

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION

AFRICA
AFRIQUE

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP - Aide et Action pour la Paix
ACHPR - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
ACME - African Centre for Media Excellence
ADC – Area Development Committee
AFRA - Association for Rural Advancement
ALPC - Africa Land Policy Centre
ASC – Africa Steering Committee
AU – African Union
BASA – Banking Association South Africa
CAR – Central Africa Republic
CBIs – Commitment Based Initiatives
CED - Centre pour l'Environnement et de Développement
CELEP - Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism
CEMAC - Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CICODEV - L'institut Panafricain Pour la Citoyenneté, les Consommateurs et le Développement
CNCR - Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux
COMAID - Community Assistance in Development
COMIFAC - Central African Forest Commission
CSOs – Civil Society Organisations
CSP – Civil Society Platform
CTA (ACP EU)- Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DAFF – Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
DRC – Democratic Republic of Congo
DRDLR – Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
ECCAS - Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States
ELCI - Environment Liaison Centre International
EU – European Union
GLTN – Global Land Tool Network
GRAF - Groupe de Recherche et d'Action sur le Foncier
Ha – Hectare
ICRAF - World Agroforestry
IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IIED - International Institute of Environment and Development
ILC – The International Land Coalition

GLOSSARY

People Centred Land Governance

It is a term adopted by members of the International Land Coalition (ILC) to define forms of land governance that promote human dignity and wellbeing, poverty eradication, social justice and gender equality, inclusive and diverse societies, and protection of human rights.

National Engagement Strategies

National Engagement Strategies - often referred to as “NES” - are multi-stakeholder processes set in motion by the International Land Coalition (ILC) to promote people-centred land governance. NES processes and their platforms are led by national actors and include ILC members and non-members.

Multi-stakeholder platforms

It is a space for learning and exchange. It is a network where groups of individuals representing farmers, traders, food processors, researchers, government come together to participate in dialogue, decision making and implement solutions to common problems or goals.

Commitment Based Initiatives (CBIs)

CBIs are global and regional mechanisms through which ILC members engage with each other to advance change at country level, developing partnerships and common strategies on one or more of ILC's 10 Commitments.

ILC 10 Commitments

ILC's goal as a network is to realise land governance for and with people at the country level, responding to the needs and protecting the rights of those who live on and from the land. In order to achieve people-centred land governance, ILC has focused on making progress on 10 critical commitments.

Rangelands

Rangelands are ecosystems dominated by grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, and shrubs. Rangelands result through a complex interplay of factors: climate, available nutrients and water, fire, herbivores (livestock or wild ungulates), and human impact. Rangelands tend to occur in dryland areas with low and highly variable rainfall and often contain a patchwork of resources that include not only grasslands but also forests, wetlands, and mineral sources.

Livestock Keepers

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (2009), livestock keepers include mixed crop-livestock farmers, pastoralists and landless livestock keepers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report highlights

- 05** Summary of achievements
- 06** Forward
- 08** Overview

Part 1

- 11** NES Togo
- 12** NES Malawi
- 14** NES Tanzania
- 16** NES Kenya
- 17** NES Madagascar
- 18** NES Cameroon
- 19** Repurposed Strategies
- 20** New Country Strategies
- 22** NES South Africa
- 22** NES Senegal

Part 2

- 24** Commitment 2
- 25** Commitment 3
- 27** Commitment 4
- 29** Commitment 5
- 30** Commitment 7
- 31** Commitment 9
- 32** Commitment 10
- 33** Global Initiatives
- 34** Community Land Protection

Part 3

- 37** Monitoring and Evaluation
- 38** Communication

Part 4

- 40** Governance of the Platform

Part 5

- 44** Overview of the Budget

Part 6

- 45** Conclusion and Lesson Learnt

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

This section of the report highlights key results and achievements for 2018. ILC Africa achieved the following results towards its commitments and country strategies in the course of the year:



Supported CSO-led campaigns in Liberia and Togo that led to the adoption of new land codes;



Facilitated the registration of over 100,000 Ha of land for livestock keepers, including pastoralists as part of a shared grazing area;



Trained over 500 traditional chiefs in Cameroon and village leaders in Tanzania on people centred land governance approaches;



Supported over 60 women in learning initiatives to promote their land rights;



Supported 10 cases that saved the lives of 9 land rights defenders in Central Africa;



Continued support to 77 CSOs from 26 countries to promote land governance;



Developed and introduced women's land rights monitoring tools for Africa;



Broadcast over 800 media programmes and materials on land, reaching over 7 million people, across 5 countries; and



Gained 18 new members and welcomed new steering committee leadership.



Supported 900 leaders, including 200 students, 40 elective officials and at least 225 women gain strategic learning on people centred land governance;



Trained 7 journalists and 7 land activists and supported 7 investigative stories on land in Nigeria, DRC, Malawi, Liberia, Uganda and Kenya;

Further information on the results is presented in the next sections of the report.



FORWARD

KAFUI KUWONU, CHAIRPERSON, ILC AFRICA

This report describes the solid results ILC Africa achieved in 2018, facilitating land protection processes and helping many lead better lives. ILC Africa members can be proud of the work the platform has done in making the continent prosperous, better and people centred. The platform led many campaigns that secured rights for Indigenous Peoples, livestock keepers and pastoralists, protected land defenders and promoted women's land rights across Africa.

We were quick to respond to civil society organisations' (CSOs) calls to pressure governments in Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Madagascar and our relentless support helped CSOs in Liberia and Togo nudge their governments to revise and pass new progressive land laws.

In DRC and Cameroon, we supported land defenders in difficulties and trained more on how to stay safe, while campaigning for land rights. Our continental and country processes engaged elective officials on subjects close to the continent, including women's land rights, land governance mechanisms and Indigenous Peoples' rights.

ILC Africa continues to connect and mobilise resources and capacities to meet its commitments under its 2017-2021 strategy. It welcomed 18 new members and a new steering committee to guide the platform politically towards its determined contributions to development in Africa. As land markets move to rural areas, we are taking important steps to make sure people have the right tools to protect and defend their lands.

ILC Africa continues to connect and mobilise resources and capacities to meet its commitments under its 2017-2021 strategy. It welcomed 18 new members and a new steering committee to guide the platform politically towards its determined contributions to development in Africa. As land markets move to rural areas, we are taking important steps to make sure people have the right tools to protect and defend their lands.

In December 2018, we held the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) training in collaboration with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) for our national multi-stakeholder platforms. STDM is a tool that accommodates various tenure systems and enables communities to protect their lands. Roughly 70% of rural lands in Africa are undocumented and we count on this technological advancement to help close this gap.

