

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON CSO LAND REFORM MONITORING IN ASIA

BANGKOK, THAILAND

16-17 September 2010

OVERVIEW

This regional workshop was organised by ANGOC last 16-17 September 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand so that the draft land monitoring framework for Asian CSOs could be presented to the participants (comprising Asian CSO representatives and the land reporting initiative [LRI] team from the International Land Coalition [ILC]) for discussion and feedback. The said framework seeks to be CSO-led, relevant, doable, strategic and sustainable.

During the workshop, participants shared their experiences in pilot testing the proposed indicators, and discussed indicators for monitoring based on relevance, feasibility and data availability and quality. The group agreed on focusing efforts towards developing indicators at the national level, since these will more adequately reflect a country's particular situation; but at the same time should include common regional indicators for monitoring. The framework is part of a broader monitoring initiative, which ultimately aims to enhance CSOs' existing platforms and campaigns at various levels; and strengthen CSOs capacity to monitor land reform implementation, looking especially at budgets, policies, land tenure and access to land.

The workshop is the last of a series of activities organized towards developing and finalizing the framework for CSOs. An electronic consultation, roundtable discussion, pilot studies, and an experts' meeting have been conducted as inputs to the framework – to shape the final version of the framework.

ANGOC's CSO land reform monitoring project is also linked to the ILC's Land Reporting Initiative (LRI), whose objective is to ensure evidence is gathered on land access and tenure of the poor and vulnerable groups, and to make sure that this yields impact on policy and supports reforms.

LAND MONITORING: STRENGTHENING CSO ADVOCACY WORK¹

RATIONALE

In Asia, investments in agriculture are increasing alongside commercial competition for land. Socioeconomic zones in India and tourism in Nepal are examples of commercial pressures on land – which are more than agricultural investments. Amidst a host of other challenges confronting rural communities throughout the region, such as local elite interests, climate change, poor policy and legal frameworks on land, land monitoring is, more than ever, crucial in CSOs’ work.

However, issues and processes on land have grown more complex, and the effectiveness of policy dialogues with government and intergovernmental institutions and interventions hinges on factual, reliable and timely CSO advocacies on land. Several groups like GRAINS and ILC monitor developments concerning commercial pressures on land, publishing blogs and other knowledge products and feeding media with information. But adding value to CSOs’ work will require delving deeper into the issues, fully appreciating countries’ various contexts, and coming up with reliable data.

At the same time, even the terrain for advocacy has changed. There is now the need to engage beyond the traditional ambit of land-related organisations and into the public arena – to make citizens fully aware of what is taking place in their countries and encourage them to take an active role in land governance.

Land Watch Asia (LWA) is a regional CSO campaign to ensure that access to land, agrarian reform and sustainable development for the rural poor are addressed in national and regional development agenda. The components of the LWA campaign are: public awareness and media advocacy; capacity building; alliance building and people-to-people solidarity; and policy dialogue. This final objective of conducting policy dialogue embraces policy research, dialogue with governments and intergovernmental organisations, and monitoring.

In this respect, a **land monitoring framework for CSO land monitoring** can pave the way for strengthening CSO capacities in monitoring specifically access to land implementation, landlessness and land conflicts in select Asian countries – through the exercise of collectively developing the framework itself, as well as its actual application in monitoring. The *raison d’être* of the monitoring initiative is that CSOs’ existing campaigns at the country level may be enhanced and propelled forward. Monitoring should be able to connect with ongoing studies, policy advocacy work, and networking activities. This framework, which is the main project output, will articulate the scope, indicators, methodology and mechanisms for CSOs to constructively engage governments to dialogue and enact reforms on land issues, and examine other countries’ experiences as part of the regional campaign.

Figure 1. CSO Land Monitoring Framework Process



¹ Based on Roel Ravanera’s presentation and workshop discussions/agreements.

OBJECTIVES

ANGOC and Land Watch Asia *strive to develop a CSO-led land monitoring framework that is strategic and doable*. To overcome the challenge of limited resources and make substantive contributions to existing land monitoring initiatives, ANGOC needs to focus on its competencies and select key indicators. Second, they aim *to adopt land monitoring as a platform for ANGOC/LWA in line with ILC's Land Reporting Initiative*. Finally, since the bottom line of CSO advocacy is helping small farmers, indigenous peoples, fishers, women, forest dwellers and other marginalised communities, the monitoring initiative seeks *to contribute to improving land governance towards food security and poverty reduction*.

METHODOLOGY

The project began with a *review of literature*, surveying the LWA country studies and ILC's Land Reporting Initiative scoping study. This led to the drafting of a *concept note*, which formed the basis for discussion, and was duly circulated and presented to gather feedback from partners through consultations. Last April 2010, ANGOC organised a roundtable discussion with Land Watch Philippines partners. An Experts' Meeting in Bangkok last May 2010 was also convened, with Dr. Abul Barkat from Bangladesh and Dr. Laksmi Savitri from Indonesia to provide guidance on how to advance the framework. An electronic consultation was set up on the ANGOC website, with posted questions on the discussion paper and later on, the list of indicators proposed during the Experts Meeting. Three countries – Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines – were selected for pilot testing. Finally, a regional workshop was convened as a final step to generate feedback on the framework.

The **monitoring framework** will be finalised, incorporating inputs from various consultative processes. Nonetheless, it must be pointed out that the monitoring framework is always a "work in progress," flexible and adaptive to changing contexts.

CONCEPTUAL MONITORING FRAMEWORK

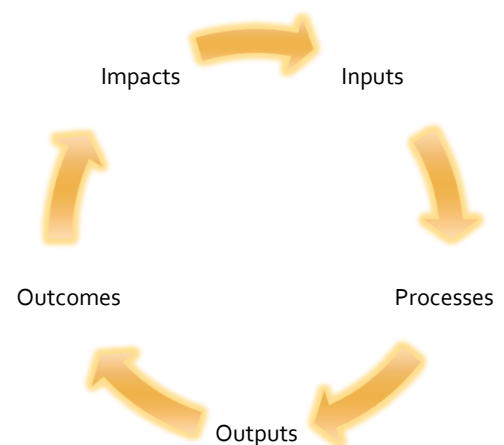
The key question is: *Where can CSOs focus their limited resources and efforts to contribute more effectively to land monitoring?*

ON FOCUS

Monitoring will look at the *inputs, outcomes and impacts* parts of the conventional monitoring and evaluation cycle, but will lay stronger emphasis on the outcomes.

Countries are at varying stages in land reform policy formulation or implementation. Whereas some are more advanced in terms of land policies and programs, some countries are still in the nascent stages. Land reform monitoring should lend some focus to *inputs*, because with adequate budget support and the appropriate laws and policies, *outcomes* can be improved. In turn, a focus on the *outcomes* would consider the differences in country contexts. Looking at *outcomes* – particularly at land tenure and access to land – trains attention on whether at the end of the day, good laws and policies are enacted, and the poor have control over the land.

Figure 2. Conventional Monitoring and Evaluation Cycle



Land tenure refers “to the rules, authorities, institutions, rights and norms that govern access to and control over land and related resources.” **Access to land** pertains to: distribution or concentration of land ownership; displacement of smallholders; affordability of land², and landlessness.

ON SCOPE

Noting that good land distribution programs may nonetheless flounder sans adequate government support for productivity, this monitoring initiative starts with “land reform” but conceptually goes broader, extending into agrarian reform and societal reform. Monitoring should clearly establish the inextricable links between land and poverty, food security, environment, and institutions and governance. Additional indicators to enhance monitoring include: support services, productivity, and implementation efficiency.

ON PERSPECTIVE

The monitoring initiative is ultimately for rural communities. CSOs should continue to voice the concerns of the rural poor and vulnerable from “below,” paying special attention to marginalised groups like women and indigenous peoples, and elevating these to ongoing discussions and platforms on land. Gender data should be disaggregated.

A FOCUS ON NATIONAL INDICATORS...

Selecting Monitoring Indicators

Indicators for advocacy are popular because they convey a simple and unequivocal message to the public. The primary goal of **creating indicators** for advocacy is to bring other aspects of land into the agenda, such as land conflictivity and landlessness.

But these should be clear, and above all, **resonant**. The public has to get a quick grasp on why they are important. *How do these indicators relate to CSOs’ advocacy goals? CSOs should reflect on whether the data are truly relevant and useful for advocacy, or whether there is a lack of fit.*

Flexibility has been reiterated as a feature of national monitoring indicators, stemming from the recommendations from the pilots. For the monitoring initiative to be relevant and useful, national processes will remain the priority focus. This is to acknowledge the sheer diversity among country geographical, political and historical contexts. Land reform³ programs differ; likewise, data availability and accessibility vary from country to country.

The monitoring framework is meant to provide inputs for countries in framing their respective reports and is not intended to supersede what partners are doing. It is important that at the country level, partners demonstrate concretely what they intend to achieve, as opposed to representing its advocacy as an abstract program. Some of the national level indicators to be selected for monitoring will be drawn from the Land Watch country studies, which have served as the basis for the framework in the first place and have guided the various national campaigns. Countries should again review the studies and see what opportunities and challenges for advancing land rights have been identified, and update these to reflect recent changes.

Developing national indicators can aid in national advocacy, building political will. Countries are encouraged to be creative in selecting which indicators add the most value to their advocacy work.

² Because affordability was seen as more relevant to urban rather than rural land, it was later taken off from the list.

³ Land reform and agrarian reform are used interchangeably in this document.

... BUT STILL LOOKING AT REGIONAL COMMON INDICATORS

It is important to review the objectives of the monitoring initiative. **Why** are CSOs embarking on the task of monitoring? Why use common regional indicators in the first place? **What are the advocacy goals at the regional level?**

If there is agreement on the areas to be monitored at the national level, linking these regionally is doable despite the diversity of the data. The monitoring initiative is a worthy attempt to work regionally, where similarities can be developed as regional indicators and themes to use. Such common indicators on land tenure and access to land are a prerequisite to international comparability and the creation of an index – and most importantly, they can couch advocacy on land in powerful and convincing language to regional institutions.

While land is first and foremost a national issue, it is also a trans-boundary concern that will benefit from a regional-level analysis. Land transactions are occurring all over Asia. Large-scale projects supported by international financial institutions (IFIs) involve several countries that jeopardise communities' secure land rights. Regional institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), and South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are key targets to keep agrarian reform on top of regional and international agendas. Common indicators offer more ammunition for *regional* advocacy.

Working on key common indicators gives CSOs an unparalleled opportunity to learn from other Asian countries' knowledge and experiences.

THE TENTATIVE LIST

Based on what data is generally available in the pilot countries, the proposed common indicators will be on: land disputes, distribution of land ownership, and landlessness. Additional indicators on: transparency; access to information; ownership and landlessness; land disputes and evictions; and corruption have been suggested for their potential to contribute to and gain from regional analysis.

Table 1. Indicators with complete set of data in the pilot countries.

Observable fact	Variable	Indicator
Land disputes	Frequency and severity of disputes	▪ Number of cases received, investigated, adjudicated
Distribution of land ownership	Gini Coefficient ⁴	▪ Land area owned by farmers
Landlessness	Farmers without access to land	▪ Number of landless

Source: Roel Ravanera

⁴ Given many issues with the use of the Gini coefficient, CSO land monitoring will not include this indicator.

THE CSO LAND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

An attempt to represent the CSO land monitoring framework in a schema was made during the workshop⁵.

