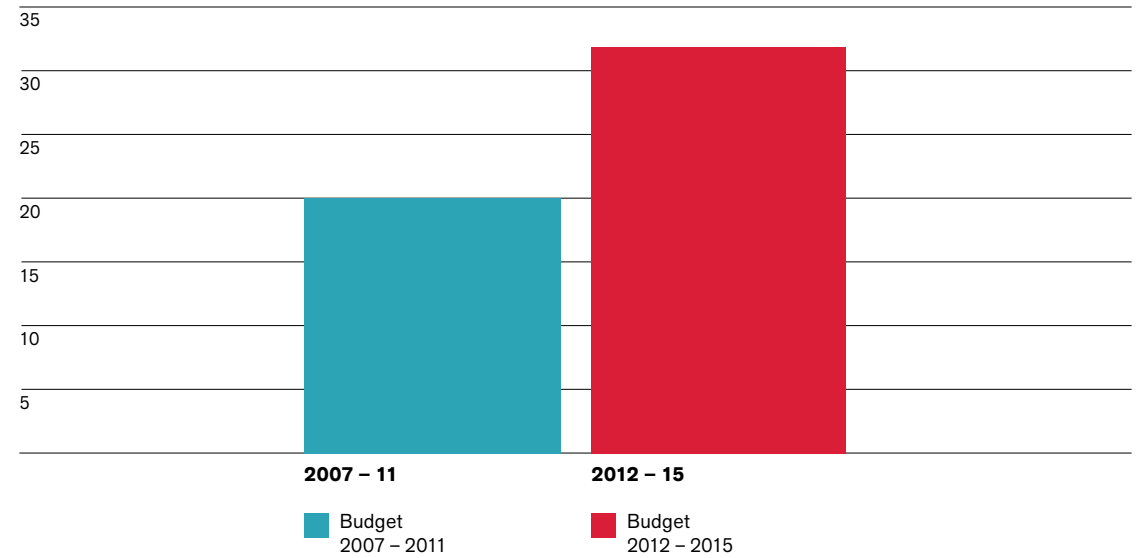
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- Swedish International Development Cooperation (Sida)
- Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- European Commission (EC)
- American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
- Irish Aid
- Belgium Fund for Food Security (BFFS)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Ford Foundation
- Others
- Regional funding (ILC member contributions)
- Leveraged funding (Land Matrix & Land Portal)



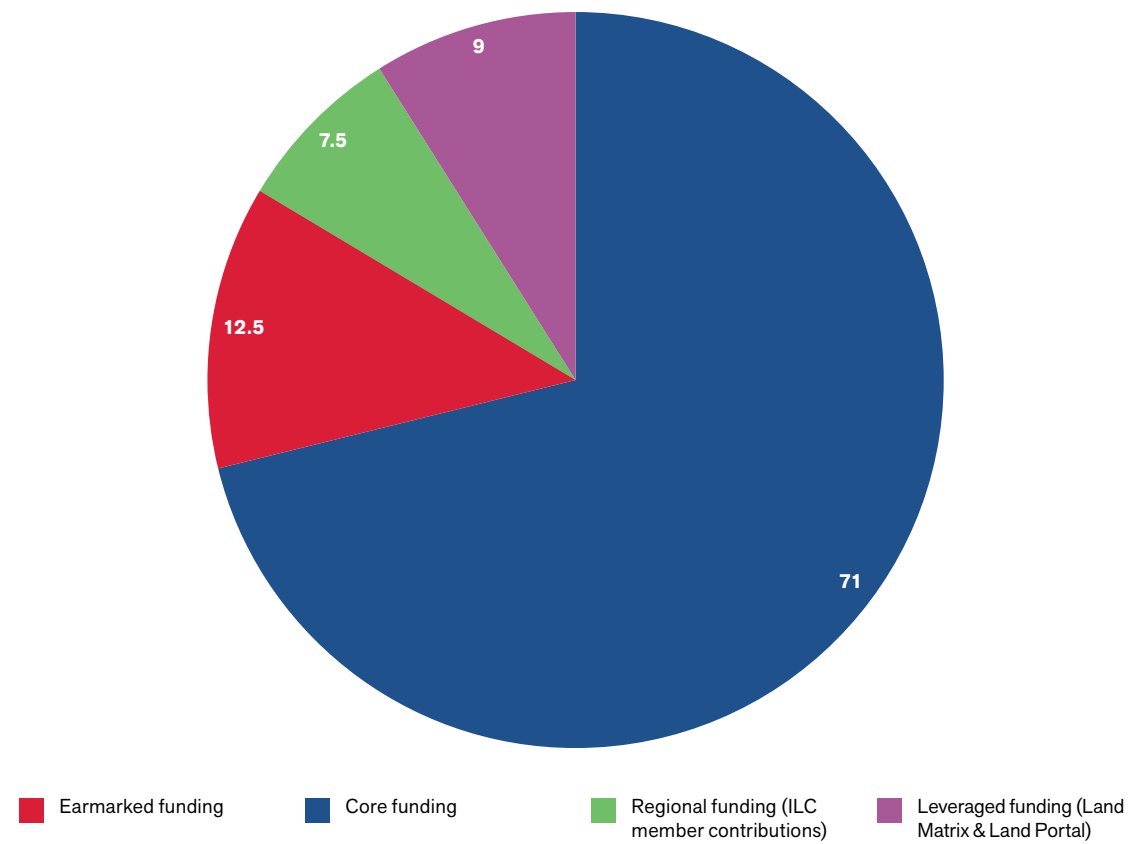
Budget Trends

Compared last period (2007 – 2011)
and current period (2012 – 2015)

(in million USD)



Total Funds Mobilized by Category 2011 – 2015 (by %)



Timeline 2011 – 2015



SECURING LAND ACCESS FOR THE POOR IN TIMES OF INTENSIFIED NATURAL RESOURCE COMPETITION

5th ILC Global Assembly of Members and International Conference

Who: The Assembly was hosted by the National Federation of Communal Forests and Pastures of Albania (NFCFPA) and brought together more than 150 participants from more than 45 countries around the world.

When: 2011

Where: Tirana, Albania

Through the Tirana Declaration, members called on all actors to actively promote pro-poor, people-centred and environmentally sustainable governance of land and other natural resources. They strongly denounced all forms of land grabbing and in a spirit of mutual exchange, commonly defined the practice for future reference. members approved the Strategic Framework for 2011–2015, which aimed to catalyse partnerships to strengthen commitments to a people-centred land governance agenda.

“The discussion you are holding at this International Land Coalition (conference) and this Assembly of Members in Tirana will be extremely important to guide the efforts in the future that will lead to the adoption, hopefully next year, of the Voluntary Guidelines (VGGTs) on within the committee of World Food Security and that will guide the discussion of the High Level Panel of Experts of the CFS on this very same issue.”

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, message to ILC Assembly members in Tirana

COORDINATED EFFORTS TO SECURE LAND RIGHTS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The Start of National Engagement Strategies (NES)

Who: ILC Secretariat, NES formulation committee, National Steering Committee for implementation of the NES, National Platform

When: 2012 – present

Where: 20 countries around the world

The NES is about influencing the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people. By changing the duality of interaction between CSOs and governments, NES processes have helped shift the political weight of vulnerable groups and change the perceptions of governments to see civil society organisations as legitimate actors and credible source of knowledge.

“The NES (National Engagement Strategy) processes have contributed to broadening the understanding of land issues from various viewpoints, interests and expertise of the members. At the same time, the coverage and scope of campaigns have expanded given that multiplicity of members' involvement in a number of networks and coalitions.”

Don Marquez, Executive Director, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)

PRESERVING OUR GAINS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND: BUILDING BRIDGES IN ADDRESSING COMMERCIALIZATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY

4th Asia Regional Assembly of Members and Land Forum

When: 2011

Where: Kathmandu, Nepal

When: 2011

Where: Salta, Argentina

TIERRA, TERRITORIOS, GESTIÓN TERRITORIAL E INCLUSIÓN SOCIAL

4th ILC Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Assembly of Members



THE VALUE OF OPEN AND TRANSPARENT DATA

The Land Portal

Who: The Land Portal is a partnership facilitated by the International Land Coalition in collaboration with Action Aid, FAO, IFAD, AGTER, IALTA and IEH

What: Open Data Community

When: 2012 – present

Where: Around the world

The Land Portal is a global gateway for land related information. It is a dynamic and accessible, easy to use online platform to monitor and identify information gaps, to promote effective and sustainable land governance.

“By bringing land information together in one place, the Land Portal is able to actively address gaps in information, while providing a range of ways for the information to be accessed, shared and reused.”

Laura Meggiolaro,
Coordinator of the Land Portal

LAND RIGHTS AND THE RUSH FOR LAND

Findings of the Global Commercial Pressures on Land Research Project

Who: IIED, CIRAD and the ILC

What: Commercial Pressures on Land Report

When: 2012

Where: Key findings on large-scale land deals from around the world

In 2008, at the same time as the food price crisis pushed the number of hungry people over the one billion mark, ILC launched a global research project to better understand the implications of the growing wave of international large-scale investments in land. It aimed to include the interests and voices of all stakeholders, in particular those of local land users in the search for solutions to achieve equitable and secure access to land.

“The rush for land is relevant at this time because we are in a changing world where economic opportunities and geopolitical relations are changing. Land is a big source of conflict in many countries in Africa and all over the world. If land concentration continues to the extent it has been, these areas will become conflict areas in the future. The key thing is that these are not empty lands: the people who lose their rights will find themselves in worse poverty than they were, and this will bring social and political discontent.”

Michael Taylor, ILC Director,
2015 – present

ILC INTRODUCES THE FRAMING THE LAND DEBATE SERIES

Open and Constructive Discourse for Sustainable Land Governance

Who: Authored by leading land experts from the continents and countries of focus

What: Framing the Debate: Land Governance in Africa (2012), Framing the Debate: Land Governance in Brazil (2012), Framing the Debate: Land Governance in Asia (2013), Framing the Debate: Land Governance in China (2014)

When: Launched in 2012

Where: Africa, Brazil, Asia, China

The controversies and disputes surrounding the current land rush result in part from differing perspectives among stakeholder groups. A first paper, “Land Governance in Africa”, was followed by similar publications on Brazil, Asia and China. In their authorship, format, and content, the papers in the Framing the Debate series are conceived to reflect ILC’s unique position as a knowledge broker between CSOs, IGOs, research organisations, and even national policy-makers. The Framing the Debate series aims to minimise misunderstandings around land issues and to provide a piece of knowledge for a constructive discourse of ideas and perspectives.

“The International Land Coalition is a partnership that serves as an international platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue aimed at advancing the pro-poor land agenda. A diversity of perspectives and opposing viewpoints are not only expected with regard to inherently contentious issues such as land, but they are also healthy.”