Following up on the African Union's renewed commitment to end hunger by 2025, in January 2018, ILC reinforced engagement with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other regional partners. To increase civic spaces on land, ILC Africa engaged the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) CSO dialogue forum in November.

Likewise, ILC began an understanding with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to promote land governance in the sub region and contributed ideas to support its gender action plan on agriculture.

To protect landscapes and ecosystems, ILC's Rangelands Initiative partnered with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the UN Environment to build momentum for the implementation of commitments on biodiversity at the Global Landscapes Forum in Nairobi in August. In November, African ministers adopted an action agenda on this matter.

Women land rights were on top of our 2018 agenda. We supported 4 women of the Kilimanjaro Initiative to engage the ECOWAS Parliament during the Initiative's second anniversary and helped establish women land rights satellite units in six countries; namely Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso and Senegal. We equally supported the development of the scorecard, a tool that monitors the implementation of women's land rights in the continent.

Our commitment to promoting women's land rights remains strong and we are proud our initiatives on gender equality are recognised in the continent. For example, the European Union Delegation in Kenya joined ILC's Land Governance Learning Journey, to see how supported processes empowered women in pastoral communities in Tanzania in June 2018.

We are tracking the root causes of land grabbing.

By supporting investigative land journalism, country assessments and developing a network of lawyers to protect people's rights across Africa, we are gaining new insights on how to help communities.

ILC Africa played a leading role in the landmark victory of the Indigenous Ogiek Peoples against the Government of Kenya in 2017 and was with them in May 2018 when the Ogieks reminded the government of Kenya to implement the ruling.

We witnessed significant changes last year. Across the continent, we witnessed a sharp increase in human rights violations, especially on land rights defenders. This was more pronounced in DRC and Madagascar. Members also struggled to implement supported processes in DRC and Uganda.

Similarly, structural changes and lack of financial resources affected members' capacity to deliver on our commitments in several countries.

But we launched the Africa Organisational Leadership Programme, which raised the profile of selected members on leadership. Though this initiative was hugely saluted, it was a proof of concept and thus limited to a few. Our hope is to scale the initiative to reach as many members as possible in the coming years. The challenge ahead of us is huge and daunting. But as this report demonstrates, we have made significant progress together and can build on to stamp our next success.

With our partners and supporters in the continent and around the world, we will continue striving to improve the livelihoods of the poorest and the less privileged through land governance.



OVERVIEW

AUDACE KUBWIMANA, ILC AFRICA COORDINATOR

In 2018, the International Land Coalition (ILC) Africa fought and won many battles to ensure people centred land governance.

The year was punctuated by several episodes of tension; increased threats on land rights defenders and shutdown of CSO spaces. Yet ILC Africa members remained resilient. As land markets and big investments reached record levels in 2018, we rose to the task and supported fragile communities. Our support helped members make sense of issuing frightening challenges and develop strategies to stand above them.

As our membership increased to 77, we continued strengthening our continental Commitment Based Initiatives (CBIs) and our National Engagement Strategies (NES).

This year marked the beginning of two NES and one CBIs. We launched a new commitment on family farming in 2018 and welcomed NES Senegal and South Africa. We equally maintained our support to old multi-stakeholder platforms in Cameroon, DRC, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

From negotiating technical details in national policies to informing decisions, members tried not only to influence land laws but shape how passed laws are implemented.

Following the adoption of new land laws in Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi and Togo, NES platforms kept the energy high, helping people understand how to use the tools and engaged governments to implement them fully.

Innovations and technological advances are redefining workspaces. But NES processes are discovering new and better ways to use it for land rights.

In Cameroon, Senegal and Uganda for example, NES platforms developed land observatories, which plugs on the Land Matrix repository to report land deals, while NES Tanzania used participatory mapping tools to secure grazing lands for pastoral groups and cattle keepers.

Our work in the continent extends beyond individual advocacy, and this year marked the beginning of a new era of continental engagements.

On women's land rights, for example, the Kilimanjaro Initiative popularised the rural women's charter of demands in six countries across Western (Benin, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) and Central Africa (Cameroon and DRC) and extended to Southern Africa (Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

Another example is the Rangelands Initiative Africa. From East Africa, it spread to Central and West Africa, reaching Cameroon and Senegal. It equally supported learning between land actors in Eastern and Western Africa.

One example is its intensive learning activities organised between Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan. It equally increased secured grazing areas for livestock keepers in Kenya and Tanzania.

Our flagship events on land governance were successful and we made important efforts to link continental bodies to our commitments and strategies, as defined by our 2017-2021 strategy. For example, we engaged several RECs and maintained constant exchanges with the African Land Policy Centre (ALPC).

Finally, with everyone focused on specific actions, the Africa Regional Coordination Unit (Africa RCU) brought the necessary support to steam up processes and support members in their endeavours, throughout the year. It will continue to do so under my leadership.

PART 1

**CONNECT,
MOBILISE,
INFLUENCE
AT COUNTRY
LEVEL**

In 2018, our country strategies expanded to two countries, while existing ones extended their reach to new territories and hit new record achievements.

NES TOGO

NES Togo influenced the Togolese Government to adopt a new land code in June 2018.

CONTEXT

About 70% of all litigations in Togo are land related, with men controlling approximately the same percentage of agricultural land. The country has been working on reviewing its land code since 2011 and NES Togo helped to draft and review the land code in 2014-2017.

NES TOGO'S WORK

CONNECT

- NES Togo increased its membership to reach plateaux and maritime regions;
- A decentralisation process of the platform was introduced, and NES Togo recruited new ambassadors to promote the new land code.

MOBILISE

- NES Togo skilled paralegal trainers to lead community land protection training around the new laws;
- NES Togo conducted a survey on good land governance practices throughout the country and released a report, which informed policy makers;

- In collaboration with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, NES Togo co-financed a workshop in March 2018 that tooled MPs to discuss the draft land code before its adoption;
- In collaboration with the Centre for Development and Environment of the University of Bern, Switzerland, NES Togo developed a catalogue on good and sustainable land management practices, it used to engage the Ministry of Land and Environment Officials, its members, the private sector and media actors in the country on how to stop land degradation and promote family farming;
- NES Togo equally updated its strategy and extended its training and learning to provincial hubs.

INFLUENCE

- NES Togo campaigned for the inclusion of women's land rights in the draft of the land code and influenced the adoption of the new land code in 2018.



NES MALAWI

NES Malawi popularised the new land law, reaching over 5 million people through its advocacy driven programmes in 2018.

CONTEXT

Malawi adopted a new land code in 2017, empowering local chiefs to protect the land rights of people. The law is a good answer to the efforts of land activists, but the challenge that lies ahead is its implementation.