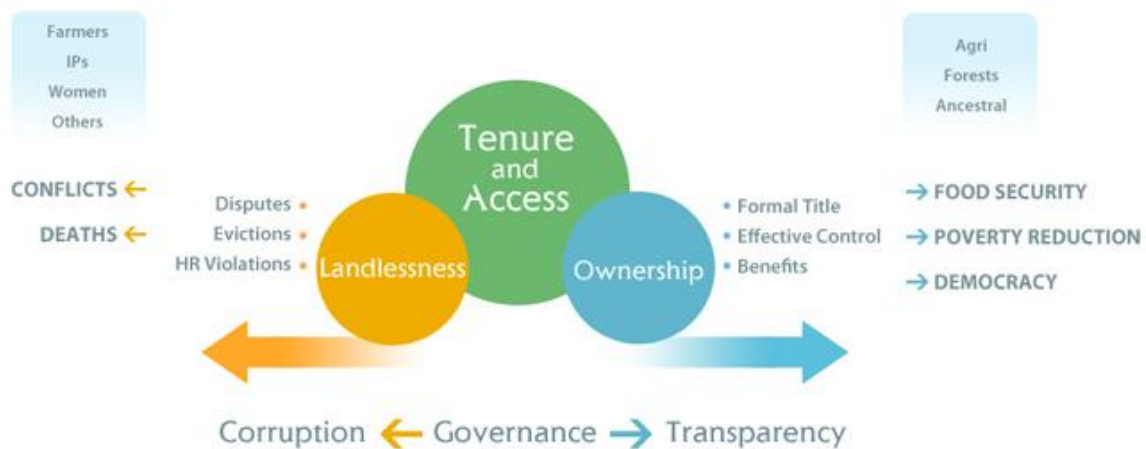


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram of the CSO Land Monitoring Framework

According to this framework, on one hand **ownership** would entail having a formal title, effective control or use of the land, and the rights to harvest or benefit from the land. On the other hand, **landlessness** would indicate that there are concerns such as disputes, evictions and human rights violations. These themes are set against the backdrop of farmers, indigenous peoples, women and other groups – and lands that encompass agricultural lands, forests and ancestral domains.

The importance of **governance** is underscored and pertains to the policy environment. Good governance is tantamount to transparency and access to information on land deals, whereas bad governance would be marked by corruption. Conflicts and deaths may result from landlessness. Enhancing land tenure and access would ultimately achieve the goals of food security, poverty reduction and democracy.

ON METHODOLOGY OR IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM

An estimated 6 months is recommended to undertake monitoring, starting at the beginning of the year.

Following the methodology proposed by the pilot countries, the starting step will be the setting up of a **National Steering Committee** to establish the basis of cooperation in terms of context, agenda and definitions, as well as to allow for diverse perspectives.

It is also recommended that a **secretariat** or research coordinator provide project administrative support.

Monitoring should also be open to collaboration with government “champions.” The data gathering process should run the gamut of various sources: government, CSOs, academe, always taking great care to validate data.

⁵ The schema is a revision by Mr. Roel Ravanera of one of the workshop group’s conceptual framework. The original is in the annex of this document.

For report dissemination, CSOs should strive to reach the general public, taking advantage of events. Dialoguing with government institutions can make inroads into policy reform. Also, media, blogs, and GIS maps should be used as tools.

Above all, monitoring should be inclusive and participatory, towards empowering local rural communities. To this end, organising consultations and dialogues will empower communities to take on advocacy work.

CSO advocacy work is to remain aligned with work ILC is doing, and will be open to linking with government, the academe, and other sectors. It will target CSOs as users on one hand, and governments and policymakers as audience on the other.

PILOT TESTING

Pilot testing of the proposed indicators was implemented in three countries, namely: Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The collective experiences were instructive for preparing the final list of indicators for the monitoring framework, particularly in determining if the data is available and accessible across countries, and if such data is generally reliable. But more than that, the national dimension in developing monitoring indicators afforded a glimpse of how outputs from monitoring will be used at the local level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PILOT TESTING: BANGLADESH⁶

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF AGRARIAN REFORM LAWS AND POLICIES

The *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (EBSATA) of 1950* aimed to make peasants direct tenants of the Government, giving them rights to transfer, inherit, and cultivate their land. The EBSATA, Sec. 86 and its 1994 amendment make provisions for landholdings lost to erosion when land is flooded or submerged.

The *Presidential Order of 1972* or the Land Reform Policy of 1972 redefined the ceiling for cultivable land per family. It also allowed the Government to acquire surplus land for redistribution. However, because of many loopholes, many people are still keeping land in their name. In 1984, the *Land Reform Ordinance* tackled sharecroppers' rights, defining the sharing basis or percentage between owner and sharecropper, and the minimum wage, among other things.

Agricultural *khas* is government-owned land and presents the sole opportunity for the poor and landless to gain access to land, apart from inheritance and purchasing land. The *Khas Land Management and Distribution Policy of 1987* is a pro-people, gender-sensitive policy that grants joint ownership of land to husband and wife. In the case of divorce, the land automatically goes to the woman.

The *Vested Property Restoration Act 2001* abolished the Vested Property Act or the Enemy Property Act. Hindu property was confiscated; many of these lands ironically still remain with the Government even if it has been declared that no more property will be considered vested and will be returned to the rightful owners. In many cases, any of those who fled the country and returned have not had their lands restored to them. The question has been how to give it back to the real owners, since more than forty years have elapsed – some have already let, some are internally displaced – and claiming property has been difficult. This issue affecting religious minorities has affected social harmony and heightened their sense of vulnerability.

The *Registration Amendment Act of 2004* has facilitated land management and transfer of land.

⁶ Based on the presentation of Ms. Roshan Jahan Moni, Deputy Director of the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD).

Many of Bangladesh's indigenous peoples live in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). They have common property rights and practise customary laws. However, IPs' customary laws are not recognised by the country's Constitution. The *CHT Regulation of 1900* defined terms and conditions for private and usufruct rights in the area and also serves as a safeguard for IPs. Many conflicts have erupted between settlers and the hill peoples, and there is a strong army presence in the area as well.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED, CORRESPONDING SOLUTIONS, AND LESSONS LEARNED

At the government level, data is scarce, or dated. What official data is available is unreliable, with data manipulated in favour of the government. CSOs provide an alternative source of information, based on solid research. For the purposes of the pilot testing, most of the data was gathered from a desk review, extrapolating data, mostly from the research of Dr. Abul Barkat, an eminent economist whose primary expertise is land. He has published several works on land.

Data gathering takes a sufficient amount of time. More research is needed in certain areas, such as landlessness and land disputes. An expert team at the national level can authenticate sources and figures; then a team development and process need to be followed at country level.

Lastly, piloting should be consistent with ongoing efforts.

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF INDICATORS

AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY

National figures are hard to come by; government data tends to be insufficient and old. As regards CSO sources, only a few NGOs are focussed on land. Their research tends to be localised, limited in coverage to the areas in which they work.

Nonetheless, methodologies may be devised in order to extrapolate existing partial data for the entire country. For land disputes, government official judicial level data may be used. Another method could be to attempt to simply gather as much data as possible, to cover more of the pie.

Killings related to land disputes can be reported. However, harassment is more difficult to obtain, since it is seldom reported and still needs to be defined. It should be included in research to establish baseline data.

Indicators thus far are useful. A few indicators are fine at the beginning, as research is carried on for an extended period of time. More indicators can be added as data accrues.

Additional indicators can be included for monitoring. Because an estimated 70-80% of court litigation is associated with land, for *land disputes*, an indicator on the annual loss of assets due to land litigation was suggested.

Also, for ownership indicators, the *percentage of farmers having effective ownership of government distributed land* – satisfying three conditions land title, usufruct rights, and right to harvest – and the *percentage of total government land distributed among landless farmers, cultivators or peasantry* are worth adding.

Finally, it is important to have gender segregated data.

USING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS –SITUATION OF LAND/AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE COUNTRY, BASED ON INDICATOR DATA

Agriculture generates two-thirds of total employment in Bangladesh, highlighting the significance of access to land for the poor. No real agrarian reform policy exists in Bangladesh, but the government has policy and program initiatives related to land. The ruling political party's election manifesto included land reform. When elections are over, promises made by candidates tend to be forgotten. Since the 2008 election, this practice has been changing, with the culture becoming more positive: the winning party is expected to deliver its commitments.

POLICIES

The *land use policy* is presently in process in Parliament, but has not meaningfully engaged civil society. CSOs like ALRD can still make use of the political space to advocate for the land use policy to be more pro-poor. CSOs have also labored hard for the *Vested Property Repeal Act*, which is related to land dispossession of Hindu religious minorities over nearly fifty years. The said law is in the process of finalization by Parliament.

The Party Peace Accord formed the *Land Dispute Commission for the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)*. However, the policy has helped settlers more than the indigenous peoples. The policy gaps thus need amendment. CSOs have initiated dialogue with government and explored working with media, and more importantly, the Copenhagen-based CHT International Commission.

The *Water Body Leasing Policy of 2009*, which includes land, has some loopholes though it has been revised. It has to be responsive to the needs of pro-poor fishers and day labourers.

Finally, the Government is set to review the *National Women Development Policy*, which may allow women to claim more. Though women may buy land, inheritance is not possible under Islamic law. Bangladesh's highly sensitive inheritance law is guided by religious law, which discriminates against women.

Where policies or guidelines for foreign investments are concerned, particularly on companies investing in tobacco cultivation and rubber plantations, it might be useful to discuss with the Board of Investments.

PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Programs and policies do not necessarily go hand in hand in Bangladesh. There may be programs without the relevant policies, and vice versa.

One house one farm and farmers' cards. The government has a one house one farm program, whereby the landless poor will be given *khas* land and the necessary support, in the interests of promoting food security and hiking up agricultural production. Although the farmers' card allows some sharecroppers to access credit through agricultural loans, its leakage to rich farmers has compromised its effectiveness.

Digitization of land records. In Bangladesh, where land records are knotty, it is hardly surprising that land-related conflicts and corruption are notoriously high. Digitization of land records has been initiated by government in the name of modernization for improved and transparent land governance, partnering with IFIs and the EU. However, without providing equal opportunities to access information, such digitisation may only serve to further marginalise poor farmers, and only benefit middlemen and rich farmers.

BUDGET

The National Budget of 2010 declared that 34,532 landless households will be given 5,534 acres (2250 hectares) of *khas* Land. This is a watershed declaration in Bangladesh – and an urgent advocacy issue for CSOs. Implementing this will require a budgetary allocation, the amount of which can be assumed as the agrarian reform budget. Also, under the Land Ministry there are various relevant bodies, such as the Director of Land Records and the Land Appeal Board with whom CSOs can discuss, in order to come up with relevant figures to attribute to the agrarian reform budget.

MOVING FORWARD

ALRD will continue to work with its various partners, which include human rights organisations, relevant government ministries and departments, civil society groups, policy actors, media, IGOs, and CIRDAP, among others. The monitoring results will be disseminated by organizing events such as dialogues, seminars and training programs with its partners. Also, it will use a variety of media, from radio to television, print to online publishing.

At the regional and global level, through ANGOC, LWA, and ILC Asia, ALRD will work with IFIs and IGOs to promote land rights. These institutions are key targets for advocacy, as they help influence government towards pro-poor policies and in some cases are the principal actors themselves. For example, campaigning with IFIs is critical to develop policies on responsible land investment and resettlement. IFIs in many cases encourage more investments in the country. Also, CSOs should work with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues/ILO to amplify the impacts of ILO-107 and 169 for indigenous peoples. CIRDAP is an intergovernmental institution based in Dhaka that CSOs can collaborate with to further mainstream the land rights agenda at the regional level.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PILOT TESTING: INDONESIA⁷

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION: METHODOLOGY

The **Steering Committee (SC)** comprised 15 CSO representatives and one expert from Parliament, who is an adviser from Commission II- Working Group for Land Issues. The steering committee would help identify CSOs that can work together on land monitoring.

Time constraints were the chief stumbling block in the pilot. The holidays of Ramadan and Eid also affected the pilot. First, SAINS was able to organise only one rather than two meetings to discuss the results of the monitoring. Secondly, SAINS wrote the report, but would have ideally included a member of the SC in the team. Thirdly, the report is yet to be distributed to gather feedback.

Data was collected mainly from CSOs' databases and documentation, but also drawing from National Land Agency data and published research reports.

⁷ Based on the report presented by Dr. Laksmi Savitri of the SAJOGYO Institute (SAINS).

CHALLENGES, AGREED SOLUTIONS, AND LESSONS LEARNED

Gathering 15 NGOs and arriving at an agreement is not always easy. During the SC meeting, each of the proposed indicators was deconstructed, and basic principles were debated. Land or agrarian reform? Whose perspectives and agenda? What are the political motivations and usefulness of the land reform monitoring indicators?

In the 1960s, agrarian law was issued, integrating all sectors. However, after the New Order Era, all natural resources became the country's source of wealth. In order to be able to extract these resources, agrarian resources were classified into several sectors: agriculture, fishery, and forestry. Laws have been made based on those sectors. Furthermore, in the 1960s, the land reform law aimed to deconstruct the social structure of Indonesians based on skewed land concentration from colonial regime (pre-independence). But afterwards, there was no indication of this being carried over to the New Order era.