Dr. Madiodio Niassé, ILC Director Emeritus, 2008 – 2014

DEMOCRATISING GOVERNANCE ON LAND TOWARDS ENHANCED ACCESS OF THE POOR TO LAND AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

5th ILC Asia Regional Assembly

When: 2012

Where: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

SECURING THE LAND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

1st ILC Africa Land Forum and Assembly of Members

When: 2012

Where: Yaoundé, Cameroon



PARA SEMBRAR LA PAZ HAY QUE AFLOJAR LA TIERRA

5th ILC Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Assembly of Members and Land Forum

When: 2012

Where: Cartagena, Colombia

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE FOR FOOD SECURITY: SHARING LESSONS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

6th Global Assembly of Members and International Conference

Who: 300 people from more than 50 countries

What: International conference

When: 2013

Where: Antigua, Guatemala

With the meeting taking place in the heart of Latin America, a region that experienced radical transformation of its agricultural sector and its rural landscape, the meeting offered a truly unique opportunity for ILC members and partners to learn and share experiences on land governance issues. For the hosting country, the event was the first space of constructive dialogue among governmental representatives and farmers organisations. The conference culminated in the adoption of the Antigua Declaration, which recognizes the multiple dimensions of land and supports models of development based on local food and natural resource management systems.



"ILC has become a voice that counts in global land governance arenas and a driving force for land rights at local, regional, and national levels."

Didie Odigie, LandNet West Africa, ILC member from Burkina Faso, in her address at the 2013 AoM

"For us, the Antigua Declaration was a good starting point for drawing up the demands of peasant rights in the framework of the Post-2015 debate. In our case, we used it as a benchmark with which to develop a proposal for the United Nations, in alliance with other civil society organisations. For CONGCOOP, the ILC has been an indispensable international political space. It has enabled us to reach out directly to international bodies, so that peasant voices are heard."

Helmer Velasquez, Executive Director, CONGCOOP

ILC ASIA REGIONAL MEETING

6th ILC Asia Regional Assembly and Knowledge Exchange Day 2013

When: 2013

Where: Ulanbataar, Mongolia

LAND REFORM, TRANSFORMATION AND EQUITY: THE ROLE OF THE AFRICA LAND POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES

3rd ILC Africa Land Forum and Assembly of Members

Who: Organised by Madagascar members and attended by ILC Africa members from 18 different countries

When: 2014

Where: Antananarivo, Madagascar

PEOPLE-CENTERED POLICIES ON LAND AND RESOURCES IN POST-2015 AGENDAS ACROSS ASIA

7th ILC Asia Regional Assembly and Land Forum

Who: Organised by Madagascar members and attended by ILC Africa members from 18 different countries

When: 2014

Where: Gopnaad, Gujarat, India

AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR Y LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS

6th ILC Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Land Forum and Assembly of Members

When: 2013

Where: San Salvador, El Salvador

PUTTING LAND AND AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION ON THE AFRICA AGENDA

2nd ILC Africa Land Forum and Assembly of Members

When: November, 2013

Where: Benoni, South Africa



**GOBERNAR LA TIERRA PARA
CONSTRUIR LA SOCIEDAD**
7th ILC Latin America and the
Caribbean Regional Land Forum
and Assembly of Members

When: October 2014
Where: Nicaragua, Managua

**ILC GLOBAL CSO MEMBERS
ENGAGE IN DISCUSSION**
First Meeting of the Global
CSO Members of ILC

Who: Approximately 30 representatives from
farmers organisations, International NGOs and
research organisations

When: 2014

Where: Rome, Italy

Members learned more about ILC and about their
fellow constituency members and actively started
visioning collaboration based on their interests and
strengths. During this meeting global CSO members
also had the opportunity to provide their views on
ILC's new Strategy 2016 – 2021.

LEARNING ROUTES FOR INNOVATION

Who: ILC and Procasur

When: 2014

Where: Rwanda and Burundi

The 'Learning Route' is a methodology
developed by ILC member PROCASUR that
facilitates learning in the field, through the direct
exchange of experience. In February 2014,
a Learning Route took place to learn about
innovative tools and approaches used to secure
women's land rights, particularly in a context of
armed conflict and violence. They concluded the
trip with a rich set of memories and considerable
technical knowledge and innovations to address
women's land rights such as the empowerment
of women's solidarity groups, the strategic
role played by paralegals, the use of mobile
legal clinics, and the effectiveness of legal
competitions to raise awareness.

"This is contributing to building a
changed Burundian society, oriented
more to justice and peace, moving
together towards sustainable and
integrated development."

René Claude Niyo, Camille Munezero,
and Jean Marie Habwintaha APDH team

**"Secure and equitable rights to land
are foundational for building peaceful,
prosperous, and just societies. The
International Land Coalition is the
world's leading alliance of civil society
organizations promoting much-needed
knowledge-sharing, coalition building,
and international dialogue on this
foundational topic of land rights.
Landesa is proud to be a member."**

**Tim Hanstad,
President and CEO, Landesa**

**LAND GOVERNANCE FOR INCLUSIVE
DEVELOPMENT, JUSTICE AND
SUSTAINABILITY: TIME FOR ACTION**

7th Global Assembly of Members
and International Conference

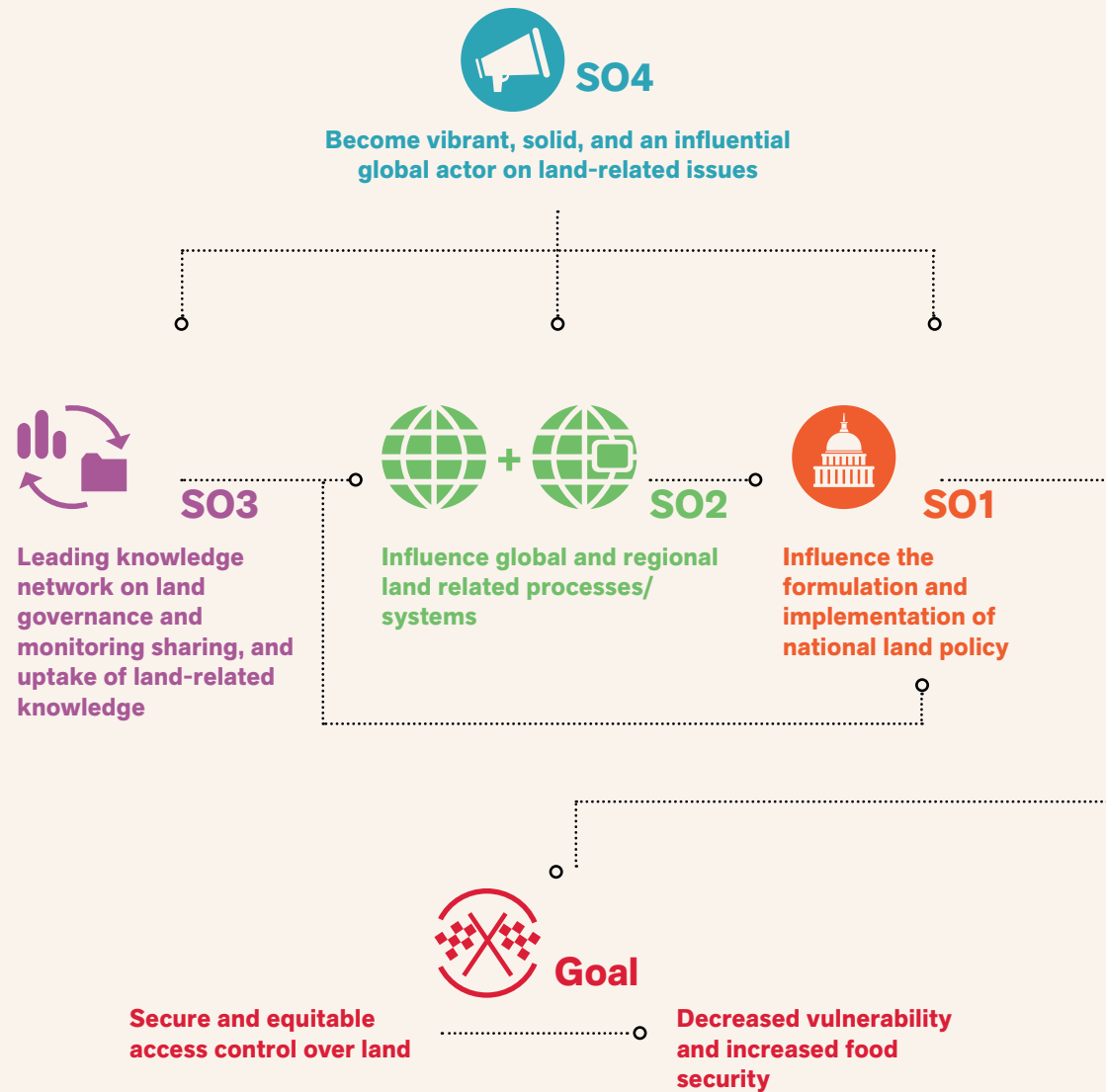
Who: The Assembly is being hosted by
CICODEV and is welcoming 650 participants
from around the world

When: 2015

Where: Dakar, Senegal

The conference theme stresses the centrality
of land and natural resource rights to our vision
of building a better world in the Post-2015 era.
It focuses on the progress achieved in good
land governance globally and in Africa, but also
emphasizes the continued need to improve
them where possible. Participants will hear
challenging perspectives and debates in plenary,
but will also be able to lead or participate in a
wide variety of workshops on topics linked to
the theme and to share innovation through the
Marketplace of Ideas with plenty opportunities
for interaction.

Theory of Change & Strategic Objectives



Strategic Objectives and Expected Results

Below are the Strategic Objectives and expected results from the Strategic Framework 2011-2015, as agreed by ILC members. Examples and stories provided by members in this report are aligned with relevant Strategic Objectives to help illustrate the key achievements, however they are by no means exhaustive.