A task force was set up by the government to support the implementation of the law, but that is not enough. The voted law buries information in pages of legal text and verbiage, which requires interpretation for citizens, literates or not.

NES MALAWI'S WORK

CONNECT

- NES Malawi built ties between its members and the land governance task force in charge of implementing the land laws. On 30th April 2018, 39 members of the platform (12 women and 27 men) and the governance task force exchanged ideas on provisions of the enacted law;
- On 7- 8 May 2018, the platform also connected academia, media and CSOs through workshops that discussed the new country strategy activity plans. The attendance included 22 members (19 men and 3 women);

- NES Malawi connected members to restructure NES from a purely civil society platform to include intergovernmental organisations, media and government.

MOBILISE

- In collaboration with Malawi Law Commission, NES Malawi trained 35 community leaders (10 women and 25 men) on June 29-30, 2018 on the provisions of the new land laws;
- Also, NES Malawi successfully spread information on the new land laws to community leaders in Balaka, Kawinga, Kayembe, Machinga, Ntchisi, and Rumphi, where it reached 466 traditional authorities between October and December 2017;
- Four workshops held in four districts (Balaka, Dowa, Machinga and Ntchisi) strengthened district officials 79 (62 men and 17 women) on the new land laws;
- NES Malawi engaged local chiefs on World Food Day on women's rights to discuss the implementation of the involvement of women in land governance;

- Other workshops on the new land laws reached 58 CSO activists, including 16 women from Southern, Central and Northern Malawi between July and August 2018.
- NES Malawi creatively and successfully took the new land laws to the youth. Through drama and school debates on specific sections of the new land law, it reached 132 students, including 67 females;
- NES Malawi produced and disseminated the LandNet newsletter, a flagship knowledge product that updated its members about the implementation of the new law;
- The NES secretariat in Malawi produced a country paper, analysing land tenure in the country and a report on the application of 10 ILC commitments;
- NES Malawi continued monitoring the implementation of the new land laws in the Ministries of Lands Housing and Urban Development.

INFLUENCE

- NES Malawi successfully lobbied 384 (including 120 women), members of the Area Development Committees (ADC), Village Development Committees (VDC) and extension workers in the 5 districts to support the implementation of gender sensitive sections of the new land laws;
- NES Malawi played a leading role in democratising the new land laws across rural areas. Four NES Malawi funded radio programmes on Livingstonia Radio, Pentecostal Life Radio, YONECO Radio and Zodiak Radio reached approximately 5.5 million Malawians in the rural areas.



NES TANZANIA

NES Tanzania focused on conflict reduction, securing lands for communities and monitoring large land investments. In 2018, it facilitated the registration of over 100,000 ha of land in Tanzania, supported dialogues on land, helped communities to develop land use plans and created a hub that monitors large-scale land investments.

CONTEXT

In 2015, Tanzania embarked on industrialisation, at the same time land use conflicts peaked in different areas, slowing the country's growth.

A task force was set up by the government to support the implementation of the law, but that is not enough. The voted law buries information in pages of legal text and verbiage, which requires interpretation for citizens, literates or not.

NES TANZANIA'S WORK

CONNECT

- The need to build strong network remains a priority for NES Tanzania. In the reporting year, it organised a dialogue forum that engaged 40 stakeholders, including the media and private sector on land challenges in Tanzania;
- To address specific concerns and plan, NES Tanzania members held several meetings. For example, to further discuss land use issues, the National Technical Working Group of the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP), an initiative contributing to NES Tanzania, met on December 5 2017 to share implementation status of the project and plans;

- In addition, in February 2018 the Project organised a CSO meeting to develop a statement on the future of Rangelands, which was presented at a high-level government forum on rangelands in the later part of 2018.

MOBILISE

- In 2018 the SRMP organised in February a National Dialogue on the future of Rangelands in Tanzania, which united 36 participants from CSOs and NGOs working in rangelands to discuss critical issues and challenges in rangelands development, management and land use;
- Three learning journeys tracked how land use planning is taking place in pastoral areas in Tanzania. Two visited Olengapa in Kiteto district and one explored land use in Simanjiro district. All brought a combined group of over 50 participants from different organisations, including a visit of government and staff from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Nigeria;
- To enhance knowledge on its work, NES supported the development of a knowledge hub within the Ministry of Lands;
- To increase NES visibility in Tanzania, ILC supported the Tanzania Land Alliance, NES host to build its institutional capacity and outreach strategy;
- To share knowledge from its work, NES Tanzania generated 2 social accountability reports, 1 fact sheet, 3 publications and 6 newsletters.

INFLUENCE

- Politicians can advance land governance processes in Tanzania. That is why NES Tanzania engaged Members of Parliament (MPs) in 2017. In a meeting held in Dodoma in May 2018, NES Tanzania influenced MPs from the Land, Natural Resource and Tourism Committees to commit to introducing land issues in the parliamentary discussions;
- NES Tanzania together with partners lobbied the newly formed National Land Advisory Council on the proposed review of the land policy through the submission of an alternative policy proposal in August 2018;
- NES Tanzania also embarked on Women Land Rights Campaigns through a series of stakeholders' workshop with parliamentarians, CSOs and Government Ministries, Agencies and Departments to lobby for actual implementation of women land rights commitments;
- NES Tanzania successfully lobbied for the inclusion of land issues in the budget of the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement for the year 2018/2019;
- SRMP assisted the government and communities to plan and register an additional 9,000 ha of land as part of a shared grazing 30,000 Ha area. In October, the SRMP secured another 95,499.869 hectares of grazing land for livestock keepers in Kiteto District;
- On 14-15 May 2018, SRMP organised a meeting between Livestock Keepers and the Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Honourable Luhaga Mpina. 180 participants attended it. SRMP also supported 157 community members including 44 women from 15 villages in Kiteto District to visit the shared grazing area of Olengapa.



NES KENYA

NES Kenya committed to finding the root causes of land conflicts in the country. It investigated land conflicts in 6 counties and developed guidelines on conflict resolution.

CONTEXT

Land conflicts remain an obstacle for development in Kenya. Though the government adopted the land registration act of 2012, with a view to end years of land conflicts, they still persist. In 2017, for example, land disputes emerged in Baringo, Nandi, Turkana and Laikipia, worsened by government crackdown on land encroachers in 2018.

NES KENYA'S WORK

CONNECT

- NES Kenya set a functioning platform, which established healthy relations with the National Land Commission and County Governments.

MOBILISE

- To prevent growing land conflicts, NES Kenya produced a conflict resolution guideline and distributed 1,000 copies to various stakeholders in the land sector;
- NES Kenya mapped causes of land conflicts in Baringo, Laikipia, Nandi, Tana River and Turkana. This led to the development of conflict resolution plans in these areas;
- NES Kenya also developed and translated into local languages (Massai, Swahili and Turkana) popular versions of the new land laws and distributed 1000 to local civil society actors. This improved activists' understanding of land laws.

