



annual
report
2018

"Stepping Up the
Fight for Land Rights"

Asian NGO Coalition
for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development





Founded in 1979, the **Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)** is a regional association of national and regional networks of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Asia actively engaged in promoting food sovereignty, land rights and agrarian reform, sustainable agriculture, participatory governance, and rural development. ANGOC member networks and partners work in 10 Asian countries together with some 3,000 CSOs and community-based organizations (CBOs). ANGOC actively engages in joint field programs and policy discussions with national governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and international financial institutions (IFIs).

The complexity of Asian realities and diversity of CSOs highlight the need for a development leadership to service the poor of Asia—providing a forum for articulation of their needs and aspirations as well as expression of Asian values and perspectives.

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2018 ANGOC Annual Report

**STEPPING UP THE
FIGHT FOR LAND RIGHTS**

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Vision statement

“Vibrant, peaceful, diverse Asian rural communities, living in harmony with nature as stewards of the earth, whose members are able to realize their full human potentials, collectively chart their path to development, provide for their present and future needs, and share equitably the fruits of their labors in community celebrations of Life”

Mission statement

“ANGOC network will serve as a platform for and enhance capacities of Asian NGOs working on food security and sustainable livelihoods through the promotion of land and resource rights and smallholder agriculture”

Goal statement

For 2015-2020, ANGOC as a knowledge center shall:

- ⇒ advocate for land and resource rights of the rural poor; and,
- ⇒ promote smallholder agriculture towards sustainable food systems and livelihoods

through a broad platform of Asian NGOs (and individuals) that challenges the development agenda, Reforms institutions, and fosters the exchange of critical lessons, tools and approaches towards enhanced food security, equitable land rights, effective and responsible governance and sustainable livelihoods.

Message of Chairperson, Vice Chairperson & Executive Director

Competition for land has long been fierce, but perhaps never more so as in recent years with the rapid increase in massive private sector investments in agriculture across the fast-growing region.

As a result, forest communities, small farmers, indigenous peoples, among others, are facing increasingly grave threats to their lands and livelihood due to the intrusion of commercial interests, which are answering the clarion call to profit from economic development and the basic need to feed the burgeoning Asian population.

Thus, alarming reports abound of land grabbing, unfair commercial deals, forced displacement of small landholders and depletion of vital agricultural resources such as water as the more powerful interests impose their will on weak governments and vulnerable citizens.

And as if pressure from agricultural investments were not enough, finite land resources are also being coveted by other sectors such as large-scale tourism and mass housing.

A number of government institutions in Asia have unfortunately become willing partners by easing regulations and offering policy and fiscal incentives to eager investors, thus further weakening the hold of vulnerable sectors to their own land.

Indeed, the feudalism of old is being replaced by corporate landlordism, with the feudal landlord giving way to corporate interests.

Among the dire consequences of the surge in incidents of land grabbing are rampant violations of the rights of rights defenders and communities alike, with reports of disappearances, harassment and even death. These incidents back the contention that land rights are human rights.

Even more disheartening are instances of some judicial systems in the region being a willing accomplice by restricting public participation in the hearings on land grabbing cases, thus limiting the democratic space available for the public, including civil society organizations, to hold powerful interests accountable.

Fortunately, there is growing awareness across the globe of the urgent need to protect and enforce land rights, especially those of the poor and marginalized. Some of the tenets, such as ensuring tenure security and access to land, are included in the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015.



Further bolstering the cause for equitable land rights is the passage of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas on 17 December 2018.

These provide the impetus for greater effort to pressure governments in the region to pursue genuine agrarian reform and guarantee land for the rural poor.

Thus, for 2018, the ANGOC network continued to engage national governments and National Human Rights Institutions towards mainstreaming the concept of land rights as human rights and training the spotlight on the state of land tenure and security in the region.

A total of 97 knowledge products were developed on land conflicts, land rights and land governance through the conduct of multi-stakeholder dialogues at the country and regional levels.

It is ANGOC's hope that these will be used in the needed discussions to ensure land rights for all.

Rohini Reddy
Chairperson

Chet Charya
Vice Chairperson

Nathaniel Don Marquez
Executive Director



Asia land and agriculture in 2018: A snapshot

The last decade or so is marked by the kind of alarming large-scale acquisition of land across countries never seen before, driven mainly by developed countries and transnational corporations.