The lesson is that agrarian reform is politically defined. Therefore, bias is unavoidable. The solutions were to view land as an approach to address wider agrarian problems, and to recognise the importance of using CSOs' perspectives and data, rather than only government's.

Does the data help?

Data from official government sources and CSOs are available, but needs more time to be gathered. But caution should be made on several counts in this monitoring exercise.

According to government data, it has implemented agrarian reform from 1961 until the present, with an accomplishment of 1.5 million hectares distributed to 1.5 million households. But a caveat must be made, since this is not genuine agrarian reform. People were moved from Java to Kalimantan. In looking at the indicators, one must well understand the country context.

Numbers are also tricky; to be generalised and compared, indicators should be adjusted to a per-100,000-population. However, concerns were expressed that for a populous country like Indonesia, with 150 million

Data availability and reliability proved to be another challenge. Timelines varied – and so it was decided that data would be categorised chronologically according to Indonesia's three government regimes. Some data is simply unrecorded, such as the number of sharecroppers; whereas the credibility of some government data is contested by CSOs. The data needs to be approximated. For example, sharecropper data could resort to using a proxy indicator such as the number of land use farmers. Furthermore, contestations should be presented as evidence of divergent perspectives on agrarian reform. One final challenge: the report's legitimisation by CSOs working for AR, its use and dissemination – who will do it and how it will be done – still needs to be determined.

RESULTS

All land disputes indicators have available data based on reported cases from peasant organisations and media reports. Although the accuracy may not be 100%, the data is objective. Ready-to-access data is not available, unless based on a particular study. SAINS has tried to have some aggregated data, but this is only region-specific. Comparisons can also be made with other non-government sources, like the Indonesia Human Rights Commission.

Conflicts need to be defined – government lists father and son conflicts as agrarian conflicts, whereas KPA only refers to structural agrarian conflict. A good complement to conflict data would be examining the *land use* of that area, to show areas where more conflicts are occurring. In Kalimantan, more than 8% of conflicts take place in plantations rather than rice field areas.

As far as information on land grabbing cases and extent is concerned, media reports provide some speculative data, though there is no steady and updated stream of data. For example, in Papua, there are reputedly some one million

hectares of land allocated by government for large scale food estates. But there is no information on the number of investors, the actual size of the area, or what kind of agricultural investment is taking place. In addition, land grabbing still needs to be defined, and supplemented by field research.

No information was available on the average time in years for dispute resolution, annual loss of time due to disputes, and monetary loss due to disputes. These would need primary research to generate data.

The Indonesian Peasant Union (SPI) has compiled data on evictions, but the data is based on reported cases from peasant organisations and is limited to areas where those groups work. There is consequently a need to find other sources to upscale to the national level. To acquire data on the number of households becoming homeless due to eviction will require survey to follow the process of post-eviction.

Since 2006, the National Land Agency (BPN) has published reports covering 32 provinces in Indonesia. The reports highlight the achievements of the present government, and as yet stand as the sole source of information on how agrarian reform is implemented in the country. However, how the data was derived needs further investigation; shadow or alternative reports based on thorough research are not yet available. In view of this, SAINS is proposing using four indicators on agrarian reform implementation used by BPN, namely: allocated land for land reform; redistributed land; the number of household beneficiaries; and the number of legalised land assets.

ACCESS TO LAND

Data on land ownership by category according to size of landholdings is available from the National Statistical Bureau as well as from surveys CSOs conduct. A correlation between landholdings and incomes has not yet been established, as the data will need to be processed further.

The agricultural census provides the gini coefficient. However, the coefficient may not accurately present the gap between the landed and landlessness, since the census has never counted landlessness, rather only the number of marginal farmer groups.

No data is available regarding the number of sharecroppers, nor those with legal documents. Only approximation can be done for the number of landless or marginal farmers.

Furthermore, the gini coefficient or bottom-to-top ratio data, produced in the 1980s, is outdated.

Hopefully, the data will be produced by the end of the year.

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Given the role they play in agrarian reform implementation, CSOs' initiatives in agrarian reform were also added as an input indicator. In Indonesia, CSOs are responding to government's shortfalls in agrarian reform implementation by collecting relevant data and, in one specific case, doing participatory mapping of some areas in Java and outside Java being reclaimed and occupied by landless farmers.

Furthermore, *gender* needs to be reflected in the indicators. It should also be noted that different demographic compositions, the variety of regions (in terms of IPs), and population concentrations between islands give differential outputs.

These elements should be put together into constituting the most appropriate indicators for the national level.

USING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

OVERVIEW OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN INDONESIA

Indonesia has experienced 40 years of stagnation in agrarian reform, with little progress. The New Order Era left the present government with thousands of distributed land with no titles, only letters to certify rights. In 2001, the People's Consultative Assembly to conduct agrarian reform was held. The President gave a speech in 2007, promising the distribution of 9.25 million hectares of land to the landless. The National Agrarian Reform Program (PPAN), conducted since 2007, was translated as asset legalization of land already distributed in the 1960s, or as merely part of land administration. All political parties concur with the importance of agrarian reform. Policies shown signs of improvement - regulations are being endorsed in favour of agrarian reform, but implementation is another story.

To this day, land reclaiming and occupation are taking place as a 'mode of access to land from below'. Unresolved agrarian conflicts, land dispossession, and increased percentage of landless and marginal farmers since 1983-2003 are strong indications of government's lack of political power to implement agrarian reform.

DIRECTIONS FOR ADVOCACY

At the regional and national levels, it is important to highlight CSOs' role in agrarian reform, especially in constructing and consolidating discourse and movement. CSOs can be tapped to modify their approach, increase capacities to understand the complexity of counter-reform forms of power and alliances. Comparative analysis on agrarian reform with other countries should allow for new and various perspectives. Moreover, it is important to identify which international institutions will be the advocacy targets.

At the national level, a clear definition, as well as mechanisms of genuine agrarian reform implementation, should be established. There is need to support research initiatives, such as: consolidating data; providing a database centre for maps, visual and audio records; and documentation of civil society efforts, within agreed categories and level of sharing, including mechanisms of data validation and verification. A pool of critical experts can serve as a solid pillar for policy advocacy.

The violent approach to land conflicts and the increased number of marginal farmers and landlessness portray the government's ambiguity policy – that of poverty and asset redistribution with minimal risks of reform. However, government at the same time wants to pursue growth by securing the status quo through large-scale agricultural investments. CSOs should scan the political landscape for available opportunities to critically collaborate with government and pro-reform donor institutions.

MECHANISMS FOR DISSEMINATION

Though no formal channels exist for dissemination of the monitoring results, there are relevant momentums that can be capitalised for public events, discussions, seminars, and workshops – like Agrarian Day (24 September, the day Indonesia's basic agrarian law was passed) and Independence Day. CSOs can participate in public hearings in Parliament and request for consultative meetings with relevant government agencies at local and national levels. Finally, printed reports can be distributed during various meetings organised by governments and CSOs alike.

THE LAST WORD

The real contribution of monitoring to the debate, in the specific context of Indonesia, is that the exercise helps CSOs consolidate data, integrate this into their respective advocacies, and to counter and challenge government claims.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PILOT TESTING: PHILIPPINES⁸

The Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA) pilot tested the land reform monitoring indicators. PhilDHRRA has undertaken similar monitoring initiatives such as the Philippine Asset Reform Report Card (PARC) in 2008, which looked at the implementation of the country's asset reform laws, including the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL), and budget monitoring.

OVERVIEW

The Philippines has a highly skewed landownership pattern, which is linked to its colonial past. After decades of implementing agrarian reform programs, many farmers are still landless. Based on the current agrarian reform program, a million hectares of land still need to be redistributed. Though agrarian reform programs have been plagued by a number of problems, including budget constraints, land disputes between owners and beneficiaries, it remains a means to promote farmers' tenure security and access to land. Land distribution inequality is a social justice issue the State needs to address.

Philippine land distribution policies have evolved from its early days in the beginning of the 20th century up to the passage of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms law in 2009. In terms of coverage, during Spanish colonial rule in the 1900s, only friars could own land. As decades passed, agrarian reform has expanded coverage, becoming a mandatory scheme for public and private lands. Land ownership ceilings have dwindled from 600 hectares to 5 hectares – any more than that would be subject to agrarian reform. Each beneficiary could own a maximum of 3 hectares. Also the mode of land acquisition has changed, from expropriation to compulsory acquisition, which regards no one as above agrarian reform. In terms of valuation, the fair market value method has been consistently used. Finally, credit has been included as a subsidy component since the 1900s, but now has come to include initial capitalisation, meaning farmers are entitled to capital in order to procure inputs and access post-harvest facilities to enable productivity after land acquisition.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PILOT TESTING

The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is a separate agency mandated to implement land reform. Its work is divided into three components: land tenure improvement (LTI), which includes land acquisition and leaseholds; agrarian justice delivery (AJD); and support services delivery (SSD). Its performance indicators are organised according to these program areas.

Table 2. Common regional indicators and corresponding Philippine national indicators

Regional Indicators	Country Indicators
Inputs: Budget and Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program/ Department of Agrarian Reform budget Land use policies
Access to Land	Land Tenure Improvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership Tenancy rights Landlessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition and distribution
	Leasehold
Land Tenure	Agrarian Justice Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disputes Evictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjudication of agrarian reform cases Agrarian legal assistance

⁸ Based on the presentation of Ms. Jennifer Javier, Research Co-ordinator of the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas.

Data has been fairly easy to access. The proposed regional indicators share a one-to-one correspondence with country or proxy indicators where there is no readily available data.

PhilDHRRA has kept close watch over DAR's increasing budget. Findings expose an anomaly - that of over-releases made in the election years of 2004 and 2007, indicating that the national government gave more money to DAR, among several other agencies, than what was spent.

The budget is not disaggregated, posing difficulties in getting data on R&D expenditure in agriculture. With reference to ODA, DAR is one of the largest recipients of ODA loans in the country. Thus far, 59 agrarian reform projects have been implemented amounting to P76 billion, focussing on support services delivery. The AR budget focuses on LTI, while support services draw funding from ODA.

At present, the bill for the National Land Use Act is pending⁹. Various asset reform laws exist, catering to various marginalised groups and sectors: the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA); Fisheries Code; Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA); and Executive Order 63 on Community-Based Forestry Management. The IPRA mandates ancestral domain claims should be given for IPs. However, the lack of harmonisation among such policies has resulted in overlapping land claims between various groups, such as farmers versus IPs, erupting sometimes into violent conflict.

The Philippine Constitution prohibits foreign ownership of land. Companies may lease private lands as their best option, with an initial term of 50 years, renewable for another 25 years. Before investors can lease land, they must undergo a tedious process of securing permits from the Board of Investments. But these processes are allegedly clouded by under-the-table deals.

It is difficult to obtain data on the number of people killed, detained and harassed due to land-related disputes. DAR does not have such data available. The Commission on Human Rights does provide some data, but this is limited and underreported, since people involved in such cases do not automatically report to the Commission. The situation becomes more complicated because of separate systems of dealing with such issues, for example in areas in Mindanao. It is likewise hard to draw conclusions from alternative sources like NGO data, which tends to be limited in scope; so this was excluded.

DAR is able to document cases received, investigated and adjudicated – and resolved. From 1988 through 2009, they received some 1.5 million agrarian legal implementation and adjudication cases. The resolution rate for adjudicated cases is reportedly high at 96% based on accomplishment reports. However, the reliability of this data is expressly dubious – because as the Philippine report exposed, successful cases are overestimated. When farmers decide to appeal adjudicated cases to the Court of Appeals – DAR considers the cases solved and puts these on its accomplishment list.

As of 2009, there have been some 17,000 pending agrarian law implementation (ALI) and DAR Adjudication Board (DARAB) cases. Based on DAR information, dispute resolutions will take an average 1.25 years and 5.6 years for the resolution of ALI cases and DARAB cases, respectively. But estimation for loss of time and money due to disputes is challenging to estimate, since it first requires measuring lost productivity.

Land grabbing data is largely unavailable. DAR has no such data, but the Philippine Agricultural Development and Commercial Corporation (PADCC), an agency within the Department of Agriculture, is tasked to match 9.5 million

⁹ ANGOCC is one of the anchors for the advocacy for the passage of the National Land Use Act.

hectares of available agricultural land for leasing to foreign agribusiness investments. In this respect, land grabbing is being indirectly legalised through PADCC.