INFLUENCE

- NES Kenya consulted governments of Baringo, Laikipia, Nandi, Pokot, Tana River and Turkana, where it assessed why the new land laws fail to stop conflicts in these areas.



NES MADAGASCAR

NES Madagascar concentrated on land defenders and developed an observatory that protects their rights.

CONTEXT

Madagascar adopted a progressive land act in 2015, but land realities have since changed. Land grabbers and large investors are taking giant steps towards the darker side, increasing risk of dispossession for vulnerable communities. At the same time, the government voted a new law on special economic zones, sparking tensions with CSOs.

NES MADAGASCAR'S WORK

CONNECT

- NES Madagascar created an observatory for land defenders during a workshop held in May 2018 in Fianarantsoa, High Matsiatra Region.

MOBILISE

- NES Madagascar members supported targeted land rights defenders;
- It also informed people on the causes and dangers to land grabbing in Madagascar;

- NES Madagascar produced the synthesis of studies on the land system in the world, a report it used to inform policy makers about the land governance processes around the world;
- Finally, NES Madagascar produced knowledge materials, including newsletters on newly adopted laws on special economic zones.

INFLUENCE

- NES Madagascar held a meeting on June 21 2018 attended by government representatives to agree on land governance terminologies. This led to an understanding of parties on what is meant by land tenure, securing rights and ownership;
- To enhance the land policy dialogue on land rights, NES supported the production and broadcast of fifteen radio theatrical plays of 30 minutes, five plays of 1 hour and 576 programs in 2018. The programmes reached millions of Malagasy and increased conversations on land in the public space;
- To keep land defenders optimistic NES Madagascar supported the Law Defenders Initiative; an organisation that rewards leading land rights defenders.



NES CAMEROON

Cameroon is in the process of reviewing its land code. NES Cameroon supported knowledge exchanges that informed the process and continued promoting transparency in land investments.

CONTEXT

To back its ambitious 2035-development strategy, Cameroon launched a land reform process since 2005. NES Cameroon is supporting the reform process since its creation.

NES CAMEROON'S WORK

CONNECT

- After setting up regional hubs all over Cameroon, NES Cameroon created a land observatory, which monitors land investments.
- Equipped with information subsidies, NES Cameroon made the case to oil companies and traditional rulers for the inclusion of land matters in their dealings. A supported exchange between investors and community leaders increased understanding of the impacts of oil exploitation on land and resources;
- NES Cameroon strengthened relations between members and community leaders advocating for land rights defenders in the country;
- NES Cameroon engaged the government of Cameroon to consider the African Union (AU) land guides in its draft Land Policy document.

MOBILISE

- NES Cameroon produced and distributed 260 copies of the Country's Strategy;
- To follow up with continental processes, NES Cameroon created an expert group that analysed and summarised international and AU land tools in August 2017;
- Encouraged by increased commitment by the minister of land tenure to take the land reform process to the end, NES Cameroon produced a position paper: Advocacy Document for the Land policy in Cameroon to engage policy makers.

INFLUENCE

- The Cameroon Land Week organised in Yaoundé planned for December 2018, but finally happened in January 2019 engaged around 400 traditional leaders, MPs, mayors and international experts to revisit ill-defined and contentious sections of the land law for revision;
- NES Cameroon also welcomed the launch of the Rangelands Initiative in Cameroon, where it advocated for the inclusion of livestock keepers concerns and grazing rights in the land reform process;
- Several land defenders came under attack in 2018. Barrister Fon Robert faced charges of secession because he stood with the Banja people against land grabbers. Musa Ndamba, Vice President of the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA) was imprisoned for defamation. In total, NES Cameroon successfully supported 5 cases, which saved land defenders from incrimination.

REPURPOSED STRATEGIES

Two country platforms repurposed their strategies in 2018. DRC and Uganda and refocused their strategies to meet new demands in the country and the reflect the direction of travel of land issues.



NES UGANDA

Ugandans heavily depend on land for their livelihoods. Yet the political elite refuses to think it is wrong to open the floodgates for all types of investors and land grabbers to invade and take the land from Ugandans. NES Uganda started in 2016 with the aim of stopping discrimination and protecting community land rights.

Though it started with good momentum, management challenges hit its host organisation, delayed its delivery on planned actions, and slowed its performance. In 2018, however, the multiple stakeholder's network found new hopes. NES Uganda held the Uganda Land Forum on 12-14 November 2018, where various land actors and government officials met and discussed land matters in Uganda. During the forum, NES Uganda re-launched its platform, with a repurposed strategy and commitment for 2019-2021.

It equally launched a national land observatory to improve accountability on land in November 2018.

NES DRC

NES DRC was launched in 2014 with the goal to provide dialogue spaces for the civil society. After inception, NES DRC experienced institutional challenges, coupled with political instability. In 2018 NES DRC started a dialogue on how to revive NES, which involved evaluating current land governance and designing a new country strategy.

NES DRC also held talks with the Global Land Tools Network (GLTN), the Rights Resources Initiative (RRI), Landesa and the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility to design a new model of intervention in the DRC.

This process led to the sharing of strategies between partners and a general agreement to focus on solving land conflicts in Northern DRC.

NEW COUNTRY STRATEGIES

Because ILC supported processes are playing a key role at national levels to influence practices and change, members' interest around having them in their countries have increased.

In 2017, South Africa and Senegal expressed interest to form national processes. The ILC Africa Steering Committee approved their request and new strategies were formed in the two countries. Both countries sounded interesting for two reasons.

First, the dynamics of land in both countries are rapidly changing, with springing desires from both governments to improve on land governance.

Second, both proposed to build their strategy on already existing multi-stakeholder platforms focused on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs) and African Union's Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy.



NES SOUTH AFRICA

Nearly 25 years after the end of apartheid in South Africa (SA), the clear majority of the country's land is still owned by the white minority. In recent years, the civil society in South Africa has campaigned for land justice with some success. Now the pressure is mounting for agrarian reform and NES South Africa wants to build on the momentum to fight for equality of access to land.