The global rush to possess land can be attributed to three major factors. First is the spike in world food prices that eventually led to a global food crisis as exporting nations halted exports. To avoid another desperate scramble for food, importing nations – mostly rich countries such as Japan and the Middle East – turned to acquiring farmlands overseas to secure their own supply and feed their populations.

The second factor is the development of the biofuel industry as a response to the increase in crude oil prices.

Agricultural land is being used to produce crops such as wheat and corn that can be processed into biofuels. And as demand grew, so did the need for even more land for commercial “energy crops” production.

Then there is the demand from other sectors such as logging, mining, real estate and tourism that has pushed governments and corporations to carve out land for special economic zones and similar development enclaves.

Fiscal incentives such as tax holidays and subsidies extended by many countries have encouraged global companies to venture into these ecozones.

These factors combine to increase the already formidable stress on vulnerable land tenure systems across countries, particularly in fast-growing Asia with its burgeoning population and rapid economic growth.

Environmental degradation and climate change, meanwhile, are reducing the availability of already scarce land, fisheries and forests.

Thus, it has never been more important to secure tenure rights, especially of the poor and marginalized sectors such as small farmholders and indigenous peoples, who have to battle against the power and influence of competing interests coveting their land.

Already, poor land governance in many countries in the region has led to a surge in incidents of land grabbing and harassment and even death of rights defenders and the situation will likely only get worse as powerful interests go after even more land.



The region's citizens therefore face being condemned to a life of hunger and poverty if they lose their tenuous rights over their homes, land, fisheries and forests and their livelihoods if governments fail to secure their fundamental rights to own and use these resources.

Further complicating the situation is the overall poor land administration in many Asian countries. This means inefficient and corrupt bureaucracies, complicated and time-consuming procedures for land titling and resolutions of land-related court cases and obsolete or conflicting land laws and policies.

Indigenous peoples' lands, for example, may overlap with forestland declared by governments as no-go zones for development, thus preventing forest dwellers from making the most of their own land.

Fortunately, the world's leaders are becoming more aware of the pressing need to secure and enforce land rights, thus the inclusion of land-related indicators in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Further bolstering the case for fighting for and defending land rights is the passage on 17 December 2018 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, which mandates States to pursue agrarian reform and guarantee land for the rural poor.



ANGOC's contribution to pursuing land and resource rights

As the regional convenor of the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign, ANGOC has been one of the few regional networks that continue to ensure that access to land, agrarian reform and sustainable development for the rural poor are addressed in national and regional development agendas.

The LWA campaign involves civil society organizations in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines.

LWA aims to take stock of significant changes in the policy and legal environments; undertake strategic national and regional advocacy activities on access to land; jointly develop approaches and tools; and encourage the sharing of experiences on coalition-building and actions on land rights issues.

In 2018, much of the work was focused on mainstreaming land rights as human rights, on the premise that respect for people's land rights are crucial to achieving sustainability and prosperity for people and communities.

As a UN Special Rapporteur pointed out: *"Land rights is a gate to maintain certain human rights such as the right to water, the right to adequate housing, the right to health, the right to adequate standard of living, the right to food, and other rights..."*

Thus, any violation such as land grabbing and eviction that strips away people's right to land is considered a direct violation of their human rights.

It is in this context that LWA partners examined within their respective country contexts the relevance to land and agriculture of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs BHR).

Seen as an added framework and tool that communities can use to defend their rights to land, the UNGPs BHR are a set of guidelines that operationalize the UN Framework and further define the key duties and responsibilities of States and business enterprises with regard to business-related human rights abuses.

Through this initiative, relations with national human rights institutions and commissions (NHRIs/ NHRCs) were strengthened in five Asian countries.

Moving forward, a Joint Declaration on Land Rights as Human Rights was agreed upon by CSOs and NHRIs/NHRCs. At the regional level, the Southeast Asian National Human Rights Institution Forum (SEANF) has likewise expressed openness to work with LWA in pursuit of developing national action plans of UNGPs BHR and to address the increasing land conflicts in the countries.



Another notable achievement of the LWA was the development of a *Scorecard* as a tool to be used by *communities* to assess *private* investments in land and agriculture at their *initial exploratory stage* or during their initial phase of operations.

As public watchdogs, CSOs have been monitoring the impacts of land and agribusiness investments on local communities.

As a contribution to enhancing capacities of communities, the tool is an attempt to deliberate on the acceptability of an investment in its initial stages of operation. Noting that developing an effective scorecard system requires a long and thorough consultative process, this tool is not to be seen as a finished product, but rather as a work in progress.