There is no data on the number of households evicted or displaced from farms, or households becoming totally homeless due to evictions. Only a few cases on evictions and disputes arising from evictions have been lodged at the CHR. Being a mere fraction of undocumented evictions, including them will only dampen the data.

ACCESS TO LAND

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts a Census of Agriculture and Fisheries every 10 years, which holds vast data on ownership according to landholding size. More than 80% of farms are small landholdings of less than 3 hectares. This suggests that the passage of AR law has been effective – because it was able to transform land holdings into smaller parcels. Moreover, 80% of lands are either owned or partly owned. But data on the area of farms according to farm size tells a different story. More than 20% are leased holdings between 5 to 10 hectares in size. Lots making up more than 10 hectares comprise 22% of total land. Though many farms are small in size, in terms of area, cumulatively, there are still many large holdings.

This can partly be explained by the fact that there are 2 types of land titles, namely, individual and collective. A cooperative could have 1 land title issued to many farmers. A farmer belonging to a cooperative could thus say his or her landholding exceeds 10 hectares. On this note, the gini coefficient may not be reliable if based on size of landholdings since some beneficiaries are issued collective land ownership certificates. The gini coefficient is normally based on the size of land owned by each farmer.

No aggregated data on the sheer number of sharecroppers, but as of June 2009, there were nearly 1.2 million holders of leasehold contracts. No baseline data exists, so it is not yet possible to derive the percentage of sharecroppers with legal documents.

In sum, In the Philippines, comprehensive land monitoring – obtaining data for a range of inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts – is possible, predominantly relying on a review of government data and complementing this with primary research.

POLICY ISSUES FOR ADVOCACY

Monitoring serves to reinforce policy issues raised by CSOs. First is the *completion of CARP's land acquisition and distribution by 2014*, with a focus on private agricultural lands. Second is the *provision of support services*, even after lands have been distributed, to enable farmers to make their land productive. The reality is that most farmers, though possessing the lands, without access to support services, have been unsuccessful in making them productive. This has often left them with no recourse but to sell back the land. Half of the budget should be allocated for support services delivery, so farmers may retain their lands. Third is *strict monitoring of budget utilization and implementation of policy reforms*, such as the provision of initial capitalization and credit subsidy. Lastly, is the efficiency of agrarian reform process, dispute resolution, and identification of support services beneficiaries.

VENUES FOR DISSEMINATING RESULTS

Based on agrarian reform law, the Congressional Oversight Committee (COCAR) has a monitoring function and can benefit from the monitoring report. The Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) is the highest policy-making body for agrarian reform. The monitoring report could help provide guidance in planning and programming future policies. The Philippine Development Forum is an annual forum attended by governments, donors, and CSOs. AR should be placed as a priority issue, highlighting the need to support other agrarian reform components. Last but not least, the monitoring results should be communicated to all stakeholders, from agrarian reform implementing agencies to CSOs.

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

PhilDHARRA established a Steering Committee (SC) whose members are experienced in agrarian reform advocacy, monitoring, and research. This SC has provided comments and substantive inputs to the report. The committee, comprising 6 individuals, is deliberately small in size for easier management. A Research Coordinator was tasked with reviewing related literature and writing up the report.

Most of the data from government agencies are available at their central offices or online, and are disaggregated up to the regional level. Of the 24 regional indicators proposed, 14 indicators have data that can be secured from related government agencies. For data that is basically unavailable, such as for land disputes, there is need for supplemental research.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PhilDHARRA recommends the use of indicators annually generated by government agencies, to ease data gathering and ensure data availability. Likewise, indicators on productivity, support services provision, and agrarian reform implementation efficiency should be added.

In the course of monitoring, ample time should be allocated for data gathering, as it takes a month or more to secure data from government agencies. Furthermore, CSO monitoring should take advantage of the diversity of existing partnerships in Land Watch Asia, to include in the initiative other sectors like IPs and fishers.

Where primary data gathering is required through surveys and FGDs, the scope should be large enough for the data to be statistically significant and able to allow conclusions to be drawn. Essentially, primary data gathering should complement official government data. Some government data on conflict resolution is underestimated, and does not seem to adequately address tenure security. In view of this, data from surveys conducted by PhilDHARRA would serve as an important complement. Their PARC survey, for instance, revealed that 60% of the 2,000 respondents experienced harassment.

Finally, through monitoring, CSOs should make a clear case for the need for agrarian reform, clearly demonstrating the links between poverty alleviation and land ownership.

E - CONSULTATION

ANGOC organised an electronic consultation to involve more groups in the discussion of the framework. The e-consultation was designed as a complement to other processes to solicit feedback on the proposed framework and indicators. ANGOC used the PHP bulletin board (BB) for its online forum and made it accessible at its website: www.angoc.org/forum. The PHP BB format allows for easy management and tracking of the discussions, allowing for multiple simultaneous discussions at zero cost. Monitoring the hits is also rendered easier with this format.

To extend the reach of the e-consultation, ANGOC invited Land Watch Asia members, ILC Asia and ANGOC members, the Land Portal group, and ANGOC website visitors.

Last April and May 2010, ANGOC began consulting with members and partners on the draft framework. The discussion paper for the monitoring initiative was made publicly available on the ANGOC website, and readers were invited to comment. Partners were still trying to acquaint themselves with the new bulletin board mechanism, so ANGOC sought their feedback through other means, like telephone calls, Skype, and email. In the framework's incipient stages, comments were solicited on four major areas: a review of existing land monitoring initiatives; the focus on land monitoring (looking at outcomes indicators on access to land and land tenure); the proposed indicators and variables; and the formation of national land monitoring teams.

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

The responses highlighted serious data concerns. In several countries, accessing data is challenging; whereas in others, data is not available at all. Or, sometimes national data is unavailable; data is only available for specific regions, such as areas where NGOs operate. When government official data exists, its credibility or reliability may be in question.

On other fronts, the Land Reform Development Index (LRDI) was perceived by some as too ambitious, and suggested monitoring efforts to narrow its focus. Many appreciated the inclusion of landlessness: this was seen as achievable and highly relevant, and that in monitoring, CSOs could probe into the reasons behind landlessness. Other issues colleagues felt deserved more attention included tenancy rights, encroachment, forest lands, and land grabbing. The land rights of marginalised groups, particularly women and IPs, should be monitored. Finally, the monitoring framework should be gender-sensitive, and as much as possible demand for gender-disaggregated data.

Questions raised during the e-consultation

- **Do you agree with the proposed indicators? Should we add/drop other indicators?**
- **Proposed definitions.** *Do you use a certain definition for an indicator (e.g. landlessness)? Who uses that definition (government official definition? Your organisation? Other institutions?)?*
- **Practicability.** *Would the indicators be useful to you (Why? Or Why not?)? Are they appropriate? Are they relevant?*
- **Availability and accessibility.** *Would the data for these indicators be widely available? Would the data be easy to access? At which level or up to which level is the data available?*
- **Timelines.** *What should be the base year for the data (indicator-specific)?*
- **Sources of data.** *What are the specific sources of data you use for the proposed indicators?*
- **Methodologies, approaches and tools.** *Have you used any specific methodologies to gather the data for the proposed indicators? Are there any methodologies, approaches and tools you would like to suggest?*

Table 3. Summary of e-consultation feedback on indicators

Variable/ Indicator	Data availability/ Source	Remarks
Land Disputes	Sri Lanka; Cambodia; India	In Sri Lanka, data on violence not readily available; but some data may be obtained from police stations and regional law courts. In India, land records maintained from revenue village level through sub-district, district to State levels. Data of arrests, deaths, etc. are mentioned at various levels.
Land Disputes: Land Grabbing	Cambodia (Cadastral Commission; CSOs)	In Cambodia, data on cases received by the CC.
Evictions	Pakistan (official data); Cambodia (NGO)	In Pakistan, most working as land labourers are IPs/lowest caste minorities (evictions go unnoticed/unrecorded)
Access to Land: Ownership	Pakistan (Land Revenue Data)	
Access to Land: Landlessness	Pakistan (Census of Landlessness)	Suggestion: Add indicator for indigenous peoples
Access to Land: Tenancy Rights - # of share tenants	Pakistan (Provincial Tenancy Act); Sri Lanka	In Pakistan, tenancy act mentions names of sharecroppers along with land owners In Nepal, need to distinguish b/w registered and unregistered tenants; latter not obtaining any legal status.
Access to Land: Tenancy Rights – legal documents for sharecroppers		In Nepal this is not valid; sharecropping is only informal agreement b/w landlord and tiller.

REFLECTIONS ON PROCESS

Several constraints generally hindered the electronic discussions from flowing. First were the technical handicaps. People did not know how to register, start a thread, or post a reply, for instance. Some were uncomfortable in using the bulletin board, while others simply preferred other consultation modes – phone calls, chat, email groups, and most of all, face-to-face.

Also, because the discussion gave free rein to members, responses were inclined to be scattershot, with some questions ignored i.e., inputs indicators, and others attracting more attention, i.e., landlessness.

The bulletin board is a cost-efficient platform, but slow take up of the technology has limited participation. This has led to more time and effort in following up on “people’s participation. Notwithstanding the problems encountered, the e-consultation received substantive inputs and the discussion threads were accessible for all to read. In future, the desired level of participation should be determined – so as to make better decisions on which methods to use. Always, a combination of methods is more effective. Formal training of partners on how to participate is another option if resources are available. Finally, for an electronic consultation to roll, not only more time and training are necessary, but more champions.

THE LAND REFORM DEVELOPMENT INDEX: PIONEERING OR AMBITIOUS?

The proposed Land Reform Development Index (LRDI) is an envisioned by-product of monitoring, since the main objective is to enhance CSO advocacies. An index should make it easier to compare countries' performance in terms of land reform.

Opinions on the proposed LRDI were varied. On one hand, the LRDI, similar to HDI, would serve as a simple tool for comparing countries' performance in land reform, akin to the UN's Human Development Index (HDI). By looking at only two variables, namely land tenure and access to land, the LRDI would be relatively easy to understand. The complexity of land issues tends to be poorly understood by the general public, especially those from the urban areas. Therefore, a report card or ranking, which the LRDI seeks to produce, will not only help the public understand land issues better, but also yield impact on media and public opinion, which can consequently influence the success of land rights advocacy. Notably, ranking governments may be an effective strategy to achieve campaign objectives.

Experts have already proposed a specific way to calculate for the LRDI. Dr. Abul Barkat, one of the Experts who helped flesh out the concept of the LRDI, has suggested that more research be conducted. The LRDI is indeed possible to develop, determining exactly how to calculate the LRDI, including how to transform qualitative data into quantitative figures will take time.

On the other hand, developing the index is perceived as resource-intensive, in terms of time and money, as well as complicated and potentially unmanageable. Several participants issued caveats against proceeding with the LRDI prematurely, worried that serious data issues will only compromise it. In cases where there is official government data available, the question remains – is it credible? Doing something sophisticated such as the LRDI might be counterproductive if done on top of data that may not have the quality to allow that. Instead, resources might be better invested in acquiring or generating data that has not been primarily reliable – until there is convergence to simplify the LRDI development process and translate inputs into an easily understandable and high-impact index. Additionally, some critics worry that an index might have a reductionist effect – consuming public attention while overlooking the very situation the index has sought to capture. If the index is complex with too many indicators, then CSOs run the risk of getting the message lost.

Table 4. Summary of LRDI pros and cons

Why?	Why not?
Convenient and simple way of comparison across countries; similar to HDI	Index as a complicated and potentially unmanageable process
Will use only 2 variables: land access and tenure	Would require resources – time and money
Proposed sample computation	Data may not be available; if available may not be reliable
Relatively easy for public to understand; can be powerful tool for media and public opinion	Might have a reductionist effect – losing the message
Good strategy to achieve campaign objectives	

Linking with experts, researchers, and institutions and looking at their experiences in developing indices was suggested as a valuable exercise. The Land Reform Initiative (LRI) was based on developing indicators, also exploring the idea of an index. There is also the Water Poverty Index (WPI), or UN HABITAT's Slum Indicators. The

Slum Indicators are based on five variables: durability of housing, access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, security of tenure and sufficient living area.

The HDI has made a significant impact by breaking away from conventional definitions of development in purely economic terms, such as GDP per capita. The UN HDI has been an inspiration, but the proposed LRDI would inevitably be more difficult. For one, land reform is tricky in terms of interpretation. One can look at data on land titles, but will be faced with issues on tenancy systems, effective ownership and control of the land, to name a few. Unlike the HDI's focus on longevity or health, which is a goal unto itself, even the outcome levels of secure access to land and land tenure are a means to an end. The LRDI will always need to be contextualised. In addition, the HDI collects official statistics.