WHERE'S NES SOUTH AFRICA

- In April 2018, NES SA completed the formulation process and works to promote national VGGTs and Multi-stakeholders' approach to land governance in SA. It has produced a country assessment, developed a strong membership, with government departments joining the network and a country strategy;
- In one year of implementation of the strategy, the platform, not only engaged public hearings on land redistribution but supported its members to engage fully in the ongoing debate about changing the constitution for land redistribution without compensation;
- Its efforts did not end there. It continued to engage the Presidential Advisory Committee on land redistribution and other key policy arms of the government like the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). Its advocacy efforts were a mix between lobbying and public communications;
- NES SA also became active in several international forums, where it presented its philosophy to multiple stakeholders' forum. It created a brand, called LandNNES-the Land Network National Engagement Strategy in South Africa and created a thriving, functioning and professional website, where it rallies support;
- It invented a novel but salutary approach of doing engagement. While keeping pressure on government institutions, it used research institutions such as the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) and South African Planning Institute (SAPI) that can generate vast amounts of authoritative data to build its credibility and also engaged the private sector;
- Businesses such as the Geomatics Institute of South Africa and the Banking Association South Africa (BASA) were reached.

NES SENEGAL

NES Senegal started its first activity in 2017 after undergoing major formulation with the aim of strengthening sustainability and joint mapping actions with national platforms in a participatory and inclusive way.

It works to promote the VGGTs and the African Union Frameworks and Guidelines on land governance in Senegal. It has already engaged 50 farmers and herders networks to discuss tenure reforms.

NES Senegal also piloted the ILC supported Land Governance Index-LANDex, which measures the implementation of land governance policies at the national level via thirty indicators. It equally launched a land observatory in April 2018.



PART 2



**CONNECT,
MOBILISE,
INFLUENCE
ACROSS
COUNTRIES**

ACHIEVEMENTS ON ILC'S COMMITMENTS

ILC Africa's regional strategy 2017-2021 identified commitments 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 among ILC's ten commitments as focus areas for the region. Initiatives currently implemented under these commitments include:

COMMITMENT 2: FAMILY FARMING

During the 2017 Regional Assembly of members, ILC Africa members decided to make family farming a priority area for the platform. Le Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA) leads the initiative for Africa.

It is built on the momentum created by the global initiative to promote family farming. For the reporting year, it commissioned a study to discover how land reforms and policies affect family farming.

The study called, Capitalisation of ongoing land policies and reforms in Central and Western Africa describes how land governance processes impact the lives of people.

It also brings some key policy recommendations for continental actors. The study, being finalised will be used to engage policy makers in 2019.



COMMITMENT 3

3.1 THE RANGELANDS INITIATIVE (RI)

The Rangelands Initiative had three objectives in the reporting period, which includes strengthening collaborations among rangeland actors, supporting partnerships on rangelands; and identifying and scaling-up innovative initiatives on rangelands.

CONNECT

- RI supported and facilitated two working group meetings, where it identified areas of focus for rangelands activities. Here, it developed the Participatory Rangelands Management (PRM) project, which is being implemented in Kenya and Tanzania.

MOBILISE

- The Rangelands Initiative (RI) published three studies on rangeland issues in African countries. These studies focused on 3 East African countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), 4 West African countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) and 3 Central African countries (Cameroon, Central Africa Republic(CAR) and Chad).

The studies revealed deep-seated issues affecting rangelands and solutions to it. Following the studies, RI held two workshops in Cameroon and Kenya to share lessons from it to land actors in the continent. RI also held a study tour in Cameroon, where it brought livestock keepers from Central Africa and West in February 2018.

INFLUENCE

- Rangelands initiative joint forces with the Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP) and presented produced papers to European parliaments on rangelands. Convinced by the information subsidies, the European Union committed to funding the PRM for the next four years.



3.2 OBSERVATORY OF RANGELAND AND TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDOR AND COMMERCIAL CORRIDORS FOR LIVESTOCK MOBILITY IN WEST AND CENTRAL SAHELIAN AFRICA (OPTIMAOC)

The initiative is being implemented in West and Central African countries including; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

CONNECT

- One way through which OPTIMAOC works to prevent pastoral conflicts is through data. In 2018, it connected 22 activists to discuss how to collect pastoral data using mobile phones.

MOBILISE

- Experts estimate open data from all sectors could contribute US\$3–5 trillion a year. To make the most of open data, OPTIMAOC trained 22 land activists on how to collect quality data for activities. This was also accompanied by training on how to design reports for advocacy.

INFLUENCE

- OPTIMAOC in collaboration with RBM supported a forum on 4-6 December 2017 in Cotonou (Benin), which discussed root causes of pastoral conflicts and respective solutions.



COMMITMENT 4: EQUAL LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

4.1 THE KILIMANJARO INITIATIVE

In 2016, Kilimanjaro Initiative mobilised rural women to climb Mount Kilimanjaro and demand for their land rights. Their demands were made in a document, the Rural Women Charter of Demands, which was endorsed by the African Union Commission in the same year.

CONNECT

- To keep the momentum alive, the Kilimanjaro Initiative connected over 50 women in six countries (Benin, Cameroon, DRC, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) across West and Central Africa, in a renewed effort to take the Charter of Demands to countries.
- The Kilimanjaro Initiative equally extended its reach to Southern Africa, where it engaged local authorities in Zambia and South Africa with success and held several advocacy actions with key ministries and departments. The Zambia Land Alliance leads actions for the Initiative in the sub region, which has set up activities additionally in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

MOBILISE

- The Kilimanjaro initiative supported peer learning between civil society actors in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (37 participants (30 females, 7 males), DRC (two workshops, around 28 participants, 20 women) Senegal and Togo in May 2018. In a series of workshops held in these countries, over 60 civil society leaders learned how to use the charter of demands for advocacy;
- At the national level, civil society activists in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Senegal and Togo have committed to continue campaigning for women's land rights. Kilimanjaro also produced an advocacy guideline tool and distributed 300 English and 300 French copies of the Rural Women Charter of Demands on Land Rights, a document expressing concerns and aspirations of rural women on land, endorsed by the African Union Commission in 2016.

INFLUENCE

- To engage and influence policy makers, members of the Initiative participated in a meeting of the ECOWAS Parliament in November 2018 in Abuja Nigeria, where it held regional actors to respect their engagement to implement the Rural Women's Charter of Demands.

4.2 WOMEN LAND RIGHTS FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IN AFRICA (WIDGRA)

The overall objective of women land rights for inclusive development and growth in Africa is to ensure women's access to and control over their land resources across Africa are upheld. WIDGRA intends to achieve this by holding governments accountable on the implementation of the AU women land rights instruments; empowering rural women's organisations to analyse and use evidence on cases of women land rights and promotion of recognition of Pan-African civil society for their leadership and advocacy on women land rights.

CONNECT

- In November 2018, the initiative connected with other rural women from Kenya and Togo at the ECOWAS Parliament to discuss women's rights.

MOBILISE

- Access to land remains a challenge for women in Africa. Yet they contribute 60-80 per cent of the agricultural labour force.