Land conflict monitoring reports were likewise prepared in six Asian countries to highlight the land and human rights violations faced by communities as a result of various challenges: non-implementation of land and agrarian reforms, land grabbing as well as overlapping jurisdiction and tenorial instruments issued by government-land agencies.

In partnership with the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), and the national CSO network member in Bangladesh, ANGOC participated in a two-day field visit to Ukhiya and Cox's Bazar to get first-hand information on the Rohingya refugee situation on the ground and the effects of the crisis, from the perspective of local host communities.

Interviews were conducted with human rights officers from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for Southeast Asia; Ruapantar, a local CSO working with host communities in Ukhia Upazila including a female Muslim community in Ukhia-Foliapara; and a male Buddhist community in Shailerdeba.

The team also visited the Modhupchara refugee camp, where the participants engaged in informal discussions with the Rohingyas. Based on the findings and observations from the mission, a short report was produced. The report was shared and disseminated during a media briefing on 29 November 2018. The field visit's findings were picked up by several print, online, and television media outlets in Bangladesh.

2018 also saw CSO partners engaging with national statistical offices (NSOs) to talk about developing a methodology and indicators for the sustainable development goal target 1.4.2, which states: **“Proportion of total adult population with secure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.”**



That land rights were included in the sustainable development goals of the UN indicate that having secure rights to land and property, especially for poor men and women, is critical to fighting poverty and social exclusion.

As such, country scoping studies were undertaken in eight Asian countries to: a) examine the National Statistical Office (NSO) institution and system for gathering land data and reporting on SDG Indicator 1.4.2 under SDG Goal 1, Target 1.4; b) document the status of land data availability with NSO on SDG Indicator 1.4.2; and c) explore possible linkages between the NSO and CSOs for strengthening land monitoring, particularly on SDG Indicator 1.4.2. Results were optimistic, as NSOs expressed openness to continue the discussions with CSOs working on land rights.

Finally, a major contribution to the land rights advocacy in the Philippines was the crafting of the *“State of Land and Resource Tenure Reforms in the Philippines: 2018”*. This report provides a performance review of three major asset reform initiatives in the country: Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) and the Fisheries Code.

Major Activities undertaken by ANGOC and LWA Campaign

Six initiatives related to the fight for land and resource rights were undertaken--- three were implemented at the regional level while the rest were focused on the Philippines.

Defending Land Rights and Human Rights Defenders

The number and intensity of land conflicts in Asia have increased over the years, given the rapid increase in land and agricultural investments and competing claims for scarce natural resources.

Both the government and private sector have in many instances facilitated the displacement of rural communities, deterioration of the environment and agricultural livelihood, and the loss of lives in pursuit of land concessions and businesses ventures.

Land rights defenders who continue to oppose such developments have therefore been subject to physical and legal harassment, enforced disappearances, and even murder. Furthermore, the space for CSOs to demand accountability from the State and other stakeholders continues to shrink.



It is within this context that ANGO and the LWA Working Group on Mainstreaming Land Rights as Human Rights from six countries in Asia have come together to:

- popularize the concept of land rights as human rights through engagement with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and regional bodies in policy discussions;
- prepare Land Conflict Monitoring Reports in six countries;
- contribute to the popularization of United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP BHR) processes; and,
- undertake the development of a scorecard for assessing prospective private investors in land and agriculture.

The following organizations collaborated with ANGO through the commitment-based initiative supported by the International Land Coalition (ILC):

- *Bangladesh*: Community Development Association (CDA), Association for the Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBAN);
- *Cambodia*: STAR Kampuchea;
- *India*: Ekta Parishad, Social Development Foundation (SDF);
- *Indonesia*: Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria – Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA);
- *Nepal*: Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC); and,
- *Philippines*: People’s Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (AR Now!), Xavier Science Foundation (XSF).

Among the key activities undertaken were:

Regional Planning Meeting

The workplan for the project was discussed and reviewed by 15 participants (9 males, 6 females) from LWA, Regional Coordination Unit of the ILC Asia platform, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (outgoing chair of the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institution Forum), UN Habitat, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The body agreed on common initiatives that CSO partners will pursue at the country and regional levels. Frameworks, outlines, and formats for reports and publications were discussed. Partners agreed on the production of country papers and regional publications: on the state of UNGP BHR implementation in Asia, the monitoring of land conflicts in Asia, and the formulation of a scorecard for private investors in land and agriculture in Asia.



Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, the Rohingya refugee crisis was discussed. The drivers and effects of the crisis as they related to land and natural resource conflicts were studied. The body explored possible regional CSO initiatives to address this growing concern.

In-country discussions on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

At the country level, CSO partners have engaged NHRIs, CSOs and the government in talks related to the formulation and monitoring of UNGP BHR.

Country papers were prepared and discussed in the six countries to: a) provide an overview of the relevance of the UNGP BHR in the context of land and agricultural investments, b) identify the challenges faced in mainstreaming the UNGP BHR, and c) formulate key recommendations from the consultations.

The reports reveal the rising incidence of land conflicts across the region, with disputes over land clogging the dockets and vulnerable groups such as indigenous groups facing eviction from the land they have occupied for generations. It was also shown that the land administration system is complicated with land laws often contradicting each other, thus weakening tenure security. Also common across Asia are incidents of harassment and even death of land rights defenders as large corporations and even governments attempt to acquire land by force.

On the campaign to mainstream the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the country reports showed that the campaign still has its work cut out for it with only one country (Indonesia) having formulated a National Action Plan. The rest have yet to start the process. It should also be noted that Cambodia does not have a human rights institution.

Then during the regional workshop “Engaging National Human Rights Institutions Toward the Promotion of Land Rights as Human Rights” held on 15-16 November 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand, recommendations were put forward to mainstream the UNGP BHR at the regional level.

These include working closely with the private sector to raise awareness on the guidelines, encouraging regional bodies such as ASEAN, SAARC, SEANF, AICHR, and OHCHR to be proactive in addressing BHR issues, while engaging both CSOs and businesses in the dialogue processes, and calling on CSOs to begin documenting the massive investments of China and India in Asia’s land sector.

In-country discussions on Land Conflict Monitoring Reports

A number of Asian governments have paved the way for the rapid increase in land-based private investments by easing investment regulations and offering policy and fiscal incentives to eager investors.



This has led to the alarming rise in land grabbing across the region in pursuit of “development” projects such as mines, plantations and economic zones, all in the name of profit by both the government and private firms.

The resulting conflict between those who are fighting for land rights for the majority and those who want to get the same piece of land either through money or influence has led to rampant violations of the human rights of land defenders and communities.

Indeed, data on land conflicts reflect the strong correlation between land grabs and rights violations.

There are reports of harassment, disappearances and even killings related to land conflicts. Then there is the issue of the judicial system restricting the public’s right to seek redress as relevant cases are monitored. As a result, the democratic space for CSOs to demand accountability from the State and other stakeholders continues to shrink.

On the other hand, criminal cases are being filed against farmers, indigenous peoples, and women who are asserting their human rights and their rights to land.

It is in this context that ANGOC and LWA prepared Country Land Conflict Monitoring Reports to contribute to the growing body of evidence that land and resource conflicts impinge on human rights.

These studies seek to:

- discuss the impacts and outcomes of land and resource conflicts on local communities and on land rights defenders;
- assess the nature and causes of land and resource conflicts;
- discuss the available conflict response and resolution mechanisms in the country; and,
- recommend actions towards the prevention and resolution of such conflicts.

The six country Land Conflict Monitoring Reports examined the rules and regulations as well as government policies and decisions that contributed to the incidents of land conflict.

Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive data or estimation of the actual number of land conflicts that occur annually in each country. Only a portion of the incidents are reported in media, litigated in court or filed with authorities.

Many land conflict cases lead to violence. Physical violence is most visible. In all countries, it has been observed that women tend to be particularly active in land disputes, as they involve potential threats to homes, families and livelihoods.



Other forms of physical violence include forcible eviction, destruction and burning of homes, looting of property, and forced disappearances. Similarly, there have also been cases of people imprisoned by the police and military. Further, systematic efforts are often made to destroy the reputation of land rights activists and community leaders to weaken their resolve.

Land and resource conflicts also affect the livelihoods of communities, either by (a) displacing them from lands they use for farming, (b) denying them access to forests and waters, or (c) compromising the quality of their environment, such as when mining pollutes water systems and makes the land unsuitable for use or vulnerable to erosion and landslides.

Inequalities in land distribution, landlessness, discrimination and social exclusion lie at the core of land conflicts. Another root cause of land conflict is the historical disenfranchisement of indigenous peoples and certain sectors whose lands were never returned or restored and have been under long-standing claims. Nevertheless, many indigenous peoples today live in the remaining frontiers where biodiversity and forest ecosystems have been kept intact over many decades through customary practice, traditional management, and sustainable use.