Strategic Objective	Expected results	Highlighted achievements in this report
<p>1. Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people.</p> <p> Country-Level Influence</p>	<p>Collaborative partnerships on land governance issues are strengthened in ILC focus countries.</p> <p>Mechanisms for the implementation of pro-poor land policies are pilot-tested, documented, shared and adopted.</p>	<p>ILC members began to popularise and implement the <i>Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT)</i> at national level.</p> <p>ILC support for environmental and land defenders in Colombia and Bangladesh.</p> <p>Country-level work and National Engagement Strategies (NES) in action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania: Resolving rangeland disputes Indonesia: Influencing the national land agenda Colombia: Building dialogue for peace Supporting members to monitor national trends against global standards
<p>2. Influence global and regional land-related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance.</p> <p> Global & Regional Influence</p>	<p>CSOs, international organisations, governments and other actors have a better understanding of land issues.</p> <p>Global/regional processes benefit from/are informed by perspectives, knowledge, expertise of actors traditionally excluded from such forums.</p>	<p>The Antigua Declaration: 10 commitments for people-centred land governance</p> <p>Gender Justice Charter (Africa platform)</p> <p>Gender Evaluation Criteria – Togo</p> <p>Applying international standards on gender justice</p> <p>ILC members input to CEDAW on "Rights of Rural Women"</p> <p>Supporting Indigenous Peoples Land and Territorial Rights</p>
<p>3. Build the world's largest leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing, and uptake of land-related knowledge.</p> <p> Knowledge Sharing</p>	<p>A world-leading accessible and easy to-use online platform is established for sharing land-related information.</p> <p>The gap is bridged between grassroots activism and academic research on land issues.</p>	<p>Land Matrix</p> <p>Land Portal</p> <p>Database of Good Practices</p> <p>Learning Route</p>
<p>4. Strengthen ILC as a vibrant, solid, and an influential global actor on land-related issues.</p> <p> Network Building</p>	<p>ILC is strategically expanded and diversified.</p> <p>ILC's financial situation is improved.</p> <p>ILC governance is strengthened.</p>	<p>Tirana Declaration, defines "land-grabbing" for the first time</p> <p>In Their Words: Members' reflections on ILC</p> <p>By the Numbers: Financial overview and members' surveys highlights</p>



Six Themes Addressing ILC's Work

To help describe ILC's achievements during the Strategic Framework 2011-2015, this report addresses six broad themes

STRATEGIC PARTNER VIEW

"The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported ILC since 2003, first as supporter of country-specific advocacy programs in Guatemala, South Africa, Indonesia and the Philippines and later as one of the key donors and strategic partners of ILC's multi-annual Strategic Frameworks and Plans."

"There has been considerable progress but we would like to see even more concrete support from the ILC Secretariat to ILC members."

Members are the agents of change. Investments in their outputs at various levels and in different strategic alliances make the difference. With a clear focus on marginalized men and women and a genuine drive to contribute to inclusive socio-economic development, ILC members are essential in fostering sustainable and equitable land governance."

Frits van der Wal, Senior Policy Advisor & Focal Point Land Governance - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands



Theme 1
Country-Level Influence



Theme 2
Agenda-Setting for Change



Theme 3
Gender Justice & Women's Land Rights



Theme 4
Indigenous Peoples Land & Territorial Rights



Theme 5
Environmental & Land Right Defenders



Theme 6
Data & Knowledge Sharing



Theme 1 Country-Level Influence

BY THE NUMBERS: The National Engagement Strategies processes help ILC member organisations to coordinate and expand efforts at country-level (some **70 national ILC members work together in the 20 NES platforms**); attract additional like-minded groups (more than **200 non-ILC organisations are active in the NES platforms** and related agendas); involve intergovernmental organisations in the policy work (as of 2014, **six NES platforms** benefited from the active participation of intergovernmental organisations); and engage with national governments in the formulation and implementation of land policies.

“As a founding member of ILC, we see the need for a global platform to keep land rights on the development agenda. In partnership with ILC, we have intensified our engagement with governments and intergovernmental organisations in pursuit of policy changes and institutional reforms on land.”

“The NES (National Engagement Strategy) processes have contributed to broadening the understanding of land issues from various viewpoints, interests and expertise of the members. At the same time, the coverage and scope of campaigns have expanded given the multiplicity of members’ involvement in a number of networks and coalitions.”

Don Marquez, Executive Director, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)

National Engagement Strategy activities include monitoring and mapping land use, informing policy processes through knowledge products and local to national consultations, especially around collective land use, Indigenous Peoples and territorial rights and gender justice. Through NES platforms, ILC also works with members on capacity building and knowledge sharing.

With the support of ILC, the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) is popularising the VGGTs and working for their implementation into national laws. AFA is

also carrying out a comparative analysis of VGGT provisions and relevant national laws in Cambodia, Bangladesh and Kyrgyzstan, and will share the findings through regional fora.

“ILC has many diverse members – diverse in terms of constituency and nature. We benefit from the exchange of information and perspectives, and from the solidarity and camaraderie that results from these interactions. ILC also supports projects that, although small, are innovative, and helps AFA pursue our agenda on land rights for farmers.”

Esther Penunia, Secretary-General, Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)



One of the ILC’s most effective approaches to influencing policy at the country-level is through its National Engagement Strategies, which were launched in 2011 with the Strategic Framework.

The implementation of the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines (VGGTs) have also been important to our members’ work at country-level, establishing through an inter-governmental agreement that land governance is not an issue for governments and states alone, but one in which all land users should and must play an active part.

Strategic Objectives met

SO 1 Country-Level Influence



Examples of country-level work & National Engagement Strategies in action:

Indonesia: Influencing the national land agenda

During Indonesia's Presidential election campaign in 2014, ILC members, working through the NES platform, formulated a White Paper on Agrarian Reform, which focused on the rights of smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples' rights, conflict resolution mechanisms and social justice-based land investment policies.

The White Paper formed the basis of land policy advocacy to all the leading Presidential candidates, and has been substantially adopted by the new President Joko (Jokowi) Widodo as part of his government's five-year national development plan.

Key commitments by the President, adopted from the White Paper, include a pledge to redistribute

nine million hectares of land to smallholder farmers, and the restructuring of agrarian, environment and forestry ministries.

A new Land Bill is also being formulated, informed by ILC members through Indonesia's NES platform. In December 2014, President Jokowi announced an amnesty for land-rights campaigner Eva Bande, who had been sentenced to prison for leading smallholder farmers in Sulawesi in opposition to land grabs by palm oil companies.

"NES and the ILC are a more formal way to engage nationally and internationally but this kind of engagement with others is the way KPA always works."

Iwan Nurdin, Secretary General, Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Indonesia



Strategic Objectives met

- SO 1 Country-Level Influence**
- SO 3 Knowledge Sharing**



Tanzania: Resolving rangeland disputes over land

In Tanzania, the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project has brought an innovative approach to addressing competing land use needs of farmers and nomadic pastoralists, that has the potential to be rolled out across the country, elsewhere in the region and even globally.

village agreements for the use of those resources. This was particularly important for the pastoralists, who move their animals according to seasonal availability of pasture and water and who have historically come into conflict with crop farmers and other more sedentary land users.

ILC members began the Rangelands project by consulting experts from across the network, who provided guidance to frame the project. Working closely with IFAD, the project then brought together four District Councils, the Ministry of Livestock, the National Land Use Planning Commission, national and local civil society organisations and community members from the four districts to define how to adapt good practice from elsewhere to their own context.

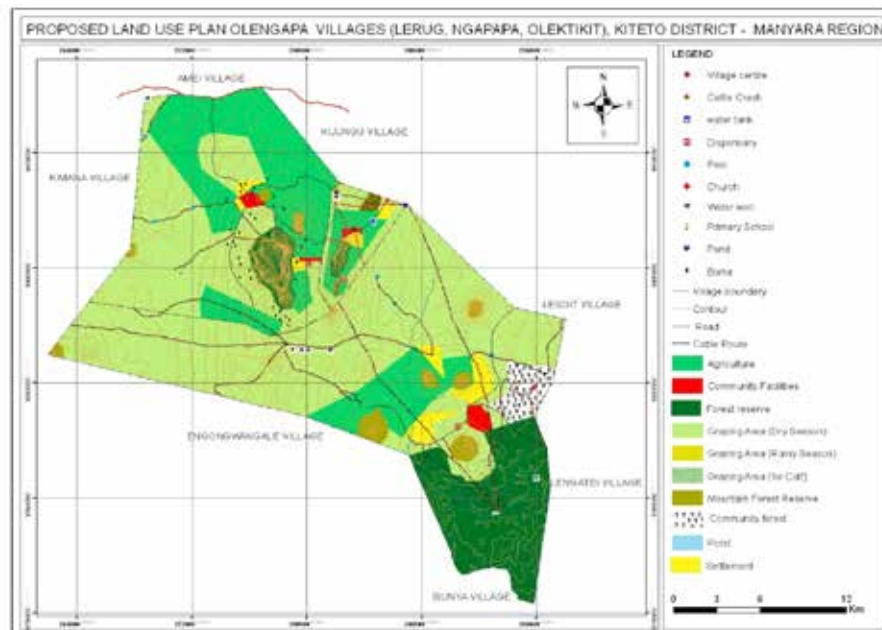
Once the maps were agreed, they were gazetted in law, providing all land users with certainty and clarity on their rights, and creating a sound basis for dispute resolution as well as future land use planning and rangeland management. This process of “participatory mapping” and consultation is now being extended to other regions in Tanzania, and the government has expressed interest in scaling up the initiative across the country.

“This is a model for addressing conflict over land and natural resources. We would like to see this approach replicated in other parts of Tanzania.”

Hon. Titus Kimani, Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development

Community members used innovative “participatory mapping” of their land and resources, including livestock routes, wells, water pools, farming areas and roads across four contiguous districts, and then developed cross-

Example map:



Strategic Objectives met

- SO 1 Country-Level Influence**
- SO 3 Knowledge Sharing**
- SO 4 Network Building**



Colombia: Influencing the peace process



The Centre for Investigation and Popular Education/Program for Peace (CINEP/PPP) was founded in the early 1970s, and aims to build a fairer, more sustainable and peaceful society in Colombia.

Sergio Coronado, Investigador of CINEP/PPP says that land issues are closely linked to the political agenda and the armed conflict in Colombia:

“Problems related to access to and use of land as well as land governance are largely connected to the background and conflagration of the armed conflict. It is therefore a difficult task in itself to build a common agenda in favour of land rights and land governance.”

CINEP/PPP engages ILC members and others through the National Engagement Strategy (known as ENI in Spanish) but wants to make this a wider group, including NGOs, academics and peasant organisations.

“In this respect, the key achievement would be to identify a common agenda, which would focus on four critical issues for people-centred land governance: recognition of peasant territories, political representation of peasants, the situation

of defenders of the right to land, and access to land for rural women.”

CINEP/PPP sees democratising land governance as the main challenge of the next five years, both through protecting rights, and ensuring inclusive decision-making.

“This involves protecting the rights to access to land for marginalised people, restoring land to those who have suffered from dispossession and promoting democratic access to land for those who need land but still have no access. However, when referring to access to land, these measures need to be complemented with the option of enabling rights holders to also make decisions on land governance.”

BY THE NUMBERS: In Nepal, the NES platform has enabled **917** households to receive land ownership certificates, **15,451** families to receive landless identity cards, and **484** families to acquire joint land partnerships. In Cameroon, **five** ministries participate in the NES platform.



Theme 2 Agenda-Setting for Change

ILC's country-level work is complemented by efforts at regional and global levels to challenge norms, share knowledge and promote best practices. This creates a more enabling environment for change and the opportunity for members to influence global policies from the ground up.

ILC is a coalition of diverse members with different perspectives on land governance. However all members share a deep commitment to addressing rural poverty and promoting best practice in relation to land rights and access. Debate and dialogue are at the heart of ILC's work.



"From 2008 onwards we could see land grabbing happening at country-level, with dire results for people in rural areas. ILC was an important mentor and ally accompanying Oxfam's entry in this global policy debate. ILC's knowledge, research, and network have been invaluable in our work to challenge companies and multilateral agencies to improve policies and practices, and in building Oxfam's Global Land Programme."

Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director,
Oxfam International

When consensus is reached, it can be a powerful influence on the global land rights and land governance agenda.

ILC debates are based on collaborative, inclusive and constructive consultation, grounded in our core values and our rights-based approach. Over the last five years, they have culminated in several historic declarations and statements of principle, that aim to put "people-centred land governance" into action.

One such example is the debate leading up to the bi-annual Global Land Forum and Assembly of Members in 2013, which resulted in the Antigua Declaration, setting out 10 Commitments to Action.

The Declaration and 10 commitments detail ILC members' determination to implement the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forest and Fisheries in the context of National Food Security (VGGTs)* as well as the Land Policy Framework and Guidelines for Africa.

These are non-binding inter-governmental agreements that set important benchmarks on good governance of land, forests and fisheries for the purpose of ensuring food security.

The commitments by the Coalition provide a clear set of priorities in *implementing* the VGGTs in a way that puts people at the centre of land governance. They are a pledge by members, and a call to governments, to respect the land rights of women and men living in poverty, to ensure transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in decision-making, to respect the



THE ANTIGUA DECLARATION



1. Secure tenure rights



2. Strong small-scale farming systems



3. Diverse tenure systems



4. Equal land rights for women



5. Secure territorial rights for IPs



6. Locally managed ecosystems



7. Inclusive decision making



8. Transparent information & accountability



9. Effective actions against land grabbing



10. Protected land right defenders

rights of women and territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples, ensure equitable land distribution and investment, and prohibit land grabbing.

These 10 commitments are an expression of our common vision and will guide ILC's work in coming years. We hope they will become a reference point for many working on land governance issues in future.

"As ILC members, the Antigua Declaration commits us to:

1. **Respect, protect and strengthen the land rights of women and men living in poverty.**
2. **Ensure equitable land distribution and public investment that supports small-scale farming systems.**
3. **Recognise and protect the diverse tenure and production systems upon which people's livelihoods depend.**
4. **Ensure gender justice in relation to land.**
5. **Respect and protect the inherent land and territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples.**
6. **Enable the role of local land users in territorial and ecosystem management.**
7. **Ensure that processes of decision-making over land are inclusive.**
8. **Ensure transparency and accountability.**
9. **Prevent and remedy land grabbing.**
10. **Respect and protect the civil and political rights of human rights defenders working on land issues."**

BY THE NUMBERS: The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGTs) are prominent in at least **10** National Engagement Strategy processes and have already influenced land bills in Malawi and Colombia.

The concept of "people-centred land governance" has since been taken up in:

- Regional declarations by ILC members;
- The Benchmark Guide for Land Policy in Africa publication;
- The identification of critical questions for research and policy at the Sheffield Institute for International Development (SIID);
- The identification of missing priorities in the UN Post-2015 Development agenda; and
- The Scottish Land Reform Policy Review.

"What is happening in Scotland is taking inspiration from land reformers globally as the just cause of change to people centred land governance is advanced."

"The Land Reform Review Group considers that people-centred land governance should be an underpinning principle which informs the future approach to land reform in Scotland."

Peter Peacock, Policy Director, Community Land Scotland

SPOTLIGHT: In collaboration with a wide range of member and partner organisations, ILC is working to advance the case for secure and equitable land rights in the new Sustainable Development Goals. Through these joint efforts, key land-related indicators were identified and proposed for the Post-2015 Development Agenda targets:

- "Secure rights to land, property, and other assets" as a building block for people to lift themselves out of poverty.
- Monitor land and property rights for women, with a second land target under gender equality in Goal 2.
- The Report of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network stresses the need to improve agricultural systems and increase rural prosperity while eliminating discrimination against women in relation to land rights.
- UN Global Compact proposal for a target on "full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles".

Tirana Declaration, reaching agreement on “land grabbing”

A vital part of ILC's work is to enable our members to work together to define the norms and principles on which land debates are based. Because of our diverse membership, these debates are not always easy, but when agreements are reached, they have considerable influence.

The Tirana Declaration of 2011 set out key principles on land rights and governance, but was perhaps most important for its clear stance on land grabbing.

By clearly defining the term, ILC members were able to not only collectively denounce land grabbing, but to also begin working together systematically to prevent it. By defining and agreeing what members do not want, the Coalition created more opportunity for constructive debates on what investments should instead be doing to create opportunity for real and meaningful local benefit.

The debate was conducted in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis and a spike in global competition for access to natural resources, including land. The Tirana Declaration recognised the acceleration in large-scale land grabbing in particular.

Examples of mainstreaming of “land grabbing” language, concept and definition:

- The Treccani Italian Encyclopaedia uses the ILC Tirana Declaration to define “land grabbing”.¹
- Social Ecology Working Paper uses definition of “land grabbing” in its January 2014 edition: Socio-Ecological Impacts of Land Grabbing for Nature Conservation on a Pastoral Community: A HANPPP-based Case Study in Ololosokwan Village, Northern Tanzania²

- Oxfam and Action Aid quote ILC “land grabbing” definition in their joint paper Rural Women and Corporate Investment in African Land, presented at the Policy Forum in Nairobi.³
- Action Aid features “land grabbing” in its May 2014 report *The Great Land Heist: How the world is paving the way for corporate land grabs*.⁴

Definition of “land grabbing”, agreed by ILC members in the Tirana Declaration of May 2011

Acquisitions or concessions that are one or more of the following:

- (i) In violation of human rights, particularly the equal rights of women;
- (ii) Not based on free, prior and informed consent of the affected land-users;
- (iii) Not based on a thorough assessment, or are in disregard of social, economic and environmental impacts, including the way they are gendered;
- (iv) Not based on transparent contracts that specify clear and binding commitments about activities, employment and benefits sharing, and;
- (v) Not based on effective democratic planning, independent oversight and meaningful participation.⁵

¹ [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/land-grabbing_\(Lessico_del_XXI_Secolo\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/land-grabbing_(Lessico_del_XXI_Secolo)/)
² <http://landforafricanwomen.org/sites/default/files/docs/Rural%20Women%20and%20Corporate%20Investment%20in%20African%20Land.pdf>
³ <http://farmlandgrab.org/uploads/attachment/Rural%20Women%20and%20Corporate%20Investment%20in%20African%20Land.pdf>
⁴ http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/the_great_land_heist.pdf
⁵ ILC 2011: Tirana Declaration



Monitoring national trends against global standards

As well as helping to define key terms of land governance debates, ILC supports members' monitoring of national land trends against international conventions such as the Conventions to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), taking part in their respective UN sessions to advocate with committee members and state parties reporting. ILC has also supported members to take part in global fora such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

“The International Land Coalition... has started to use the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in an organized way to promote women's access to land. It has encouraged and supported ILC members in those countries which are up for periodic review, to prepare shadow reports on women and land and present to the Committee.”

Elisabeth Rasmousson, Assistant Executive Director World Food Program

SPOTLIGHT: In 2013 and 2014, ILC supported civil society members in Cambodia, Colombia and India in writing shadow reports to CEDAW.



Theme 3 Women's Land Rights & Gender Justice

Gender justice is a core value and goal of ILC members, expressed in the Antigua Declaration as a commitment to "ensure gender justice in relation to land...enhancing the ability of women to defend their land rights and take equal part in decision-making".

A gender justice approach informs all policy discussions and ILC activities, with the Strategic Framework 2011-2015 committing ILC to "overcome any practices in its operations or those of its members that perpetuate the marginalisation of any section of society, and in particular of women."

Strategic Objectives met

- SO 1 Country-Level Influence
- SO 2 Global & Regional Influence
- SO 3 Knowledge Sharing
- SO 4 Network Building



To make the Coalition more gender-just, ILC has committed to achieving a 40 percent participation rate of women in its governance events. As a first step, childcare will be offered at the Global Land Forum in 2015 for the first time. Taking the lead in promoting organisational change, Africa became the first regional ILC platform to adopt a Gender Justice Charter.

ILC has also supported over 20 members from 2011 – 2015 to carry out activities as part of its global initiative on Women's Land Rights, with a strong focus on promoting gender issues in National Engagement Strategies. ILC has also conducted research and dialogue on how to secure women's land rights, and has invested in strengthening the capacity of members to use international human rights treaties in their advocacy and to use the Gender Evaluation Criteria as a tool to analyse laws and policies.

"I was able to participate in this event with the support of International Land Coalition and the Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights... Personally, the specialised training on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was an important dimension to consider in my work on rights of pastoral communities to common lands and resources in Mongolia."

Hijaba Ykhanbai, Director of JASIL Mongolia

Gender Justice Charter

The Gender Justice Charter is an agreement adopted by ILC's African members in October 2014 that commits them to the principles of gender justice and to drawing up and implementing Gender Justice Action Plans. Endorsed by 41 members from 23 countries, the Charter emphasizes that women are the primary users of land in most African communities, and that social reproduction critically depends on the realisation of women's land rights.

This requires the "transformation of the deep-rooted system of patriarchy that discriminates against women in social organization when it comes to ownership and control of land, and undermines their cultural identity, dignity, and citizenship."

Gender Evaluation Criteria

The Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) is a practical tool to strengthen analysis of land-related administration systems, laws and policies from a gender perspective. Designed by ILC, the Global Land Tool Network and the Huairou Commission, the GEC has been well-received by a wide range of stakeholders from government, civil society and others in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Togo the Gender Evaluation Criteria has delivered real results. Through ILC's National Engagement Strategy, government, civil society and other groups used the GEC to evaluate the country's "Code des Personnes et de la Famille" (Family Code) to evaluate women's access and control over land.

Through the GEC process, stakeholders were able to rapidly identify areas of discrimination and recommended that a number of clauses in the legislation be changed. The revision of Togo's Land Code is also being assessed against GEC criteria prior to being presented to parliament. The GEC assessment will provide consistent, evidence-based benchmarks for monitoring progress.

Togolese ILC member ADHD has been particularly active in promoting the use of the Gender Evaluation Criteria and has led training sessions for colleagues in Uganda and other locations.



BY THE NUMBERS: GEC training sessions has so far been held in **six** locations, with participants from over **15** countries as well as training sessions for **70** focal points in over **20** ministries. ILC is actively involved in training members to use the Gender Evaluation Criteria and is working with partners to review and scale up its implementation.

The Huairou Commission and ILC also worked with the Global Land Tools Network to promote the Gender Evaluation Criteria and the potential for scalability.

"It has been a great achievement that ILC committed to champion the Gender Evaluation Criteria as a tool to analyse land policies and raise awareness about gender issues among land officials. In moving forward, we would really like to see ILC's broad membership base adopting the GEC to empower women directly to play a public role in decision-making. We look forward to engaging actively with other ILC members at the Global Land Forum, peer to peer workshops and other exchanges."

Katia Araujo, Deputy Director of Programs, Huairou Commission

The Huairou Commission first worked informally with ILC to challenge internal thinking and develop a stand-alone strategy to strengthen women's role and participation in all other aspects of the Coalition's work.