In 2018, WIDGRA organised a meeting in July where it trained women land rights trainers on how to use the scorecard, a tool it developed, which collects baseline data on women land rights based on the implementation of AU women land instruments. WIDGRA conducted two baseline studies in 2018. The first considers the status of implementation of key AU, regional instruments, and policy frameworks towards women's control over land and resources. The second benchmarks the pre-designed project indicators. Both should provide monitoring insights that will help the AU to repurpose its intervention on women's land rights.

INFLUENCE

- WIDGRA showed increased commitment on continental priorities such as the rural women's land rights through its funded actions. For example, it helped rural women develop action plans to foster the implementation of the Charter of Demands on Women Land Rights in November 2018.

COMMITMENT 5: SECURE TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (IPS)

The IPs commitment members continued to champion the rights of Indigenous Peoples. In the reporting year, it took actions to ensure indigenous groups across Eastern and Central Africa are protected from abuse, eviction and harassment.

CONNECT

- In the reporting period, the initiative connected members in a workshop in Tanzania in December 2017 that discussed Access and Benefit Sharing. Here, 53 participants (22 women and 31 men) shared knowledge on how to protect IPs territories.

MOBILISE

- One-way IP groups grow is through learning from each other. On October 4 2017, a cross-country learning initiative took 38 actors (14 men and 24 women) from IP groups across Africa to Monduli district in Tanzania to learn land use planning practices in pastoral communities.
- Other trainings targeted IP group leaders. 101 (72 male and 29 women) of them received new knowledge to use non- violent advocacy and community land laws.

- This triggered similar pacific advocacy training activities in Nigeria 38 (30 men and 8 women), Kenya (18 men and 5 women) and Uganda 42 (26 men and 16 women).
- Also, the IPs initiative documented lessons and best practices on how to secure land rights for IPs in different countries in Africa. From the study, it was clear that though there is progress in the recognition of IPs rights challenges remain.

INFLUENCE

- The IPs Initiative through its member; Endorois Community lobbied the Governor of Baringo County, Kenya to adopt a participatory land governance plan in the Mochongoi settlement scheme.
- On 26 May 2018, the IP process supported the Ogiek IPs celebration of the 2017 ruling of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) on the 'Ogiek case', which gave them rights to their ancestral lands. The celebration reminded public authorities to implement the ruling of the ACHPR.

COMMITMENT 7: INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING

ILC Africa's 2017-2021 strategy stresses on the need to strengthen civil society organisations with capacities to challenge policy makers on land matters. For the reporting year, initiative 7 promoted land policy implementation and women's rights across the continent.

CONNECT

- In the reporting period, the civil society platform (CSP) connected with other land actors at the International Conference on Land held in Addis Ababa from 14-17 of November 2017. The outcome of this activity was the connection between land actors with RECs.

MOBILISE

- The CSP continued to mobilise members through the production of thematic documents that present avenues for advocacy on the six principles elaborated by the AU and the Africa Land Policy Centre (ALPC) to guide their involvement and engagement with the Centre and the AU.

- Copies of thematic papers on land advocacy were distributed to the representatives of the RECs, the African Union Commission, ALPC, the CSP and ILC. The six thematic papers covered monitoring, evaluation and impact, customary land and tenure security, land governance for effective natural resource management, women land rights, large-scale land-based investments and transparency and accountability.

INFLUENCE

- CSP engaged continental policy makers at the International Conference on Land Policies in Africa organised by the ALPC, held in Addis Ababa in November 2017.

COMMITMENT 9: EFFECTIVE ACTIONS AGAINST LAND GRABBING

CONNECT

- To challenge land grabbing, CED connected members in a workshop on data collection on land laws, land governance guidelines and investment charters in the central and eastern part of Africa and developed a database on these land issues. The data was then analysed and modelled into a land contract document, being used in championing land rights and transparency.

MOBILISE

- In October 2017, CBI 9 members held a workshop in Yaoundé, which discussed land contracts and concessions. Participants included 48 people from Cameroon and Congo's public administrations, sub-regional institutions (the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and CEMAC), research and the private sector.

INFLUENCE

- To influence land contracts in various countries, CED spearheaded a delegation that submitted the model land contract at Regional Commissions; the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

COMMITMENT 10: PROTECTED LAND RIGHTS

Land rights defenders frequently come under attack from their own governments or powerful private actors. For the reporting period, this commitment achieved the following:

CONNECT

- DRC is a country where land defenders often come under attack. In June 2018, the initiative created an observatory to monitor violations. Twenty trained activists (12 men and 8 women) committed to advocating for the rights of land defenders in DRC.

MOBILISE

- The Programme Intégré pour le Développement du peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP), a member of this platform, through its local and provincial animators, documented cases of violation of land rights defenders within the Pygmy indigenous community. It identified and provided support to 7 land defenders, who suffered intimidation, death threats, arbitrary arrests, etc.

INFLUENCE

- Members of this initiative successfully engaged provincial judicial officers and local authorities on cases of land rights defenders in DRC and lobbied for the release on bail of Musa Ndamba, Vice president of the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA), a grassroots member of ILC, working to protect pastoralists and indigenous peoples in Cameroon.

GLOBAL INITIATIVES

Besides continental initiatives, ILC supports global initiatives on People Centred Land Governance and some of them are implemented in Africa.



LAND MATRIX

The Land Matrix is a global and independent land monitoring initiative that promotes transparency and accountability in decisions over land and investment.

In the reporting period, the Land Matrix compiled a country profile for DRC, which revealed that 5.4 million hectares of land are tied to foreign investors. To inform the platform, three land observatories were created in Cameroon, Senegal and Uganda headed by NES platforms. Land Matrix also supported the RI in documenting and providing community land maps across 6 counties in Kenya (Baringo, Laikipia, Nandi, Pokot, Tana River and Turkana).

THE DASHBOARDS (LANDEX)

The dashboard was conceptualised in 2016, at the Civicus International Civil Society Week in Bogotá, in the spirit of people-centred land governance monitoring.

In Africa, Senegal is the first country to pilot the Dashboard Initiative, now LANDex. Led by ILC member, Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) and NES host, this pilot phase measured land governance at the national level through thirty indicators. The indicators cover three areas; the legal framework, the implementation level, and the framework for impact monitoring and evaluation. Other countries in Africa are expected to start implementing LANDex based on the results of the pilot in Senegal in 2019.

COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION INITIATIVE

In February 2018, ILC launched the community land protection initiative, aimed at developing a team of peers working together to protect community land rights.

Facilitated by the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) and Namati, the initiative selected 7 civil society organisations from Latin America, Asia and Africa, with innovative techniques used in protecting land rights for peer-to-peer south-south learning.

The Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) and the Community Assistance in Development (COMAID) represented Africa. Each organisation nominated two technical staff members that joined the initiative. Between January and August 2018, the organisations learned innovative land protection techniques and tested in their communities.

From developing community bylaws to mapping lands and developing a team of paralegals to support communities in litigations, CSO leaders who joined the programme have robust land protection mechanisms to show for their efforts.

In Cameroon, COMAID armed 16 community land mappers and paralegal officers with tools to protect land rights of communities in the Mbaw plain, located in the troubled northwest region of the country. In Tanzania, TNRF supported Mavuji and Chiwachiwa villages in Kilwa and Kilombero Districts to develop bylaws.



THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE FORUM NAIROBI

At the Global Landscapes Forum in Nairobi on August 29-30, 2018, ILC hosted two side events, which showcased ILC's work in landscape management and protecting Indigenous Peoples' rights.

Attended by over 20 participants, the side events created a huge momentum and awareness around ILC Africa's work. One held by the Rangelands Initiative of ILC in collaboration with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and other partners discussed rangelands through application of spatial and temporal datasets, ecosystem services valuation and support to community conservancies.

Another, held in collaboration with RRI, the Government of Madagascar, the Tenure Facility and the ILC Africa Regional Coordination Unit, showcased processes that promote responsible land governance and restoration in Africa. A key outcome of this event is that it placed ILC on the map as a key land player on the continent. Another outcome is that ILC partners expressed satisfaction and increased commitment to supporting ILC driven initiatives. For example, a case was made for an International Year on Rangelands and Pastoralists.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS WORLD SUMMIT

In solidarity with land rights defenders, ILC Africa joined the Paris Human Rights Defenders World Summit in October 2019 in Paris, where it discussed its role in supporting defenders in the continent and explored how to work together with other actors to keep land defenders safe.

PART 3

MONITORING, EVALUATION LEARNING & COMMUNICATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SUPPORT TO MEMBERSHIP

In the reporting period, ILC Africa monitored the progress of its initiatives through progress reports; field visits to members, surveys and the participation of members in the platform. To strengthen field operations and support members, some NES/CBIs platforms were visited. These included NES Madagascar, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, CBI 3 (RECONCILE and ILRI)-, CBI 5 (OPDP) and WIDGRA (Oxfam). The major outcome of the visits is an increased capacity of targeted members to monitor activities and increased participation in the platform. Members also embraced monitoring as a key component of their operations and developed various land monitoring tools. TNRF for example, developed the appropriate tools for land monitoring as well as the performance monitoring framework.

Also, ILC conducted mid-term review for its 2016-2021 strategy. The review considered results so far, with the specific contributions of ILC to these results. It also analysed the main strategic axes; NES, CBI and Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning and Communication (MELC) and the main network components and structures. The analysis provided strong evidence that ILC has contributed to changes under the first half of its strategy.

ILC Africa members generated knowledge products in the form of research reports, opinion papers, and manuals and policy briefs.

AFRICA LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME

The Africa Organisational Leadership Programme is a pilot initiative with Maliasili. The initiative targeted 16 representatives of eight organisations from Eastern, Western and Southern Africa.

In two separate week-long workshops held in May and July, senior management from Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA), IPAR, the Nkuzi Development Association (NKUZI), the Transkei Land Service Organization (TRALSO), the Uganda Land Alliance (ULA), Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), OPDP and ZLA learned how to build teams, strategise communication and develop robust fundraising and financial systems. The civil society leaders are using the skills acquired in varied ways today.



COMMUNICATION

In 2018, ILC Africa adopted a three-pronged communications approach to support healthy collaboration and outreach on people centred land governance in Sub Saharan Africa.

While ILC Africa membership spread to 26 countries in the continent in 2018, members' knowledge about each other's work remains limited. To hasten understanding, collaboration and cooperation on land governance, a regional communications strategy was developed in 2018 with five pillars. One of the pillars focused on facilitating communications within the network.

The second pillar of the strategy focused on improving the member's capacity for documenting land cases and sharing lessons on varied platforms. This year, under this pillar, ILC launched the land governance reporting training in June 2018. The programme focused on land investigations planning, land rights and corruption, and land story research and presentation. It selected 7 journalists (5 men and 2 women) from 162 and 7 (2 men and 5 women) ILC members from 14 for the first phase. This phase supported 7 ground-breaking investigative stories on land, encouraged ILC members to engage in investigations and improved member's capacities to gather and publish information on land governance.

This same approach targeted communications specialists of 4 organisations in the NES Kenya platform in February.

Staff from ELCI, Land Development and Governance Institute (LDGI), OPDP and Resource Conflict Institute (Reconcile) received training on how to gather and publish information on varied platforms, including mainstream media. All members that participated in this programme have since trained their own staff and strengthened relations with the press. For example, in South Africa, the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) pitched articles in national newspapers and strengthened relations with IsiZulu language media.

In 2018, campaigns for a better land law intensified in Liberia. As momentum around the campaign increased, two press releases targeted Liberian and Africa based media. Reported by 4 Africa based media, including one major newspaper in Liberia, the Liberia story would resonate on other international media. The campaign succeeded and Land Rights Bill was revised by the senate and passed into law. With the promulgation of the law, there is creeping evidence that such media actions raised awareness of elective officials and pressured the country's legislature. ILC's outreach actions promoted member organisations' activities on the international press.

ILC members like COMAID, GROOTS Kenya, Land Academy and MBOSCUA featured on Fairplanet.org, Cameroon Radio Television and Bamenda online, while the RCU, SIF-Madagascar, Groupe de Recherche et d'Action sur le Foncier (GRAF)-Burkina Faso, and Réseau Bilital Maroobé (RBM)-Niger featured on Reuters, Radio France International and Ecofin.

PART 4

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

GOVERNANCE OF THE PLATFORM

ILC Africa adopted the regionalisation strategy aimed at adapting to new and emerging challenges in land governance and getting closer to members in providing constant support to advocates for inclusive people centred land governance.

This regionalisation was also necessary to maintain an effective connection between the Coalitions' global and national-level activities. Indeed, for regional units to be effective at national, regional and global levels and in knowledge sharing, it needs to be solid, vibrant, diverse, reputable and highly responsive to member's needs.

THE REGIONAL COORDINATION UNIT (RCU)

As the platform members expanded, RCU saw the need to strengthen its support to respond effectively to member's needs. This involved staffing where RCU staff expanded to include RCU Manager, Communications Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer as well as a Resource Mobilisation Officer.

From the 2018 reporting year, Paul Kirpono, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer joined ILC in course of the year. Beatrice Otieno joined in the same year, as Resource Mobilisation Officer but left just after two months in the role.