In the end, the LRDI was not quashed. The dream of developing a Land Reform Development Index can be shelved aside for the moment, to be realised later on. Cautiously recognizing timing as crucial to its success, the group concluded that it would be a worthy medium- or long-term goal instead towards which to aspire; for, if pursued in haste, the LRDI might be shut down. The regional framework being developed will be a good step towards perhaps one day realizing the LRDI.

METHODOLOGY FOR LAND REFORM MONITORING

Based on their experiences in piloting the monitoring indicators, a seven-step guide to undertaking land reform monitoring for CSOs was presented and discussed by the participants. ANGOC has recommended the inclusion of an eighth step, on dissemination.

Table 5. Proposed Methodology for Land Reform Monitoring at Country Level

Step	Activity	Details	Timeframe
1	Identification of Steering Committee members	Set criteria: - Experience in land/agrarian reform monitoring, research, and/or advocacy - Presence of academe/research institution 10 members at the most – most manageable	1 week
2	Convene an inception meeting	Purpose: - Level off on indicators, definition of concepts, data source, methodology	1 week
3	Data gathering	- Identify 1 or 2 focal persons - Possible sources: (Secondary data) government, CSOs, internet research, academic journals, media (Primary data) surveys, interviews, FGDs - Utilise quantitative and qualitative data	3 months (depends on data source)
4	Report writing	Team effort (3 persons at the most) - Divide the report into sections - Assign 1 person as editor/consolidator - Undertake brainstorming as needed - Identify challenges/ lessons learned	1 month
5	Presentation of draft report to Steering Committee	Gather feedbacks/ comments	1 week
6	Revise report as needed	Refine report, include footnotes, list of references, etc.	1 week
7	Report Validation	Presentation of report to other stakeholders (farmers, other CSOs)	1 week
8	Dissemination	Formal and informal mechanisms	



**Steering Committees:
to include or exclude government?**

Indonesia invited members of Parliament to their Steering Committee; whereas in the Philippines, the SC comprised purely CSOs. Having government representatives in the SC on one hand may sacrifice the monitoring initiative's credibility and independence; on the other hand, access to information may be enhanced.

Typologies may differ, with CSOs mixing with groups such as research institutes. As long as the purpose of monitoring is clear, conflicts of interest may be avoided.



global studies can be used to extrapolate data. Rather than reinvent the wheel, countries may refer to country level data already compiled by other organisations, such as Transparency International's corruption data, and determine how such data can be linked to the land indicators.

Three is an optimal number for the report writing team. After subjecting the report to editing, translations of the report into local language will need to be factored in. The report can also be validated with third parties. Should resources be limited, it is also possible to send the report by email, or share it in an e-consultation.

Moreover, the establishment of systems or mechanisms for monitoring like templates, online forms and surveys, will hasten data gathering and facilitate future monitoring initiatives, especially for monitoring issues like land conflicts and land grabbing. Coupled with the establishment of local monitoring teams, using such templates will ease monitoring.

Recognizing that each country has its own mechanisms or venues for disseminating results, methods for dissemination of results may be formal or informal. For instance, the Philippines identified the Congressional Oversight Committee, which can be used as venue, while in Indonesia, certain holidays can be tapped for releasing results.

The Steering Committee (SC) should play a central role before and after country focal points embark on monitoring. The inclusion of an academic or research institution in the SC is strategic given they can provide credibility and can offer alternative solutions (e.g., proxy indicators, alternative methodology).

An inception meeting can also be helpful in levelling off on the monitoring project. In PhilDHRRA's and SAINS' assessment, actual monitoring can be done in 5 to 6 months, depending on the extent of data required or available. Primary data gathering through surveys, interviews and FGDs will entail more time, possibly extending to 4 months or longer.

The issue of credibility necessitates validating and triangulating government-provided data. In the same vein, CSOs and research institutions should also be able to produce data that can withstand scrutiny. Countries need not to gather all the data themselves. The presence of

DRAFT MANUAL

One of the foremost concerns in monitoring is *establishing definitions* – clarifying meanings and making connections among various concepts, to ensure CSOs are on the same page when undertaking monitoring.

The draft manual is being created to encourage further discipline in CSOs' work to convince policy makers – in terms of how CSOs gather, process, and disseminate information.

After the Experts Meeting, preparations for a Draft Manual were set in motion. The manual would explain the context of the proposed Land Reform Development Report, providing its conceptual framework, rationale, scope, limitations, assumptions, and glossary. It would provide detailed information on the LRDR methodology, possible data sources and references, steps in data extrapolation, and tools and approaches available.

However, since the Experts Meeting last May 2010, changes have taken place concerning the monitoring framework. The initially long list of common regional indicators has been winnowed to a shortlist. Since a key feature of monitoring is flexibility, each country can choose to adopt what it deems appropriate. Monitoring will consequently preponderantly focus on country-specific indicators.

The indicators will need to be defined, but using globally acceptable definitions, where available, seems the best course of action. At the national level, countries can use their own definitions as they deem fit.

The Draft Manual will reflect these changes. ANGOC is preparing a zero draft, tapping experts and pilot countries for reference. *The "final" draft is a work in progress*, owing to anticipated changing contexts and conditions. It still remains to be seen whether the manual will already specify the data sources – i.e. government or CSO data? The draft will be subjected to perhaps another e-consultation for feedback.

Outline of the Draft Manual

- Introduction to the CSO land reform monitoring project/
Overview of the Manual
- Conceptual framework
 - Regional-level indicators
 - National-level
- Methodology
 - Data gathering per indicator – level/coverage, timelines, sources, tips to counter potential difficulties/constraints involved in obtaining the data
 - Report writing
 - Validation of findings
 - Using the results of the report
- Organisational set-up
 - Establishment of steering committee
 - Establishment of secretariat
- Annexes

To illustrate one of the many challenges in developing common indicators, the indicator on ownership posed a problem not so much in semantics, as it is about providing an unambiguous contextualisation. Ownership normally refers to having a formal title, control or use of the land, and the right to benefit from the land. Landlessness tends to be correlated with issues on land disputes, evictions, and human rights violations. But "ownership" could be misconstrued as individual property rights. Sometimes, ownership is not necessary. Titles are not the only way to secure access to land. "Ownership" must be a flexible concept, to accommodate pastoralists, indigenous peoples, fishers, and forest dwellers.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION

The International Land Coalition (ILC) was created in Brussels in 1995, borne of a conference organised by IFAD. The Coalition was founded on the idea that working on land cannot be done alone, and that land needs to be seen from a global perspective. ILC's shared vision is that: *secure and equitable access to and control over land reduces poverty and contributes to identity, dignity and inclusion.*

The International Land Coalition has evolved to adapt to the changing times. It has played a significant role in getting land back on today's global agenda. At the time of its founding, ongoing debates on redistributive processes for land polarised IGOs and civil society. In the span of fifteen years, the context has considerably changed. Institutions have changed; new actors have entered the arena both conceptually and operationally. Complexity has likewise increased, especially in light of new environmental challenges and dwindling resources. As land is becoming scarcer and as the economy is driving changes unprecedentedly, a new type of conflict, namely that of commercial pressures on land, is emerging. ILC observes such complexities, and proposes new elements for ongoing international debates with main stakeholders: governments, IGOs, and CSOs.

ILC members have collectively decided that policy advocacy, knowledge and capacity building, are the best strategy where they can make a difference. Instruments must be adequate to meet the challenges ahead. To be influential and effective, work must be evidence-based, and swift.

MEMBERSHIP

Today, ILC is a strong coalition of some 82 member organisations in more than 40 countries with a common understanding and interest in working together for poverty eradication. The typology of organisations is highly diverse. Even IGOs are varied, comprising financial institutions like IFAD and the World Bank, as well as UN agencies FAO, UNEP and WFP. CSOs encompass grassroots movements, research-based organisations, peasant groups, indigenous groups, running different parts of the political spectrum.

ILC is governed by its Assembly that meets every two years, as well as by its 14-member Council. Though its Global Secretariat is based in Rome, ILC is decentralizing. Most of the functions previously performed by the Secretariat are being transferred to ILC's regional nodes in Manila (Asia), Kigali (Africa), and Lima (Latin America). The regionalization process has witnessed incredible strengthening of these platforms and demonstrated regional members' capacity for autonomy and leadership.

ILC would like to expand its membership strategically, finding complementarities and diversities that will enrich the Coalition.

PROGRAMS

ILC has several global initiatives:

- Women's Access to Land
- Commercial Pressures on Land
- Land Reporting Initiative
- Securing the Commons
- Indigenous Peoples and Pastoralists
- Land Partnerships

COMMERCIAL PRESSURES ON LAND

ILC's initiative on Commercial Pressures on Land (CPL) aims to take stock of the process of reconcentration of land into large-scale acquisitions, which is happening in many parts of the world, from Asia to Africa and Latin America. Such land transactions have no precedence, often involving more actors, including national governments.

One activity begun in mid-2009 as part of the CPL initiative is a collaborative study, which aims to provide a global overview on large scale land acquisitions. Thus far, 32 case studies, 3 regional reports and a draft synthesis of the case studies have been produced. The study takes the perspectives of poor rural communities and is expected to be released in January 2011.

Since investments ultimately take place at the country level, Land Watch partners will be organising a series of roundtable discussions in-country on the issue of land grabbing.

THE NEED FOR MONITORING AND THE LAND REPORTING INITIATIVE

In the course of the global study on CPL, the need for baseline data has become clearer. Land monitoring is entering the CPL dimension, as monitoring is very much related to new competition on land issues. One pertinent question is: *Who scrutinises?* CSOs can play a watchdog function. Other mechanisms may be in place.

Further, ILC has strategic alliance with various organisations to propose and promote international solutions for a regulatory framework for large-scale land transactions.

THE LAND REPORTING INITIATIVE (LRI): MONITORING LAND TRENDS IN PRO-POOR LAND GOVERNANCE

The central goal of the Land Reporting Initiative is to make sure that evidence is gathered on the land access and tenure situations of poor and vulnerable groups, and to make sure that the evidence has an impact on policy and supports reforms.

Coming together with a common understanding of what indicators to use for land monitoring has been a consistent challenge. Strides have been made since the ECOSOC meeting in 2004, where diverse membership did not allow for the development of a single indicator. Different land monitoring mechanisms have been initiated by several institutions. For instance, the World Bank has developed its Land Governance Assessment framework, with a focus on land administration. IFAD has developed land indicators within their performance-based allocation system, an internal mechanism to assign resources to each country. Civil society groups have also begun to monitor their areas of interest – conflictivity – but this was not necessarily the same as IGOs' interest.

After being continually evaluated in light of new tools being used and new dynamic processes, the LRI was framed to support the Land Watch as a spontaneous initiative by CSOs at the national level to monitor the status of land rights, in order to contribute to IGO processes. In December 2008, ILC convened a workshop, where it became apparent that ILC's functions were not responsive enough. From that workshop, the decision to support the Land Watch campaign and develop a land portal was made. In 2009 another workshop focused on developing the land portal, a virtual space, where institutions can upload, use and search for information. And in November 2010, a Land Watch Workshop will be held in Rome.

WHY IS THE LRI IMPORTANT?

Increasing land pressures and complexity increase demand for accessing land information. At the same time, democratization of land tenure and management demands that a wider variety of interest groups are able to collect and access information on land governance.

Many monitoring systems are in place, which have generated information, whereas work on a monitoring system specific to land issues is just beginning. Through the LRI, ILC seeks to support its members to confront new challenges with new tools as well as to facilitate groups' access to land information. The LRI strengthens CSOs' and IGOs' capacities to engage in policy advocacy through solid evidence.

Beyond informational needs, land monitoring should provide more insight into the land-poverty nexus – especially since the commonplace that access to land reduces poverty is challenged daily. Land monitoring should substantiate claims to be easily understood by decision makers and yield impact.