Across the ILC membership, NES platforms are being encouraged to use the GEC tool to analyse land policies, raise awareness of gender issues and integrate a gender-sensitive approach across their work.

Applying international standards on women's land rights at the national level

A growing area of work for ILC is to encourage and support members to use international treaties such as CEDAW and ESCR to ensure governments implement their treaty obligations. For example, ILC members submitted shadow reports on CEDAW and ESCR focusing on women's land rights as part of the National Engagement Strategies for Cambodia, India, Colombia, and Nepal.

In addition, members have and continue to engage with the CEDAW Committee in the development of the "General Recommendation on the Rights of Rural Women". Once finalised, this authoritative statement can be used by ILC members to press their governments to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

SPOTLIGHT: ILC has conducted Gender Evaluation Criteria training workshops in Togo, South Sudan, Cameroon, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Malawi.



Theme 4 Indigenous Peoples' Land & Territorial Rights

Indigenous People are estimated to make up about one-third of the world's 900 million extremely poor rural people. Addressing their rights, especially land and territorial rights, is critical to their survival, dignity and development.

Developments at the global level have created opportunities for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' land and territorial rights, particularly the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), the inter-American human rights system, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGTs).

Strategic Objectives met

- SO 1 Country-Level Influence
- SO 2 Global & Regional Influence
- SO 3 Knowledge Sharing
- SO 4 Network Building



Peoples, government delegations, UN agencies, NGOs, and other organisations, attended by approximately 150 delegates from 45 countries.

Indigenous Peoples' voices at the table

In Africa, OPDP organised, as part of the ILC Africa work plan 2014, the first Indigenous Peoples' Conference on Land Policy in Africa.

In Asia, AIPP is leading an initiative linked with the Indigenous Peoples' Global Network on the Extractive Industries, conducting case studies on the impacts of extractive and energy projects.

BY THE NUMBERS: In 2014, ILC supported its member Ogiek Peoples' Development Programme (OPDP) to organise the first **Indigenous Peoples' Conference on Land Policy in Africa**. The Conference was attended by **51** delegates from Indigenous and Indigenous-partner organisations in **14** countries.

ILC formulates agenda on Indigenous Peoples' issues

In the Antigua Declaration, ILC members have committed to "Respect and protect the inherent land and territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples" and "Recognise and protect the diverse tenure and production systems upon which people's livelihoods depend." During the ILC Assembly of Members 2013, ILC also welcomed as new members organisations with specific representation or expertise on Indigenous Peoples' issues.

As a result of this renewed commitment and increased representation, the Coalition commissioned a study on "Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories, and resources", which was peer reviewed by Indigenous representatives and experts, and also produced an ILC approach paper on Indigenous People, enabling the Coalition to better position itself and systematically engage in policy debates.

Influencing and engaging in UN activities

As part of the Inter-Agency Support Group (IASG) of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, ILC has contributed to a thematic paper and also hosted several successful side events. With CBD, FAO, IFAD, UNEP and the Netherlands, ILC organised a side event on Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Lands, Territories and Resources that received an overwhelming interest from Indigenous

BY THE NUMBERS: **14** ILC National Engagement Strategies have specific focus or activities on Indigenous Peoples' issues (Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, Bolivia and Nicaragua).

19 of the interventions funded by the Facility in Support of Innovative and High Impact Targeted Interventions on the Ground (FTI) in 2013-14 are expected to improve the land tenure security of at least **630,000** people. Projects include the successful resolution of land conflict between Creole settlers and Indigenous communities in Argentina, involving **22,000** people.

SPOTLIGHT: Early FTI results include a ruling by the Supreme Court of Belize in favor of a Mayan community and their right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.



Theme 5 Environmental & Land Right Defenders

Among human rights defenders, those working on land rights and natural resources face grave risks of being killed because of their activities.

ILC works with member organisations to raise awareness of the risks and threats faced by land defenders, documenting the sharp escalation in attacks and murders of environmental and land defenders.



In response to the rising level of attacks and the urgent need to support land rights defenders, ILC initiated decentralised Emergency Solidarity Funds in high-risk countries and regions to provide financial, legal, medical and other support to land defenders and their families.

Clause 10 of the Antigua Declaration also commits all ILC members to “respect and protect human rights defenders working on land issues, combatting stigmatisation and criminalisation of peaceful protest and land rights activism, and ending impunity for human rights violations including harassment, threats, violence and political imprisonment.”

BY THE NUMBERS: From 2011 – 2014, our partners have documented **43** assassination cases targeting land rights defenders and the judicial harassment of **123** defenders.

Bangladesh: Legal support

In 2012, a community of landless people in Joykur village in the Thakurgaon district resisted a local land grabber and his agents who tried to forcibly seize the land they were occupying. The community was entitled to live on the land under laws applicable to public land and had resided there for 12 years.

During the attempted land grab, Kamola Kantu Kanu – a 26 year-old married man with a baby son – was beaten to death by the agents of the land grabber in front of other residents of the village. Eight men and women were also wounded. ILC member CDA, which had supported the landless community to secure their legal rights to reside on the land, requested support for Kamola Kantu Kanu’s family for legal fees, assistance and

representation. The funds, made available through a decentralised solidarity fund, also helped the family to attend the court proceedings and seek justice for Kanu.

“Many of our members find their lives in danger because of their efforts to protect their land rights and livelihoods. One of our members was beaten to death after defending his pregnant wife and family from intimidation and violent land grabbing while working on their farm field. ILC has been supportive to the case investigation and legal representation that resulted to the arrest of five suspects without bail, while six are still at large.”

Shah Mobin I Jinnah, Executive Director, Community Development Association (CDA), Bangladesh

Colombia: Solidarity exchanges

“Conflicts over access to, use of and control over land continue to escalate into violent conflicts. Responsible and people-centred governance provides tools with which to prevent conflicts over land from becoming violent and claiming victims.”

Sergio Coronado, CINEP/PPP, Colombia

The NES process in Colombia has sought to establish exchanges with other NES platforms in the region, such as Guatemala, where defenders of land and territorial rights also run high risks. These exchanges have enabled colleagues to share experiences regarding protection strategies and self-protection, and human rights monitoring systems. CINEP/PPP has also piloted a Protection Fund in the region of Los Montes de Maria in 2011, where a new land restitution law was being implemented.



Strategic Objectives met

- SO 1 Country-Level Influence
- SO 2 Global & Regional Influence
- SO 3 Knowledge Sharing
- SO 4 Network Building



Theme 6 Data & Knowledge Sharing



Monitoring and sharing information is critical for all network organisations, but is especially relevant to ILC's members in the Post-2015 era – where data will be key to setting targets and monitoring progress towards achieving the new global Development Goals.

has become **the most comprehensive global database of information about large-scale land deals and is widely recognised as the leading initiative to promote transparency in the land sector**. As many large-scale land deals affect the communities, land rights and livelihoods of smallholder farmers, forest and rural communities, the Land Matrix has also become a critical tool to promote evidence-based and inclusive decision making.

BY THE NUMBERS: Knowledge exchanges and land forums: With **273** participants from **49** countries, the 2013 Global Land Forum in Antigua constituted the Coalition's largest learning event of 2013-2014.

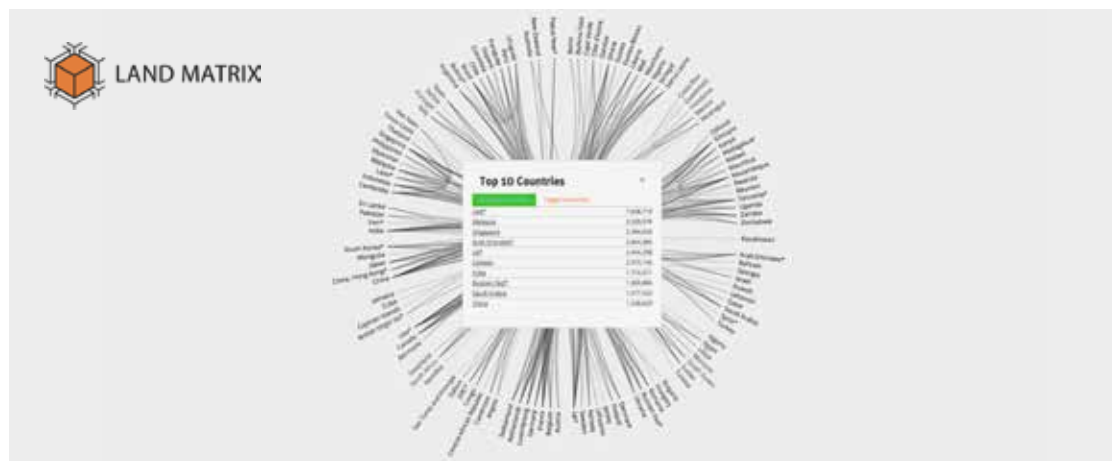
BY THE NUMBERS: The Land Matrix has been mentioned in more than **100** media articles including in The Economist, The Guardian, BBC, Financial Times, Bloomberg, Die Zeit, El País, Inter Press Services (IPS), Al Jazeera and ARTE. The Land Matrix also received an Honorary Mention in the Prix Ars Electronica award, one of the world's premier awards honouring creativity and innovation in the use of digital media.

Land Matrix

The Land Matrix was first launched in 2011 by a group of partners who had recognised the global spike in large-scale land investments after 2008. Capitalising on open data technology and convened by ILC, it started as a simple blog, but

ILC's third Strategic Objective was to build the world's leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing, and uptake of land-related knowledge.

Over the past five years, ILC has indeed played a key role in the establishment of new information platforms including the Land Matrix, Land Portal, Learning Routes and the Database of Good Practices.



The original Land Matrix partners were ILC, GIGA, CDE, CIRAD and GIZ - all of which brought specific knowledge and skills to the project. It has undergone continuous review, with a relaunch in 2013 based on feedback on the beta version. Recognising the importance of land data to national decision-making processes, in June 2014 the Land Matrix partners invited five southern institutions to join and began a process to devolve activities. The new institutional partners each represent a region: Latin America, Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and South-East Asia. This includes the creation of a Project Support Unit at the University of Pretoria and four new Regional Focal Points to manage regional data-collection, communication, research and networking.

Land Portal

The Land Portal was originally created as a collaborative project by the Landtenure.info consortium and ILC in 2009. By capitalising on rapid changes in the way information content can be brought together in a web platform, it

has evolved into an independent platform for information on land issues, pulling much of its content directly from other open data sources. A key attribute of the Land Portal is that it provides data that can be accessed and reused by anyone.

In 2014, the Land Portal was registered as a not-for-profit foundation in the Netherlands. The new Land Portal foundation will facilitate the collection, sourcing, and searching of otherwise fragmented and inaccessible data and information including that produced by governments, academia, international organisations, Indigenous Peoples and non-governmental organisations. It will place particular emphasis on those most at risk because of insecure land rights and vulnerability to landlessness.