REGIONAL ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS (RA)

In 2018, ILC Africa held its Regional Assembly at the side-lines of the Global Land Forum, in Bandung, Indonesia on September 23, 2018, where it welcomed 18 new members and the new ASC as well as discussed land rights issues affecting the continent.

The RA also reviewed 2017/18 results and developed a triennial plan. 86 delegates joined the RA (54 males and 32 females).

THE AFRICA STEERING COMMITTEE (ASC)

The ASC represents members of ILC Africa. It ensures that decisions are taken by the Regional Assembly, the ultimate decision-making body of the regional platform in its annual meetings. It supervises RCU and makes sure that decisions taken by the Assembly are implemented. In the reporting period, it held more than 8 virtual meetings and two physical meetings to decide on issues that concern the platform and members directly.

In its physical meetings held on February 19-23 2018 in Nairobi and on September 23 2019 at the Regional Assembly in Bandung, Indonesia, the Steering Committee decided on the platform's plans, budget and vision for the platform.

The incoming members on the Africa Steering Committee who were elected at the Regional Assembly in Cameroon on 12-14 September 2017 and invested in the 2018 Assembly includes:

- Mr Haingoarison R. (SIF), Madagascar for Southern Africa, replacing Motlanalo, (NKUZI), South Africa;
- Mrs Kafui Felicite Kuwonu (WiLDAF), Chairperson from Western Africa, replacing Amadou Kanoute (CICODEV) Senegal;
- Mr Edward Lekaita (UCRT) from Eastern Africa, replacing Shadrack Omondi (RECONCILE) outgoing chairperson, Kenya; and
- Mr Celestin Nga (PROPAC) Cameroon, representing Central Africa, replacing Faustin Mutsukunde (AAP), DRC.

Audace Kubwimana, ILC Africa Coordinator and Dr Antoine Antoine, Kalinganire, Co-leader, Global Research Project-on-farm Productivity, World Agroforestry (ICRAF), the current host of the Regional Coordination Unit-RCU are ex-officio members of the Committee. That is, members who take part in the business of the Committee but have no voting rights.

In virtual meetings, the ASC discussed a series of issues that concerned members directly. One of those discussions focused on Liberia's land rights act, which was reviewed and passed by Liberia's Senate. On this matter, the ASC showed unequivocal support to local CSOs in the country in a press release. Because they raised their voice at the continental level, 3 Africa based media promoted the issue.

Also, the Committee discussed regular problems that the RCU faced with its host, Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI). The hosting services ELCI provided did not meet required standards and this affected the RCU's performance. With the backing of the Regional Assembly, the ASC worked with the Regional Coordinator (Global Secretariat) to identify a new host. They chose the World Agroforestry (ICRAF) to host the regional secretariat. ICRAF hosts a number of organisations in its Nairobi Campus, all of whom share a common interest in development. In many cases, their activities and aims align with those of the RCU.

NEW MEMBERSHIP INTAKE

ILC welcomed 18 new members in 2018 bringing six new countries (Botswana, Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone). Maliasili and Natural Justice asked in 2017 to move from the global ILC to the Africa region.

Three members left ILC Africa (LandNet West Africa (LNWA), Plate-forme Nationale des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs (PNOPPA) and Réseau Béninois pour la Sécurité Foncière et la Gestion Durable des Terres (ReBeSeF/GDT). The Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS) also withdrew from the platform. With the changes, this platform counts 77 members spread over 26 countries. The ILC Africa considers resource mobilisation as a strong pillar in its operations. A regional resource mobilisation strategy was developed and being implemented.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Efforts in the year have largely focused on developing joint proposals, connecting the members to donors by identifying and sharing several relevant open calls for proposals. In June 2018, a joint proposal on the Rangeland Initiative in collaboration with the Erasmus University of Rotterdam answered to the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO's) calls for applied research on the political dilemma of legitimate stability.

ILC Africa also linked ILC members in Eastern Africa and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for example, and in Western Africa with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The efforts profiles ILC in Africa as a key land actor.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH ECOWAS AND IGAD

ILC Africa via its new Chair, Kafui Kuwonu started collaborating with the ECOWAS on promoting land rights its region. As part of this initiated collaboration, ILC Africa attended the ECOWAS gender action plan on Agriculture workshop, where it gave suggestions on the REC's agricultural policy and regional investment plan. ILC Africa participated in the IGAD regional dialogue on land governance in Khartoum, Sudan on November 26 2018.

The dialogue focused on activating IGAD civil society organisations (CSOs) forum with a special focus on civil society organisations working on land matters. During the meeting, ILC Africa member, Resource and Conflict Institute (Reconcile) was nominated to coordinate IGAD CSOs on land matters within the 5 IGAD countries. The other outcome was an agreement with IGAD to establish a working partnership with ILC through a Memorandum of Understanding.

PART 5

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

OVERVIEW OF BUDGET

	PLANNED	DISBURSED	SPENT
Actions within countries via NES	1 171 000	1 171 000	400 925
Actions across countries via CBIs	880 000	896 000	810 376
1. RCU & Regional Platform strengthening (including 129,000\$ for first half of 2019 as a bridge budget for RCU salaries & Operations)	308 000	179 000	179 000
Total Budget in USD	2 459 000	2 346 000	1 390 301

The table above presents what ILC disbursed to support its strategic objectives and actions and what was spent at reporting. While some strategic areas are implemented beyond the reporting period, this budget reflects only what was spent in 2018. Because ILC Africa changed its host in 2018, part of the RCU's operational budget was moved to 2019.

PART 6

CONCLUSION AND LESSONS LEARNT

2018 was another strong year for ILC Africa. Though members faced numerous tests as seen above, they quickly devised strategies to rise above it. A key challenge the platform must address is the issue of member's strength and management of platforms.

The Africa Organisational Leadership Programme built member's capacity to develop and manage platforms, but this reached few members. A key lesson from the programme is that organisations can transform their management ability with better skills. Programmes like this could play a central role in transforming ILC Africa.

Finally, ILC Africa is learning to better serve its membership. Changes in its staffing and the new operating model should help the platform strengthen its performance. The next big step it will take would be crucial for the current stage of its strategy implementation. This new model would strengthen its ability to deliver on its priorities and help the platform support its membership effectively.

CONTACTS

GLOBAL SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION c/o IFAD

Via Paolo di Dono 44, 00142 - Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 06 5459 2445 |

info@landcoalition.org

AFRICA

The Regional Coordination Unit is hosted by

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

PO Box 30677, Nairobi, 00100, Kenya

Tel: +254 735 721376 | Fax: +254 735 721376

africa@landcoalition.info

ILC AFRICA 2018