The LRI

- *Monitoring trends and the linkages between poverty eradication and secure land tenancy systems*
- *Identifying gaps in policies, implementation methods and outcomes achieved*
- *Understanding the legal frameworks, current land policies and programmes being implemented by governments, donors and NGOs/CSOs;*
- *Developing an assessment of the obstacles and failures in promoting land access and secure land tenancy rights*
- *Developing and analysing scenarios according to different trends in access to land and natural resources*

Table 6. Land Reporting Initiative Components

Land Watch and Land Monitoring Toolkit	Service for supporting CSO-led and multi-stakeholder monitoring on land issues, as well as providing methodological support that focuses on enabling peer-to-peer learning within civil society.
Land Portal	Internet resource on land governance issues; a means to enable the sharing of and access to information. Centred on baseline country profiles , it will incorporate wiki functionalities to enable direct updating by ILC members and partners.
Feasibility Land Indicators	Inventory land indicators for monitoring land governance with a pro-poor focus

EXPECTED RESULTS

Through the LRI, the following outcomes are expected:

- a stronger evidence base for advocacy which will have an impact both on public awareness concerning the tenure rights of poor women and men, and the formulation and implementation of laws and policies affecting such rights; and
- strengthened capacity of civil society and intergovernmental organisations to engage in advocacy and policy dialogue, as well as to influence the design and implementation of pro-poor land policies.

LAND WATCH AND MONITORING TOOLKIT

Land Watch throughout the world

Land Watch Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka – a campaign to bring land issues to national and regional development agenda.

Peruvian “Law in Action” Land Watch and National Dialogue is changing the national legislative framework in response to policies to support agribusiness.

The ***Bolivian Land Observatory and National Dialogue*** is articulating indigenous rights within the State and supporting national processes to respond to many challenges related to land rights.

The ***Central America Observatory on land policies and peasant agriculture*** is monitoring the impact of free trade agreements on changing land use and access to land for small scale agriculture.

Civil society groups in Africa are developing a ***scorecard for monitoring the Africa Land Framework and Guidelines*** of the African Union.

Land Watch supports CSOs to provide context-specific evidence for the links between land tenure security and poverty reduction. To date, the experiences from Land Watch have been diverse, since there is no one way of establishing land monitoring. Organisations have enjoyed flexibility, spontaneity and different modalities, because Land Watch responds to organisations’ respective capacities and specific country contexts.

Furthermore, through Land Watch, ILC is trying to support peer-to-peer sharing of experiences among its members. Countries like Bangladesh and Peru, for example, could exchange experiences with each other along similar lines of interest such as land monitoring mechanisms.

One significant lesson is that land monitoring becomes a strategic choice of the organisation, that is, participating organisations are capitalising on land monitoring as a deliberate strategy to build better advocacy.

ILC is positioning itself as a broker for global debates on issues like large-scale land acquisitions, facilitating CSOs’ participation. The Secretariat remains at the forefront to understand the debates as they take place at various levels, and in turn communicates these with members and contributes.

LAND PORTAL

The land portal is an envisaged space where various organisations can easily share and access knowledge, through integrating key global databases. The land portal also seeks to enable social networking – for social movements, researchers, academics, NGOs, and other groups – to be connected to each other so as to better understand the big picture of land. The Land Portal complements Land Watch – while the latter generates information, the former allows for easy searching and accessing of data. At the end of the day, land information should inform national land rights campaigns.

ILC joins in partnership with landtenure.info for the Land Portal, along with 28 prestigious organisations working at the international and regional levels. Working groups have been activated on: women's access to land; land and food security; land research; and commercial pressures on land.

Knowledge products are available in as many languages as possible. The portal can be adopted in any type of language and character. LRI is ready to support the development of country pages where more local content is available in the local language.

FEASIBILITY OF LAND INDICATORS

Another component of the LRI is a feasibility study to develop better indicators and indices on pro-poor land governance. ILC is making an inventory of land indicators, putting together various sources and exploring parallelisms and links among global, regional and local experiences. Rather than promoting a specific set of indicators, ILC will subject this to a type of consultation – to see what makes sense. The goal is not to generate data per se, like the HDI. Instead, it would be better to work given present capacities, within the main areas of interest to ILC members.

Several dimensions are linked to secure land rights:

- Poverty: food security
- Equity: concentration of land and other resources i.e, land grabbing
- Equality: land policy inclusiveness
- Security: land conflictivity and cadastre coverage
- Sustainability
- Land use change

Official government data is often accepted at face value. However, using such data may only contradict the actual message groups want to convey. Those involved in monitoring need to exercise care that their work does not merely reinforce the government view; rather it should challenge them to truly respond to the needs of the rural poor.

Innovations in land monitoring

Combining different kinds of information generates new debates and recasts old ones.

Because information on land is hardly linear, mixing various sources of information to validate data is a worthwhile activity for land monitors. Statistical analyses are always useful, and when complemented with dynamic data, new possibilities for interpreting data emerge. For example, in Peru, statistical information from FAO has been linked with a youtube video challenging the data.

In addition, geospatial information – in maps – functions as a powerful tool for monitoring, combining different layers or themes of data from various sources and helping tease out relationships. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can allow users to more easily examine and compare data from various sources and compare these.

The applications in land monitoring are countless. It helps demonstrate the links between, for example, quality of the land allotted for the poor in terms of natural resources in contrast with that allotted for investments. Or it can show how land concentration has changed over time, and how new types of land concentration are similar to the old ones, how concentration is higher than before the implementation of agrarian reform, amidst ongoing debates about maximum land ceilings. On a map, a layer on secure land rights can be overlaid with another layer depicting environmental degradation. GIS is evidently prime for land use planning.

Because of their visual component, maps assist in more effectively communicating findings from monitoring. They have strong potential to influence policy.

Mapping, when participatory, can be empowering for communities, and enables monitoring to be more sustainable. GIS need not be a costly endeavour; but capacity building is essential.

WHITHER GOES THE FRAMEWORK?

A long or a short list? Regional indicators or a synthesis report of national indicators? What direction should the monitoring framework take? These were but a few of the questions raised during the workshop discussions.

1. **Let the countries decide on what works for them.** Each country can proceed on its own with monitoring. Instead of using the original list of comparative indicators, it would be more manageable and useful for advocacy to produce a *synthesis* report of all national issues as per the decisions of respective national steering committees. Once the reports are done, ANGOC will compile them, extract and identify common indicators, and craft a regional synthesis.
2. **Provide countries with a list of common indicators accompanied by an instruction manual.** ANGOC will proactively encourage national monitoring schemes to make use of common indicators, and later on compile the data. But this strategy runs the risk of having indicators or data that are irrelevant for a particular country.

Essentially, the need for *flexibility* crops up but has to be balanced against the need to achieve *regional* advocacy goals. Other suggestions proffered include:

- The creation of a menu or a laundry list of indicators other countries are working on. This would entail encouraging member organisations to work with the same definitions so as to be able to make the same comparisons. Then afterwards, ANGOC can wait to see the emerging themes. Land grabbing for instance can be the theme and the steering committee can work on the common indicators to find out about that in the context. However, changing themes imply changing indicators. For the purposes of this monitoring initiative, ideal indicators would be those that can be monitored over a longer period of time.
- Zooming in on one issue, using available national data for interpretation and analysis.

There has been general agreement in terms of further testing the indicators at the country level, incorporating these into each organisation's advocacy, as well as collectively with different civil society groups. **Nonetheless, the proposed indicators should not be dropped just yet. As soon as ANGOC generates more resources, the regional indicators can be developed more systematically, in conjunction with the draft manual.**

NEXT STEPS

The monitoring framework will be revised, alongside the manual. Once the framework is finished, it will be shared with other countries, using the Land Watch Asia e-newsletter, among other mechanisms. It will also be disseminated to a broader range of stakeholders so as to build support for monitoring.

WORKING TOGETHER

The workshop provided the opportunity for participants to work closely towards a shared understanding of land concepts. Post-workshop, participants need to be continually abreast of the challenges that lie ahead. At the country level, Land Watch Asia will continue land monitoring, identifying areas to include while recognising the need to generate data to be used for common regional indicators.

Participants should continue to bridge the national to the regional and global levels. Many groups are already involved in land monitoring or issues associated with land such as corruption and human rights. There is no need to duplicate efforts. Through **cooperation** and strategic **complementation** of efforts, land rights advocates can make their work more effective and lead to synergy for change.

WORKING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION

In engaging the International Land Coalition in particular, ANGOC and Land Watch Asia members can provide solid inputs to the new strategic framework, sharing experiences and lessons from the monitoring initiative. The Coalition should be highlighted as an institution to monitor land. At the regional level in particular, monitoring can be a priority work program for the Asia LRI program, to be discussed at the Regional Assembly in Bangkok in November 2010. At present, ANGOC is expanding the range of knowledge products linked to the ANGOC portal, to be linked to the LRI portal, to generate more knowledge.

BUILDING ON THE PILOTS

Although the pilots were conceived and conducted with the aim of informing the framework, the studies produced are not merely inputs. They will feed into the process, but more importantly, assist in campaign activities, including actual monitoring.

In **Indonesia**, SAINS will translate the report from English into Bahasa, adding improvements in the data. They will then distribute the report to CSO partners, in the hope that it will start their agenda to first consolidate their data. The data gathered can form the basis of CSOs' strategy to challenge government data in agrarian reform implementation. The monitoring report is similar to KPA's annual report, but the latter does not include data on several indicators. In terms of next steps, they have to complement efforts.

In the **Philippines**, PhilDHRRA is considering presenting the process and results of the monitoring to its different sub-national groups, that they may replicate what has been done at the national level, at the provincial levels. The report will be disseminated to PhilDHRRA members, as some of them do not have access to national data and may therefore benefit from the data procured. At the provincial level, members can ask for aggregate data, and maybe do a similar kind of analysis. The draft monitoring report, finalised this September 2010, can serve as the working document. The report will not only serve as an input to the framework but to also serve their advocacy. But even after the report has been submitted, PhilDHRRA will continue the revisions to prepare for the next phase and actual monitoring.

Since countries will enjoy more flexibility where monitoring is concerned, in **Bangladesh**, ALRD has already been carrying out monitoring to complement the pilot study. A land rights report is underway, covering IPs' and women's land, land rights, and litigation, to name a few. It will have a descriptive part as well as data on the state of IPs' and women's land, land rights, litigation. The report will be published tentatively in June 2011. Once the framework has been finalised, they can further enhance their monitoring.

SUSTAINING THE MONITORING INITIATIVE

The **sustainability** of this initiative can be achieved if monitoring is duly embedded within institutional objectives. This means that each Land Watch Asia member has assumed responsibility in resource mobilisation, and is proactive about this – at all levels. Support can be gathered through joint initiatives, for example through Steering Committees and other partners. Because monitoring is part of the whole program cycle, sustainability also rests in organisations' active continuation of advocacy efforts with national governments, and regional and international institutions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP REPORTS

The participants were split into two groups, and given two questions for discussion:

- What indicators would you include for regional land monitoring?
- If there is one indicator we need to focus on that would have global significance, what would that be? How should this be measured?

GROUP 1

Group 1 presented four issues it deemed important to consider in monitoring.

First, they suggested looking at **corruption**, perhaps building on work done by Transparency International, but contextualised. Corruption relates to and influences other indicators like disputes. For instance, corruption makes filing cases more difficult. Because of corruption, people have to pay bribes for their cases to be processed. The number of reported cases may go down, with corruption as one of the contributory factors. In some countries, like Bangladesh, corruption is highest in the land sector.

Another indicator should be on **transparency** of governments in relation to land grabbing. Hardly any public data is available on land grabbing, indicating that governments are not releasing information on land grab deals. Public access to information is crucial to allow scrutiny of land deals, without which land grabbing becomes easier. Moreover, the lack of access to information makes people more vulnerable to evictions. In some countries, there are organisations or mechanisms for monitoring transparency. Transparency as an indicator can be expanded at the country level, with a definition should be aligned with the country context.

Land-related killings are also a crucial indicator for land disputes, which at the same time are relatively easier to monitor than harassment and detainment. However, there is need to clarify what is meant by “land related.”

Landlessness is an indicator that will add value to monitoring. It is a highly relevant issue that directly relates to the need for agrarian reform and its success.

That no common definition on landlessness exists is not an issue; rather, Land Watch Asia members can come up with its own definition based on its understanding of what landlessness means. During this important process of defining landlessness, partners should make the best estimate based on available data sources. There is need to define landlessness first at the country level, since countries will have different definitions.

At present, data on landlessness, based on varying definitions, is patchy across countries. Furthermore, no data from any country will fit exactly into whatever definition will be proposed. Bangladesh’ definition for landlessness is its criteria for giving land. This can be used as a basis for developing the definition, and adjusted.