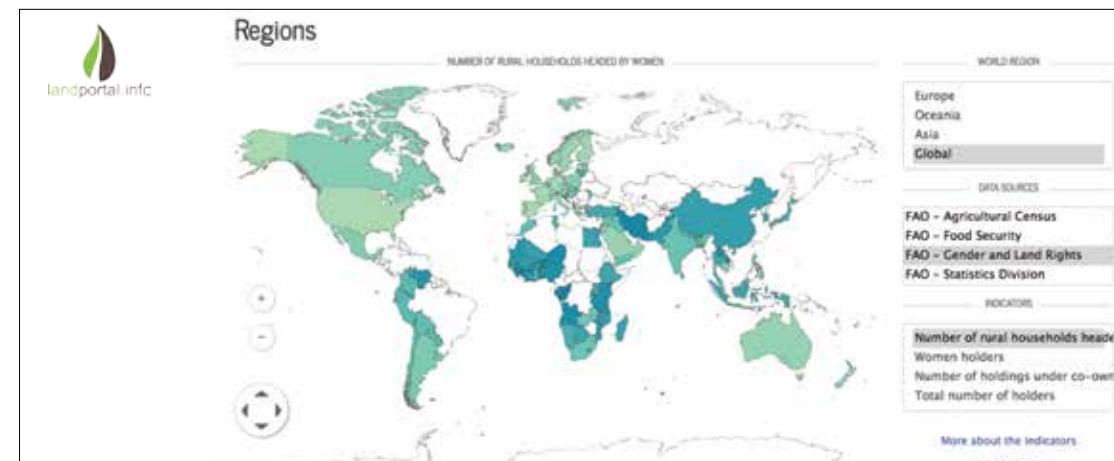
A 'localisation strategy' is central to the foundation's business plan, to work with southern information providers at country-level to improve the quality of the database and its relevance to users at local and national levels. It will also aim to narrow the gap between grassroots activism and academic research on land issues.

STRATEGIC PARTNER VIEW

"Securing the land rights of poor rural populations is an important component of SDC's long-term support to smallholder agriculture, including pastoralists and other disadvantaged groups in developing countries. Through ILC, SDC supports improvements in land governance frameworks, particularly to benefit low-income rural women and

men. Through its leading role in the Land Matrix Initiative, ILC has also initiated a key contribution to improving knowledge and monitoring of large scale land acquisitions."

Ambassador Pio Wennubst, Vice-Director of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



SPOTLIGHT: The Land Portal and Land Matrix have become increasingly independent of ILC. Both the Land Portal and Land Matrix were able to attract external funding from donors and devolve ownership and information gathering to national and local levels.

Learning Route

ILC continually seeks innovative ways to share knowledge. The 'Learning Route' is a methodology developed by ILC member PROCASUR that facilitates learning in the field, through the direct exchange of experience. The Learning Route is an effective methodology for the exchange of implicit – or 'embodied' – knowledge about local and rural development issues that vary from climate change adaptation to the claiming of political rights.

The participants of a Learning Route are asked to organise their learnings in an Innovation Plan – a plan that they develop during the Learning Route and that is based on the experiences they have absorbed – and they aim to implement these plans afterwards.

In February 2014, a Learning Route took place in Burundi and Rwanda, to learn about innovative tools and approaches used to secure women's land rights, particularly in a context of armed conflict and violence. The idea had emerged from a workshop held in Nairobi by IFAD, the Global Land Tool Network and ILC.

Participants for the Burundi and Rwanda Learning Route came from Africa, Asia and Latin America. They concluded the trip with a rich set of memories and considerable technical knowledge and innovations to address women's land rights such as the empowerment of women's solidarity groups, the strategic role played by paralegals, the use of mobile legal clinics, and the effectiveness of legal competitions to raise awareness.

This is one of three Learning Routes ILC organised in this Strategic Framework period. The other two took place Kenya and Tanzania.

BY THE NUMBERS: The ILC **Database of Good Practices on People-Centred Land Governance** is a resource accessible to members, partners and the public. **75** case studies have been contributed by members, of which **35** will be disseminated at the 2015 Global Land Forum, and of which one will receive the first ILC Award.

In Their Words

Members' Reflections on ILC



CONGCOOP

(Coordinación de ONG y Cooperativas) Guatemala



Represented by:
Helmer Velasquez
Executive Director

"The right to access to land for peasants is not a political demand; it is a fundamental basic step towards peasant and national development. Land is not only a means of subsistence or livelihood; land is also a factor of development..."

"At the International Land Coalition we all understand this link clearly, if you don't have land, you go hungry. But the world doesn't. We need to maintain this link between the right to land, the right to live in your country, the right to development and to food security and sovereignty."

CONGCOOP emerged in Guatemala during 1992 as a civil society alliance supporting the return and reintegration of refugees of the civil war. Since 1996, the organisation has focused on the implementation of the Peace Accords, particularly with regard to access to land, economic and social rights.

As member of the Coalition's National Engagement Strategy in Guatemala, CONGCOOP works with ILC members and other organisations to further the interests of rural people, particularly those who are the most marginalised. Participating in and influencing land policy debates is a key focus of the National Engagement Strategy, and has delivered tangible results.



"Thanks to this consolidated synergy we can go to the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala to demand the implementation of the Rural Development Law, which benefits small-scale farmers. We made another proposal to the executive body together, demanding an increase in the budget earmarked for peasant family farming. And thirdly, we submitted a proposal for a government policy on access to land to the Guatemalan government."

Guatemala hosted the Global Land Forum in 2013 in which ILC members agreed the Antigua Declaration. Helmer Velasquez says the Antigua Declaration was a vital step in ensuring that peasants' rights are included in the new global development goals:

"For us, the Antigua Declaration was a good starting point for drawing up the demands of peasant rights in the framework of the Post-2015 debate. In our case, we used it as a benchmark with which to develop a proposal for the United Nations, in alliance with other civil society organisations."

For CONGCOOP, the ILC has been an indispensable international political space. It has enabled us to reach out directly to international bodies, so that peasant voices are heard."

AIPP

(Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact)



Represented by:
Joan Carling
Secretary-General

AIPP works to promote, protect and defend the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Asia.

"Land is at the heart of Indigenous People's dignity, well-being, collective survival and development. Land is life for us. Without our lands, our existence as distinct peoples will be lost - our cultural heritage will disappear."

"We are facing serious challenges and threats to land rights, and also significant opportunities." Joan Carling says the major threats to Indigenous Peoples in Asia include land grabs for major infrastructure projects and monocropping, including for biofuels. She also points to the creation and extension of national parks and conservation areas that lead to evictions of Indigenous Peoples or extreme restrictions on access."

On the other hand, the legal recognition of customary, collective or other land rights of Indigenous Peoples has been a big step forward. Through changes in the law or through court decisions, these rights are now recognised in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

"But there is a big implementation gap. Land grabs continue to happen. Further, individual land rights recognition is being imposed, instead of the full recognition of collective land rights as provided for by laws. With this, individuals can be more easily manipulated or pressured to sell out thereby facilitating more land grabs."

"In ASEAN" she says, "the economic integration model is highly extractive, only paying lip service to people and nature. There are ambitious investment plans for dams, energy projects and big infrastructure."

At the global level, AIPP is pushing hard for land rights to be a clear target for poverty alleviation under the post 2015 development goals and will be working with other ILC members to secure this outcome.

And under climate change negotiations, Joan Carling says "there is a danger that forests will be reduced to measures of carbon, not for their multiple values to Indigenous Peoples and others."

"We have an urgent need to build up our institutional and advocacy capacity at national level, our leadership, especially from women and youth, and our networks in order to be more effective. We see ILC as an important platform to help raise the voice of Indigenous Peoples in the whole land governance debate."



CIRAD

(Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement)



Represented by:
Dr. Ward Anseeuw
Research Fellow

CIRAD is a French research centre working with developing countries to tackle international agricultural and development issues.

Dr. Ward Anseeuw was involved in the early work that led to the creation of the Land Matrix. At the time he was coordinating around 30 projects for ILC, on commercial pressures on land in more than 20 countries.

The data resulting from the projects formed the first basis for a global database on large-scale land acquisitions. Additional efforts by ILC to complement the data, together with similar initiatives by other institutions GIGA, CDE, CIRAD and GIZ, resulted in the creation of a global database that was to become the Land Matrix. It was formally launched at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in 2012.

"ILC was the convener of the parties – they had the networks to bring everyone together. It grew unexpectedly fast and big – we really didn't think it would be so successful."

By 2015 the Land Matrix had been referenced in hundreds of media stories, a French TV series called *Le Desous des Cartes* (Beneath the Maps) and dozens of academic papers. It is also being used by civil society and referred to by international organisations.



"It's become an institution," says Anseeuw. Ward Anseeuw says the Land Matrix has to be owned and made more legitimate and visible at national levels. "We put land grabs on the table at a global political level but we haven't done so at a country-level and that's where it matters most."

"ILC's value is as an initiator and convener of projects. They make them sustainable and then let them go their own way. As such they are able to facilitate locally-owned initiatives and create capacity in the global South."

"ILC does a great job organising a global network around land that was non-existent. The sector was only represented in isolated ways at a national and local level. ILC has made it possible to organise at different levels and to be represented. That is the most visible, most concrete achievement."

ADHD

(Auto promotion rurale pour un développement humain durable) Togo



Represented by:
Frédéric Djinadja
Executive Director

ADHD is a non-profit organisation that promotes development in isolated rural areas in Togo, where women suffer high levels of discrimination.

"In rural areas, when a husband or father dies and the family shares out the plot of land, they never pass it on to a woman. Yet the wife and daughters are expected to collect the money for the funeral."

"Women also do most of the work on the farm with their husbands, but if the husband dies, the farm will go to his family, and she will be expected to leave."

Following a pan-African conference on women's land rights and gender justice in 2011, and a 'train the trainer' course on the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) in 2012, ADHD began to focus its work more intensively on women's land rights. Through the National Engagement Strategies, ADHD and other stakeholders conducted a gender evaluation of Togo's Family Code which led to changes in the law.

However he says it will still take time for the changes to make a real difference to the lives of women in rural areas.

"The gender evaluation of the Family Code was useful, not only to raise awareness, but simply to sensitise women and men to the concept of land rights. In rural areas, the Family Code and land laws are not widely known. The evaluation has given us concrete proof, so now we need to popularise our findings and enable people to discuss the changes needed."

In the next five years, ADHD will focus on ensuring the new Land Law supports equitable access to land, as well as promoting food security and agrarian reform, establishing a national network of CSOs and initiating a multi-stakeholder dialogue.

"With the help of ILC, we want to nurture partnerships with both members and non-member organisations. The value of ILC membership is enormous, at international level through capacity building, technical and financial support and at national level by raising the visibility of ADHD, and in building relations with institutions and other organisations in relation to land rights."



IFAD

(International Fund for Agricultural Development)



Represented by:
Jean-Philippe Audinet
Senior Technical Advisor IFAD
and Co-Chair, ILC Council

“For rural people to overcome poverty and hunger, they must be able to invest in their family farm, particularly when there are limited employment opportunities outside agriculture. But for them to invest, they first need sufficient access to productive land and water, and they also must have secure tenure rights. This is central to the eradication of rural poverty - the most basic condition.”