But in the course of land monitoring, and in developing a report, a baseline will eventually be established. Given this baseline, it will be possible to say how rapidly landlessness is increasing or decreasing, as well as whether land is being reconcentrated.

Additionally, many factors should be considered in defining landlessness. Is there a need for a *formal title*? What is the *landholding size*? How much land can one own before he is excluded from being counted as landless? Are only *rural areas* included? Are only those with *agricultural livelihoods* included? What will be the treatment for *tenants, sharecroppers and labourers*? What about disaggregating household data, to focus on female-headed households?

GROUP 2

The second group began their discussion with a brief scoping exercise on what data is available for the other countries where pilot testing was not done, like Cambodia and Pakistan. Then, they developed a list of themes that could be the focus of monitoring for the next phases.

Monitoring would aspire for the overarching goals of food security, poverty reduction and democracy. Given that in some countries, access to data on land is a challenge, **accessibility and transparency of land information** was mentioned as an important theme. Other themes include: conflictivity, disputes, evictions, displacement, encroachment, and the individual and collective violation of human rights.

Ownership or control of the land was presented as a unifying theme holding all the other themes together, which can be the focus for the monitoring initiative. People's ownership of the land leads to empowerment, securing rights for marginalised groups like women and indigenous peoples. The **gender** dimension would lay emphasis on women having their own land titles, as opposed to only having common titles for spouses; whereas for **indigenous peoples**, recognising their rights would involve providing an enabling environment for self-determination.

Ownership pertains not only to having land titles but to its broadest sense, to control. Effective ownership of the land entails having the land title, the right to use, and the right to harvest. Over time, changes in land ownership and control, including leaseholdings and concessions, and land concentration, can be monitored.

However, land ownership could take a negative direction, away from its goals, if used for political gains or for concessions. Also, if laws and policies on ownership are not efficiently implemented, conflicts will arise.



Figure 1. CSO Land Monitoring Framework

ANNEX 2: EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS

Since the framework's initial draft, the proposed indicators have evolved owing to a number of inputs from various consultative processes (e-consultation, Experts' Meeting, and regional workshop). The initial set of indicators proposed by Mr. Roel Ravanera is seen in Tables 2 and 3, while the list of indicators made during the Experts' Meeting is shown in Table 1. During the Experts' Meeting, a set of indicators on inputs (budget and policies) was added to indicators on land access and tenure.

Table 1: List of Indicators proposed during the Experts' Meeting

Land Tenure	Access to Land
<p style="text-align: center;">Land Disputes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of people killed (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of people detained (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of people harassed (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of cases received (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of cases investigated (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of cases adjudicated (per 100,000 population) ▪ # of cases of land grabbing ▪ % area of land grabbed ▪ Average time in years for dispute resolution ▪ Annual loss of time due to disputes ▪ Monetary loss 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ownership by category according to size of landholdings and according to incomes ▪ Gini coefficient/bottom-to-top ratio (for analysis) <p style="text-align: center;">Tenancy Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of sharecroppers ▪ % of sharecroppers with legal documents ▪ % of contract farmers' area in relation to total agricultural area <p style="text-align: center;">Landlessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gini coefficient/bottom-to-top ratio
<p style="text-align: center;">Evictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of households evicted/ displaced from farms per 100,000 population <li style="padding-left: 40px;"># of households becoming totally <i>homeless</i> because of eviction 	
Inputs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R&D expenditure in agriculture as % of total agriculture budget ▪ ODA in agriculture ▪ Land use planning ▪ Policies or guidelines on agricultural investments ▪ Policies for marginalized groups – IPs, women, fishers, etc. 	

Table 2: LAND TENURE variables and indicators initially proposed (Initial stage of the framework)

Observable fact	Variable	Indicator
Land disputes	Frequency of disputes Severity of disputes	Number of people killed, detained, harassed Number of cases received, investigated, adjudicated Number of cases of land grabbing
Evictions	Average annual number of households evicted from their dwellings	Number of households evicted

Table 3: ACCESS TO LAND variables and indicators initially proposed (Initial stage of the framework)

Observable fact	Variable	Indicator
Distribution or concentration of land ownership	Gini Coefficient	Land area owned by farmers Categories of land ownership
Affordability of land	Ratios between the median of 1 square metre of land and the median household income per month	Price of land Household income
Landlessness	Percentage of farmers without access to land	Number of landless

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF DATA AVAILABILITY

ANGOC has attempted to consolidate the reports from the pilots as well as from the e-consultation feedback – which sought to examine whether the data for the proposed list of monitoring indicators is actually available in the different countries, and if so, whether the said data is reliable.

Generally, *budget* data is available in Indonesia and the Philippines, but not in Bangladesh. The three countries share similar *policies on land use planning*, with a specific focus on plantations for Indonesia. In Bangladesh, no *policies* exist for *marginalised people*, excepting fishers. Indonesia has none, either. The Philippines has fared better in this regard, with its Indigenous Peoples Rights Act that recognises IPs’ ancestral domains.

For *land disputes*, all countries have data on the cases received, investigated, and adjudicated. But for the *number of people killed*, the data available is not official government data. The Indonesian data is drawn from various CSO sources; Bangladesh data from academic research. The Philippines has some patchy data available from its Commission of Human Rights. Neither Indonesia nor the Philippines has any data on the *loss of time due to disputes* or *monetary loss*; while this is extrapolated in the case of Bangladesh. Official data on *disputes* are available in Indonesia, but covering a different kind of dispute e.g. between father and son, rather than between landlords and tenants, or different landless sectors.

Land grabbing data is unavailable for most countries, due to various governments’ lack of transparency. Media reports are made in these countries, and estimates have been made in the particular case of Bangladesh.

Official data on *land ownership* is available for three pilot countries. Although the Gini coefficient is available in the three countries –this is not necessarily on land distribution. Using it as an indicator has been discouraged, as the coefficient may not be the best indicator for presenting the gap between landed and landless people.

Landlessness data is also available for the pilot countries, as well as Cambodia and Sri Lanka.

In summary, after conducting pilot monitoring, only the indicators in the table below have complete set of data in three countries.

Table 1. Indicators with complete set of data in the pilot countries.

Observable fact	Variable	Indicator
Land disputes	Frequency and severity of disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases received, investigated, adjudicated
Distribution of land ownership	(Gini Coefficient)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area owned by farmers
Landlessness	Farmers without access to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of landless farmers

However, it must be pointed out that though the data is available in the three countries, the definitions and parameters used for the indicators may vary considerably. On that note a regional set of indicators implies that consistency is a necessary ingredient – especially where definitions and methodologies are concerned.

ANNEX 3.1: VARIABLES AND INDICATORS TOWARDS LAND REFORM DEVELOPMENT INDEX (BANGLADESH)

(Prepared by Abul Barkat, Bangladesh)

INPUTS

Variable	Indicator	Value/Information	Source	Remarks/ Suggestions/ Estimation Methodology
BUDGET	1. Agrarian reform budget (ARB)	No. budget as such in national budget (neither in development nor in revenue budget)	National Budget, FY 2010-2011 (Ministry of Finance)	<p>1. Under Land Ministry there are various relevant bodies. It might be useful to discuss with Land Ministry to come up with some relevant values which can be attributed to ARB.</p> <p>2. National Budget of the current year declared that 34,532 landless households will be given 5,534 acres (2250 hectares) of Khas Land. This is the first declaration of this type in Bangladesh. The implementation of this will require budgetary allocation. Therefore, the amount equivalent to that can be assumed as ARB budget.</p>
	2. R & D expenditure in agriculture	Bd. Tk. 1850 million (FY 2010-11) (US\$ 26 million)	National Budget, FY 2010-11	Termed in the budget as "agriculture research"
	2.1. R&D expenditure in agriculture as a percentage of the total agricultural budget	2.26% (FY 2010-11)	National budget, FY 2010-11	Total national budget (development + revenue) of Bangladesh for FY 2010-11 is Bd. Tk. 1,321,700 million, of which development budget is Tk. 386,000 millions in which agricultural budget is Tk. 81,832 million
	2.2. R&D expenditure in agriculture as a percentage of agricultural GDP	0.12% (FY 2010-11)	Based on National GDP and budget, estimated by Abul Barkat	Agriculture GDP in current market price is Bd. Tk. 1,560,452 million
	3. ODA in agriculture (ODA's share in agriculture)	1.68% (in 2008-09)	Estimated by Abul Barkat based on "Bangladesh Economic Review 2009", Ministry of Finance	In FY 2008-09, the total ODA was US\$ 1,794.9 million of which agriculture's share was US\$ 30.1 million. The share of Rural Development and Institutions was US\$ 57 million. (Source: Bangladesh Economic Review 2009, Ministry of Finance)

LAWS

Variable	Indicator	Value/Information	Source	Remarks/ Suggestions/ Estimation Methodology
Land Policies	1. Land Use Policy	Policy titled "Land Use Policy 2001" is an incomplete policy	Ministry of Land (Land Reforms Cell), Ministry of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Land use policy" is in process for discussion in the Parliament. ▪ Various Policies, and laws related to land use, reform, distribution of Khas Land exist, namely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Reform Ordinance 1984 - State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 - Khas Land Management and Distribution Policy - Land Reform Action Program 1987 - Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy 1997
	2. Policies for marginalized groups (IPs, women, fishers etc)	No policy as such		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khas Land Management and Distribution Policy emphasises on Landless and Marginalized groups (including women's ownership right) ▪ "Vested Property Repeal Act" is in the process of finalization by the Parliament (related to land dispossession of religious-Hindu Minorities) Relevant policies for indigenous people are not in place
	3.	No policy exists		Discussion with Board of Investment might be useful.

LAND TENURE

Variable	Indicator	Value/Information	Source	Remarks/ Suggestions/ Estimation Methodology
1. Land Disputes	1. # people killed/100,000 population	25.1 (in 2002) (Estimated total number of deaths attributed to land litigation in 2002 would be 32, 073).	Estimated by Abul Barkat based on data in research-based book; Barkat. A and PK Roy (2004), "Political Economy of Land Litigation in Bangladesh: A Case of Collosal National Wastage"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estimation methodology: Information on the following are known—survey-based data on incidences of death in the families related with land dispute during the dispute period and deaths they attribute to land litigation; average years of (9.5yrs) suffering due to land litigation; total number of land-related disputes in the year (1.4 million); and total population of Bangladesh in the reference year (128 million) ▪ Estimated total number of deaths due to land litigation in Bangladesh during the period of sufferings (average 9.5 years per suit/case) would be 304,696.
	2. # people detained/ 1 00,000 population	921 (in 2002) (Estimated total number of people detained due to land dispute/litigation in 2002 would be 1,178,947).	As above	As above. Using relevant values from the cited study (by Barkat and Roy, 2004)
	3. # harassed /100,000 population	(Estimated total number of people harassed per year, in 2002, would be 26,252,000).	As above	As above. Assuming 40% of those involved in each case have been harassed-in different ways. On average, in each case 45 persons were involved. Total number of cases was 1.4 million and average mitigation period was 9.5 years.
	4. # cases received/100,000 population	206 (in 2002) (Annual number of new cases= 63,158)	As above	Extrapolated based on data from Barkat & Roy (2004)
	5. # cases investigated/100, 000 Population	51 (in 2002)	As above	As above
	6. # cases adjudicated/100. 000 Population	82 (in 2002)	Estimated by Abul Barkat based on data in Barkat & Roy (2004).	Extrapolated data based on rate of disposal and pending of land disputes by various types of court.

	7. # cases of land grabbing	>10,000/year (including privately owned, under govt. use, khas land and water bodies, EPA/VPA; abandoned; IP etc).	Best judgment by Abul Barkat	NEEDS Explanations of (1) What is meant by "Case" ? (2) "Case" for a year or otherwise? (3) There are "cases" which are not in the court; but just grabbed
	8. % area of land grabbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 27% of agricultural land ▪ 16% of total land area of Bangladesh 	Various works by Abul Barkat et.al.	<p>An estimated 6 million acres (2.43 million hectares) land is under the grabbers. Those include grabbing of private land; land under govt. use; khas land and water bodies; forest land; land under EPA/VPA; abandoned land; land in the areas of shrimp cultivation coastal belt. etc.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Estimates seem on the higher side. Needs further research.</p> </div>
	9. Average time in years for dispute resolution	9.5 years (with 11.4 years for civil suits; 7.9 years for criminal suits; 7.5 years of revenue suits- all LAND related)	Abul Barkat & PK Roy (2004)	Survey based most reliable data
	10. Annual loss of time due to disputes	1687 million hours (211 million work days)	Abul Barkat	Extrapolated based on the following information: annual number of pending cases (2.5 million); on average 45 persons are involved in each case (as plaintiff, defendant, their family members, and witnesses); an average of loss of 15 hours in a year for each involved person.
	11. (Annual) Monetary loss associated with land dispute/litigation	Tk. 248,599 million (in 2002) (US\$ 3824.6 million); (Exchange rate in 2002; US\$ 1= BD Tk. 65)	Abul Barkat	Barkat & Roy (2004).
	12. (Annual) loss of asset due to land litigation	Tk. 115,195 million (in 2002) (US\$ 1,772)	Abul Barkat & PK Roy (2004)	I suggest to include this as an Indicator. However, may not be available in other countries. Further research needed.