IFAD is an inter-governmental organisation that supports agricultural and rural development by investing in rural people. It is a founding member of the International Land Coalition and has hosted the Secretariat of the Coalition in its headquarters in Rome since it was formed.

For Jean-Philippe Audinet, ILC provides a unique multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue and action on land issues:

“A very different set of institutions and organisations find an interest in the Coalition... We can see that ILC is responding to a need from the rapid growth of membership - in both numbers and diversity.”

Land policy and land governance were historically considered as a matter of national sovereignty, but Audinet emphasises that governments increasingly recognise that responsible

governance of tenure is a globally important issue needing international policy convergence, This is why the World Committee on Food Security negotiated and endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure:

“Land tenure governance is at the heart of a complex set of factors such as competition for resources, water, investment in agriculture, climate change, increasing inequality and land grabbing.”
“We are seeing profound changes, particularly in developing countries, to do with demographic pressure, increasing demand for agricultural products, increased investment opportunities in land and big questions about who will be able to benefit from those opportunities. Smallholders and pastoralists find it very hard to maintain the resources needed to compete with major investors.”

Audinet says these challenges are likely to get worse with rapid population growth, in Africa and South Asia where the majority of the rural poor live.

Increased urbanisation will “drive demand for agricultural products and increase the competition for land among very unequal actors. The question of land governance will be of growing importance – there is a lot to do to ensure that smallholder farmers, pastoralists and Indigenous Peoples don’t lose in this process and I think ILC will play an important role in this.”



KPA

(Consortium for Agrarian Reform) Indonesia



Represented by:
Iwan Nurdin
Secretary General

Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) was founded in 1994 to address increasing conflicts over government licensing of land used by small farmers and traditional land-users to commercial or private interests. It is now a network of more than 150 organisations and an active member of the NES in Indonesia.

KPA works to reduce inequality of land ownership and control, prevent environmental degradation through mining, forestry and plantations, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Iwan Nurdin and KPA were closely involved in the strategy to engage the Indonesian President and parliament through the election process.

Asked if he is optimistic, Iwan Nurdin said: “The signs are good but we are still waiting on progress. We need more systemic ways to resolve conflicts and this can only be addressed at the Presidential level. We have an optimistic spirit, but we need to make the implementation of the President’s commitments a priority.”

For KPA, the value of ILC membership and engagement is as much about process as it is about results.

ILC affords KPA and other Indonesian partners access to UN, World Bank and other bodies to draw attention to problems caused by major infrastructure projects, and to promote mechanisms for agrarian conflict resolution and reform.

“Members face different political and economic contexts. ILC is a place for sharing experiences, knowledge and how to resolve problems.”

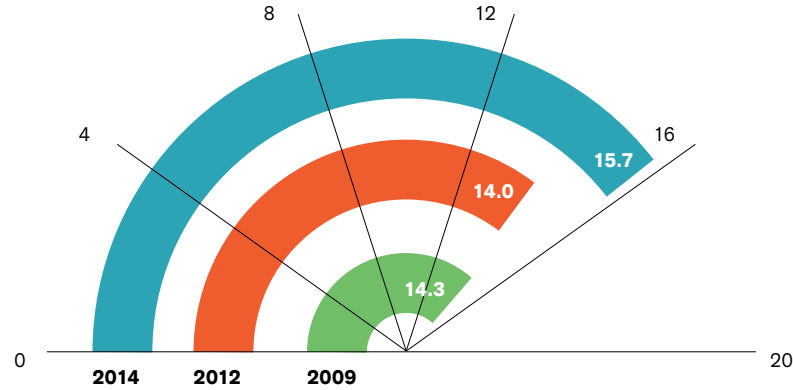


Members' Views by the Numbers

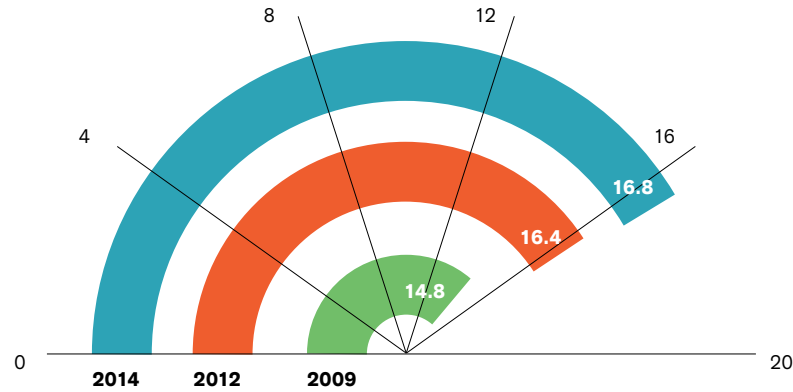
In order to better understand opportunities for improvement, ILC undertakes a member survey every two years. The results of the 2014 survey showed that being part of a network has had a positive impact on ILC members' work.

In summary, ILC's constituents rate the value they get from **ILC higher now than in the 2012 survey**. While this is a significant improvement from its 2009 scores, still scope to improve various aspects of the value that members gain from their involvement in the network. (Aggregate score: 0 is low, 20 is the highest).

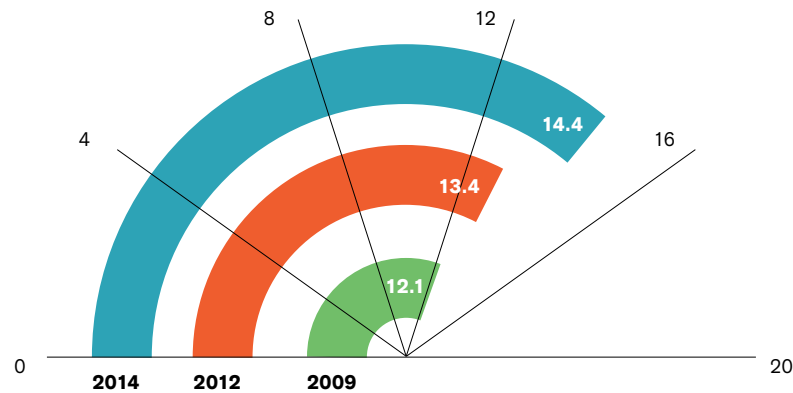
How well does the Secretariat meet your needs in general?



Network Synergy Index

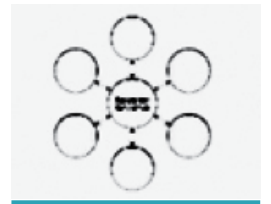
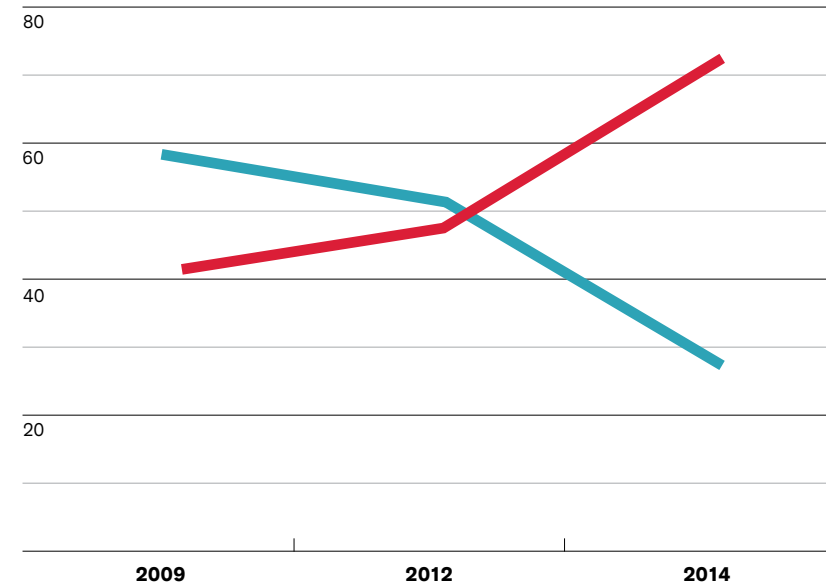


General Impact on Constituents' Work



Note: Key Findings from Feedback Survey for Transnational Social Change Networks ILC 2014 compared with 2012 and 2009 (p.4)

Members' perceptions of ILC as centralized vs decentralised network model 2009-2014 (by %)



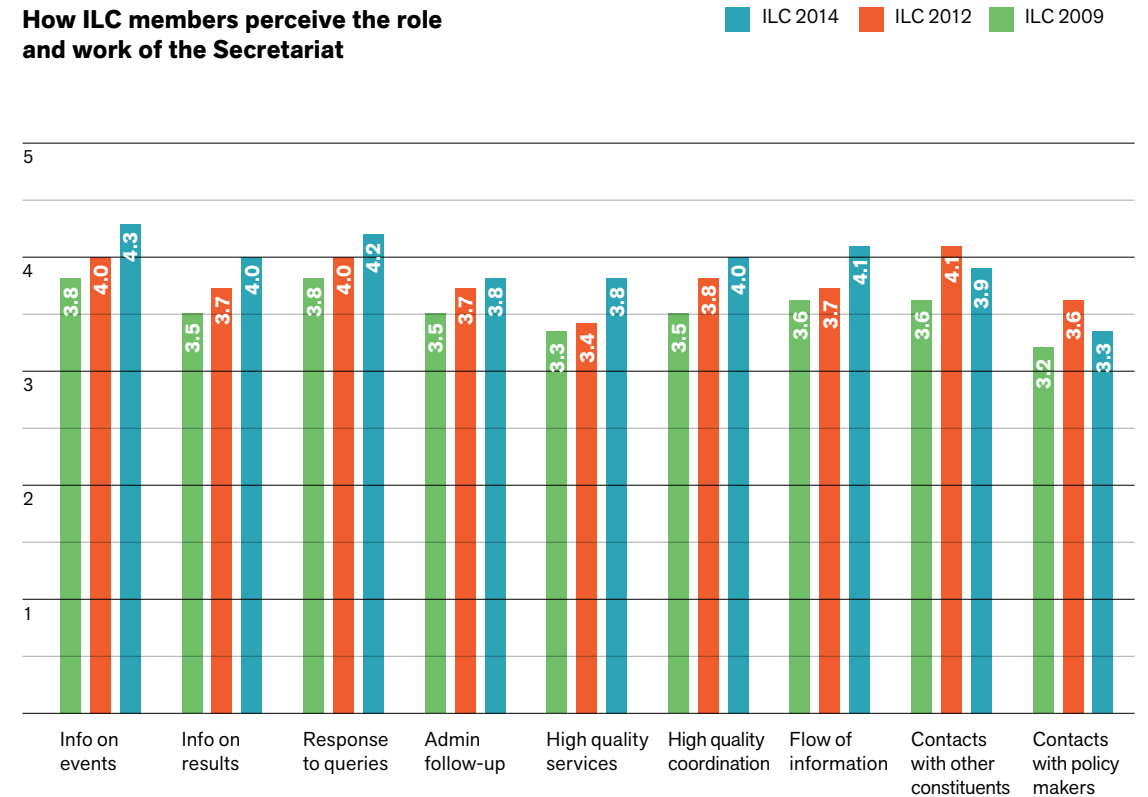
A centralised network or a network with a dense inner core and looser ties



A decentralised network - or a network with a clear centre but with interactions that don't necessary go through it

Note: Design modified after: Key Findings from Feedback Survey for Transnational Social Change Networks ILC 2014 compared with 2012 and 2009 (p.8)

How ILC members perceive the role and work of the Secretariat



Note: Design modified after: Key Findings from Feedback Survey for Transnational Social Change Networks ILC 2014 compared with 2012 and 2009 (p. 12)



Looking Ahead: Strategic Framework 2016 – 2021





Preparation for the 2016 – 2021 Strategy began in early 2014, with 178 member and partner organisations responding to a survey on expectations and goals for the next six years. Further inputs were then provided through four regional and one global consultative workshop.