2. Evictions	1. # households evicted/displaced from farms/ 100,000 population	> 200 (in 2008) (only agricultural households are included; excluded are households in urban slums)	Estimated by Abul Barkat	There are 25 million rural households. Rural farm household eviction/displacement rate would be about 1% (per year). Annual number by farm household, evicted/displaced would be 250,000. Displacement due to natural calamities is not included. Needs further research.
	2. # households becoming totally homeless because of eviction	> 5,000 (in 2008)	Best judgment of Abul Barkat	Needs further research.

ACCESS TO LAND

Variable	Indicator	Value/information	Source	Remarks/Suggestions/ Estimation methodology															
1. Ownership	1. Ownership by category according to size of landholdings and according to income	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land size</th> <th>%HH</th> <th>% land</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Landless (0-49 dec)</td> <td>56</td> <td>4.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marginal & small (50- 249 dec)</td> <td>30.7</td> <td>36.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium (250-749d)</td> <td>11.2</td> <td>41.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large (750 + dec)</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>17.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household own, on average 0.3 hectare of land (30 million household) Officially, almost all landless live below the poverty line (head count poverty with food intake less than 2122 kcal/person/day). 	Land size	%HH	% land	Landless (0-49 dec)	56	4.9	Marginal & small (50- 249 dec)	30.7	36.5	Medium (250-749d)	11.2	41.3	Large (750 + dec)	2.1	17.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Census 1996, BBS, Govt. of Bangladesh ANGOC, 2009 	
Land size	%HH	% land																	
Landless (0-49 dec)	56	4.9																	
Marginal & small (50- 249 dec)	30.7	36.5																	
Medium (250-749d)	11.2	41.3																	
Large (750 + dec)	2.1	17.3																	
	2. % farmers having effective ownership of govt. distributed khas land (satisfying all 3 indicators)	46 % (as on 2001)	Abul Barkat et.al (2001) "Political Economy of Khas Land"	I suggest to include this as an Indicator.															

Variable	Indicator	Value/information	Source	Remarks/Suggestions/ Estimation methodology
	3. % total khas land distributed among landless farmers/cultivators/peasantry	20% (as on 2001)	As above	I suggest to include this as an Indicator.
2. Tenancy Rights	1. # Share croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12.1 million (in 2009) ▪ 7,958,079 tenant farmers according to Preliminary Report of Bangladesh Agriculture Census 2008 	Estimated by Abul Barkat based on premises in the next column	Estimated based on following parameters: total # of household in Bangladesh is around 30 million; 75% household is rural (i.e.; 22.5 million households in rural areas); 53.8% of rural households are involved in share cropping (according to the study by Hossain M and A Bayes, "Gramer Manush-Grameen Authority" (2008).
	2. % of share croppers with legal documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <1% (in 2009) 	Judgment of Abul Barkat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some NGOs have done work on this area, e.g, Care Bangladesh under 'SHOUHARDO' and FOSHOL' projects; ALRD Network NGOs, so on. ▪ Scopes are there to accelerate the process of giving legal document to the share croppers under Land Reform Law 1984 ▪ ALRD and other relevant organizations actively pursuing advocacy on this

Variable	Indicator	Value/information	Source	Remarks/Suggestions/ Estimation methodology
	3. % of contract farmer's area in relation to total agricultural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not more than 5% (in 2009) 	Best Judgment by Abul Barkat	<p>There exists 3 areas of contract farming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tobacco cultivation 2. shrimp cultivation 3. rich farmers take land from poor/landless/marginal/small farmers on contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs further research.
3. Landlessness	1. Gini coefficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0.686 (in 2005) 	AR Khan (2008) "Measuring Inequality and Poverty in Bangladesh: An Assessment of the Survey Data."	
	2. Bottom-to-top ratio (Bottom 10%-to-top 10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data not available 		Needs further research.

**ANNEX 3.2: SUMMARIZED ANALYSES OF INDICATORS'
AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY
(INDONESIA)**

Variables	Indicators	Is data available?	Source	Assessment of data credibility	Remarks	Variables
Land Tenure						
1. Land Disputes	# of people killed (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA	Data were gained based on reported cases from peasant organizations & media reports, therefore it may not present a 100% accuracy, but objective, and ready-to-access data is not available unless based on a specific research or study.	Comparison can be made with other non-governmental sources	
	# of people detained (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA, KIARA			
	# of people harassed (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA			
	# of cases received (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA			
	# of cases investigated (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA			
	# of cases adjudicated (per 100,000 population)	Yes	KPA, MA			
	# of cases of land grabbing	No		Existing research reports on this phenomenon is not yet available, except speculative data from media reports in 2008 that is already out of date.	Definition of land grabbing needs to be agreed first, including the scope and dimensions.	
	% area of land grabbed	No				
	Average time in years for dispute resolution	No			These indicators need a specific research within adequate time to	

					produce data needed.	
	Annual loss of time due to disputes					
	Monetary loss					
2. Evictions	# of households evicted/ displaced from farms per 100,000 population	Yes	SPI	Data were gained based on reported cases from peasant organizations, so it may not cover the total number of event, but only in places where the organizations operate.	-	-
	# of households becoming totally homeless because of eviction	No	-	-	It may need a survey to follow the process of post-eviction.	-
Access to Land						
1. Ownership	Ownership by category according to size of landholdings and according to incomes	Yes	SPI, IHCS, Sawit Watch, Agricultural Census	Data were gained from direct survey by the organizations, who have been working for years in the issue, and secondary data from Statistical Bureau.	Incomes and land holding are not available in the same subset of data from Statistical bureau, therefore it may need further process to produce both.	Agricultural Census and Economic Census
	Gini coefficient/bottom-to-top ratio (for analysis)		Agricultural Census	Landlessness was never counted by the Bureau, and only presented as part of marginal farmers group. Therefore, this gini coefficient may not accurately present the described situation of landed and landlessness	-	-
2. Tenancy rights	# of sharecroppers	No	-	-	Only approximation can be done,	Agricultural Census 2003

					since no documentation ever done for this data.	
	% of sharecroppers with legal documents	No	-	-	Can only be available through a primary data collecting from the field.	-
	% of contract farmers' area in relation to total agricultural area	No	-	-	-	-
	Gini coefficient/bottom-to-top ratio	Yes	SDP/SAE	Data were gained from published academic research reports.	Data needs to be updated	-
3. Landlessness	Gini coefficient/bottom-to-top ratio	Yes	SDP/SAE	Data were gained from published academic research reports.	Data needs to be updated	-

SOME NOTES

Data obtained during the process are having different time line and location. Time line, for example, is available and presented in different ways, *i.e.* : 1) sequential (1941-2000); 2) after Reformation Era to 2000; or time cluster (1983-1993-2003 or 2007-2009). Additional information about variables and indicators are;

Added variable for Civil Societies Organization (CSOs) involvement and participation in Land/Agrarian Reform as one of the Input Indicators. It needs to be addressed because CSOs have important role and function in Indonesian Land/Agrarian Reform to initiate or organizing Land/Agrarian Reform. However the specific indicators were not defined yet by the SC.

In Budget indicator of Input variable, it should be emphasized that budget is not from loan. According to the SC, countries who are willing to practice Land/Agrarian reform should have their own budget that does not derive from loan, since based on experiences and studies, it could create a burden that usually will be shifted as the risk bear by the farmers.

For national level data, in this case Indonesia, geographic and demographic differences within country need to be considered. For instance, number of most populated region is concentrated in Java and western part of Indonesia (up to 60%), while less number is shown in eastern Indonesia. This situation created higher level of landlessness in java than other part of Indonesia due to uneven development.

Coastal and marine issues for archipelago country like Indonesia, and probably others, need to be emphasized as a significant part of agrarian reform issues, due to conflict of access to resources also intensively occurs in this area.

ANNEX 3.2: SUMMARIZED OF DATA AVAILABILITY FOR EACH REGIONAL INDICATOR (PHILIPPINES)

Variables	Indicators	Official data available?	Official Source	Remarks	Alternative source
A. Inputs					
Budget	1. Agrarian reform budget	Yes	DAR, DBM	Detailed budget not available online, can be requested from DAR	
	2. R & D expenditure in agriculture as % of total agriculture budget	Yes	DA		
	3. ODA in agriculture	Yes	FAPSO-DAR, NEDA	Complete info available in FAPSO-DAR website	
Policies	4. Land use planning	Yes	Various sources	Policies available online	
	5. For marginalized groups – IPs, women, fishers, etc	Yes	Various sources	Policies available online	
	6. Policies or guidelines on agricultural investments	Yes	Various sources	Policies available online	
B. Land tenure					
Disputes	7. # of people killed	No	-		Database of HR organizations
	8. # of people detained	No	-		Database of HR organizations
	9. # of people harassed	No	-		Database of HR organizations
	10. # of cases received	Yes	DAR	Data on two types of cases available: ALI and DARAB	
	11. # of cases investigated	Yes	DAR	Data on two types of cases available: ALI and DARAB; data is on # of cases resolved	
	12. # of cases adjudicated	Yes	DAR	Data on two types of cases available: ALI and DARAB; data is on # of cases resolved	
	13. # of cases of land grabbing	No	-		Website search
	14. % area of land grabbed	No	-		
	15. Average time in years for dispute resolution	Yes	DAR	Data available is age of pending cases	
	16. Annual loss of time due to disputes	No	-		Review of literature
17. Monetary loss	No	-		Review of literature	
Evictions	18. # of HH evicted/displaced from farms	No	-		Database of HR organizations
	19. # of HH becoming totally homeless due to eviction	No	-		Database of HR organizations

Variables	Indicators	Official data available?	Official Source	Remarks	Alternative source
C. Access to land					
Ownership	20. Ownership according to size of landholdings	Yes	NSO	Data is generated every 10 years	
Tenancy rights	21. # of sharecroppers	No	-	Data available is on no. of leaseholders	
	22. # of sharecroppers having legal documents	Yes	DAR	Data available is on no. of leaseholders	
	23. % of contract farmers' area in relation to total agricultural area	Yes	DAR		
Landlessness	24. Gini coefficient/bottom to top ratio	Yes/No	NSO	Data available is on landholdings by farm size but not based on income	

Most of the data from government agencies are available at the Central Office and are disaggregated up to the regional level. Some of the data are available in the agencies' websites (for example, at the Department of Agrarian Reform and Department of Budget and Management websites). Some of the data should be requested at the agency's Central office and needs to be approval from appropriate government officer before they will be released. On the average, it takes more than two weeks to a month for the agency to release the data.

ANNEX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Designation	Organisation
Rowshan JAHAN	Deputy Director	Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)
NOU Bunnary	Advocacy Capacity Building ACP Manager	STAR Kampuchea
Iwan NURDIN	Deputy for Research and Campaign	Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)
Laksmi Adriani SAVITRI	Executive Director	Sajogyo Institute (SAINS)
Jennifer JAVIER	Research Coordinator	Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)
Tanveer ARIF	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Society for the Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)
Yudara WEERAKOON	Coordinator	Sarvodaya shramadana Movement (SARVODAYA)
Timothy BENDING	Consultant	International Land Coalition (ILC)
Rikke Brandt BROEGAARD	Consultant	International Land Coalition (ILC) Environmental and Socio-economic Alternatives (ENSOME)
Annalisa MAURO	Land Reporting Initiative and Latin America Programme Manager	International Land Coalition (ILC)
Roel RAVANERA	Dean	Xavier University College of Agriculture (XU-CA)
Nathaniel Don Marquez	Executive Director	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)
Catherine LIAMZON	Program Officer	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)