The final draft will be approved by the ILC Assembly of Members in May 2015, along with a zero draft of a Roadmap detailing the various steps in implementing the strategy.

Five things you need know about the new Strategy:

1. The change we seek as a Coalition is clearly envisioned in the 10 commitments to inclusive land governance, referred to as the principles for people-centred land governance in the Antigua Declaration.

2. Building on our strength and niche as a network we will connect, mobilise and influence. These will be the three new pillars of our work.

3. We will aim to have even greater impact on systematic change at the country-level.

4. We will seek engagement with influential changemakers beyond the Coalition, including government and the private sector, including at country-level.

5. Greater focus on addressing inequality, in particular gender inequality by ensuring women's land rights and gender justice are elevated and cut across all areas of work.

This report started with the Tirana Declaration of 2011, which defined land grabbing for the first time, and takes us up to the 2015 Land Forum in Dakar. In 2011, globalisation, food price rises and a sudden spike in large-scale land acquisitions

framed the context for action. In 2015, land and natural resources are playing a central role in the global vision for inclusive development, justice and sustainability in the Post-2015 era.

The years between Tirana and Dakar have seen global understanding of land rights and land governance move closer to the vision of our members, although not yet reality.

The global consensus increasingly recognises concepts of collective and traditional land tenure, of Indigenous Peoples' and women's land rights, and of the necessity that any land acquisition must be based on free, fair and informed consent.

Food security, so sharply brought into focus since 2008, is at the heart of the 2012 inter-governmental Voluntary Guidelines (VGGTs), while regional and UN Conventions and other instruments give our members benchmarks against which to measure national land governance standards.

The gap between global benchmarks and national realities is where our efforts will focus in the coming years.

While we have helped to shape key concepts and made significant contributions to global data and knowledge sharing, **all land governance problems are context-specific** and must ultimately be solved in national legislatures, local administrations, and made to work for the people who live and work on the land, whether in fields, forests, mountains or waters. We will apply the ILC **ethos of open debate and information sharing** even more strongly to our country-level work, grounded in core values of solidarity with the poorest, the landless and the hungry.

As we look forward to setting our Strategic Framework for the next six years, ILC will continue to stand for human rights and people-centred land governance, justice and equity, while working together as a coalition of equals.

ILC Members

Africa

- Aide et Action pour la Paix (AAP)
- Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF)
- Auto Promotion Rural pour un Développement Durable (ADHA)
- Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)
- Association Nationale des Organisations Professionnelles des Eleveurs de Ruminants du Benin (ANOPER)
- Association pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme
- Centre Beninois pour l'Environnement et le Developpement Economique et Social (CEBEDES)
- Centre pour l'Environnement et le Developpement (CED)
- L'Institut Panafricain pour La Citoyenneté, Les Consommateurs et le Développement (CICODEV)
- Conseil pour la Défense Environnemental par la Légalité et la Traçabilité (CODELT)
- Coalition Paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)
- Centro Terra Viva (CTV)
- Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)
- Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI)
- FIANTSO Madagascar
- Federasiona Ny Vehivavy Tantsaha Eto Madagasikara/ Fédération Nationale Des Femmes Rurales Malgaches- FVTM
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)
- Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)
- Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)
- Land Net Malawi
- Land Net West Africa (LNWA)
- Mau Community Forestry Association (LAMOSA)
- Mbororo Social And Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)
- Mtandao Wa Vikundi Vya Wakulima Tanzania (Network Of Small Scale Farmers' Groups In Tanzania (MVIWATA)
- Nkuzi Development Association
- Ogiek Peoples Development Program (OPDP)
- Associacao Rural De Ajuda Mutua (ORAM)
- Plateforme Nationale Des Organisations Paysannes Et De Producteurs Agricoles Du Bénin (PNOPPA)
- Réseau Béninois Pour La Sécurité Foncière Et La Gestion Durable Des Terres (ReBeSef)
- Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE)
- Rwanda Initiative For Sustainable Development (RISD)
- Réseau Des Organisations Paysannes Et Des Producteurs De L'Afrique De L'Ouest (ROPPA)
- Southern Alliance For Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)
- Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)
- Solidarité Des Intervenants Sur Le Foncier / Sehatra Lombonana Ho An'ny Fananantany (SIF)
- Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)
- South Sudan Land Alliance (SSuLA)
- Transkei Land Service Organization (TRALSO)
- Union Pour l'Emancipation De La Femme Autochtone (UEFA)
- Uganda Land Alliance (ULA)
- Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF)
- Zimbabwe Regional Environment Organisation (ZERO)
- Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA)

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Acción Campesina (AC)
- El Grupo Allpa - Comunidades Y Desarrollo (ALLPA)
- Asociación Latino-Americana De Organizaciones De Promoción (ALOP)
- Comité Campesino Del Altipiano (CCDA)
- Corporacion Desarrollo Solidario (CDS)
- Centro Peruano De Estudios Sociales (CEPES)
- Centro De Investigacion Y Educacion Popular (CINEP)
- Centro De Investigaciones Sociológicas, Económicas, Políticas Y Antropológicas (CIDEPA-PUCP)
- Asociación Para El Desarrollo De Las Mujeres Negras Costarricenses (CMA)
- The Caribbean Network For Urban And Land Management (CNULM)
- Consejo Coordinador De Organizaciones Campesinas De Honduras (COCOCH)
- Comité De Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA)
- Coordinación De Ong Y Cooperativas (CONGCOOP)
- Convención Nacional De Agro Peruano (CONVEAGRO)
- Corporacion De Gestion Y Derecho Ambiental Ecolex (ECOLEX)
- Federación Agraria Argentina (FAA)
- Federación Nacional De Cooperativas Agropecuarias Y Agroindustriales R.L (FENACOOOP)
- Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio (FEPP)
- Fundacion Tierra (FTierra)
- Fundación Para El Desarrollo En Justicia Y Paz (FUNDAPAZ)
- Fundación Nacional Para El Desarrollo (FUNDE)
- Instituto Del Bien Común (IBC)
- Instituto Para El Desarrollo Rural De Sudamerica (IPDRS)
- Instituto De Investigación Y Desarrollo (NITLAPAN)
- Corporación Procasur
- Redes Chaco
- Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER)
- Corporación Sistema De Investigación Sobre La Problemática Agraria En El Ecuador (SIPAE)
- Departamento De Desarrollo Rural Y Regional, Facultad De Estudios Ambientales Y Rurales, De La Universidad Javeriana De Bogotá (UJB)
- Unión De Mujeres Campesinas Hondureñas (UMCAH)
- Unión Verapacense De Organizaciones Campesinas (UVOC)

Asia

- Abhiyan Nepal
- Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Development (AFA)
- Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP)
- Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)
- Asian Ngo Coalition For Agrarian Reform And Rural Development (ANGOC)
- The People's Campaign For Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (ARNow!)
- Association for the Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBAN)
- Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram (BJSA)
- Centre For Agrarian Reform And Rural Development (CARRD)
- Community Development Association (CDA)
- College of Development Studies (CDS)
- Consortium For Land Research And Policy Dialogue (COLARP)
- Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)
- Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
- International Water Management Insitute (IWMI)
- JASIL
- Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP)
- Jan Kalyan Sansthan (JKS)
- Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)
- Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG)
- Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram (MGSA)
- Mode Nepal
- NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)
- National Land Rights Forum (NLRFF)
- Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID)
- National Federation Of Peasant Organisation (PAKISAMA)
- Rural Development Fund (RDF)
- Indonesian Institute For Forest & Environment (RMI)
- Sajogyo Institute (SAINS)
- South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (SARRA)
- Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)
- Society for Development of Drought Prone Area (SDDPA)
- Social Development Foundation (SDF)
- Star Kampuchea
- Swadhina
- Task Force Malapad (TFM)
- Vanvasi Seva Kendra (VSK)
- Xavier Science Foundation (XSF)

Global (including Europe)

- Association Pour L'amélioration De La Gouvernance De La Terre, De L'eau Et Des Ressources Naturelles (AGTER)
- Non Governmental Organization BIOS
- Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)
- Centre De Coopération Internationale En Recherche Pour Le Développement (CIRAD)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Forest People's Programme (FPP)
- Global Witness
- Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
- Géomètres Sans Frontières (GSF)
- Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HELVETAS)
- Huairou Commission
- International Alliance on Land Tenure and Administration (IALTA)
- World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- International Institute Of Environment And Development (IIED)
- International Union Of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco And Allied Workers Associations (IUF)
- International Work Group Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
- Namati - Innovations In Legal Empowerment
- Natural Justice (NATURAL JUSTICE: LAWYERS FOR COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT)
- National Federation Of Communal Forests And Pastures Of Albania (NFCFFPA)
- Oxfam International
- Landesa (RDI)
- Rainforest Foundation (RFUK)
- We Effect
- Society For New Initiatives And Activities For A Just New World (SONIA)
- Secours Populaire Français (SPF)
- Terra Institute, Ltd.
- Trócaire
- Transborder Wildlife Association (TWA)
- Union Internacional Du Notariat (UINL)
- Secretariat Of The United Nations Convention To Combat Desertification In Countries Experiencing Serious Drought And/Or Desertification, Particularly In Africa (UNCCD Secretariat)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UPM-CEIGRAM- Centro De Estudios Gestión De Riesgos Agrarios Y Medioambientales (ceigram) - Universidad Politécnica De Madrid (UPM) (Spain)
- World Bank
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- World Rural Forum (WRF)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (WWF)

BY THE NUMBERS:

The 2012-2013 membership expansion process culminated in the acceptance of **36** new members: **Six** from Asia, **five** from Latin America and the Caribbean, **11** from Africa and **14** international or northern-focused organisations. This process increased ILC's membership to **152**.

Acknowledgements

ILC is a Coalition and is nothing without all those who contribute to our collective efforts. We would like to thank our Strategic Partners and Donors who provide core support, guidance – and sometimes a little push when we need it.

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The ILC appreciates and thanks the following photographers whose work is featured in this report for capturing of the people and the land we advocate for:

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.....•

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