Among the key recommendations to governments are the recognition of diverse tenure systems upon which people's livelihoods depend, including communal, customary and informal tenure systems; enactment of a specific law to prevent land grabbing and quickly resolve land disputes; and the protection of poor and marginalized communities from arbitrary eviction and forced displacement.

It was also recommended that an independent monitoring mechanism for large-scale land investments and concessions be established to guarantee respect for human rights and responsible investment standards. Alternatives to large-scale land investments that forcibly displace communities were also proposed.

Developing a Scorecard for Business Investors in Agriculture

ANGOC developed an initial list with 25 indicators. These were discussed during a planning meeting in Bangkok, Thailand in February 2018 that was participated in by the Land Watch Asia Working Group on Land Rights as Human Rights.

From the original set of 25, partners from six countries identified a shortlist of 13 indicators. After local country consultations, partners met in Bangkok once more to discuss the indicators and scoring system for the regional scorecard. In October, partners agreed on a set of 20 indicators and a rating of system with a maximum of 100 points.



CSO partners agreed to discuss the regional tool with other organizations within their respective countries, and to test the tool on cases of investments in rural communities. Through such processes, and taking into consideration the local country contexts, several country scorecard tools were developed. Partners from the six countries also provided their inputs to refine the regional tool, for the scorecard to be generally applicable to varied settings in the wider Asian region.

The results of this initiative were presented to CSOs, officials from NHRIs, and intergovernmental organizations, during a regional conference in Bangkok co-organized by ANGOC, LWA, ILC Asia, UN Development Programme, and the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, on 15-16 November 2018.

Engaging National Human Rights Institutions Toward the Recognition of Land Rights as Human Rights

The culminating activity of the CBI 9-10 initiative was a two-day regional conference that brought together 49 individuals (28 males, 21 females) representing CSOs closely working with rural communities, intergovernmental organizations, as well as National Human Rights Commissions of Bangladesh, Nepal, Timor Leste, and the Philippines.

The Conference covered the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and it was determined during the meeting that NHRIs of the six governments have been working closely with the CSOs to formulate a national action plan to operationalize the BHR. Although several land conflicts have been attributed to the entry of investors and the drive for industrialization, a closer look into Asian experiences reveals that land conflicts are triggered by other factors as well.

In a two-part session, representatives from South and Southeast Asia shared findings of research on the prevalence and causes of land conflicts in their respective countries.

Tying the narratives together, former ANGOC Chairperson Antonio Quizon reflected that land conflicts are often caused by enduring historical injustices, inequitable access to vital resources, faulty implementation of asset reform laws, clashes between tenure systems, lack of regard for rights of vulnerable sectors, and misappropriation of state domains.

Using the principles of the UNGP BHR and the Principles on Responsible Agricultural Investments (*rai*), the CBI 9-10 Working Group developed a scorecard tool for local communities to assess and monitor investors' respect for land and human rights of communities affected by their operations.



The scorecard is still being refined and so far only applies to private rural investments at the initial stages of their operations. Nevertheless, conference participants welcomed the scorecard as an alternative, community-based, rights monitoring mechanism.

Dr. Seree Nonthasoot, Thailand's representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Committee on Human Rights (AICHR), provided the body with several ideas on how to move the discussions forward.

He affirmed the integral role that NHRIs play in protecting human rights, and encouraged attendees to monitor their governments' compliance to international declarations and the common targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Recognizing the international dimensions of land rights issues, Dr. Nonthasoot urged the attendees to further engage with other countries, regional bodies, and the international community in their monitoring.

The conference ended with the body's adoption of the Bangkok Declaration on Land as Human Rights, in which CSOs and NHRIs expressed their commitment to join efforts towards the full realization of land rights and human rights. As one body, the attendees also supported the call for the establishment of an independent NHRI in Cambodia.

Sustainable, Reliable, and Transparent Data and Information toward Responsible Land Governance

Access to timely, updated, and reliable information on land rights is essential to responsible and accountable land governance.

Indeed, rural communities will be better able to protect and defend their land rights with the arming of land rights defenders, community activists and CSOs in Asia with the right data.

As such, ANGOC, as the convenor of the LWA Campaign, in coordination with CSOs in eight countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines, embarked on the project: *"Commitment-Based Initiative 8: Sustainable, Reliable, and Transparent Data and Information toward Responsible Land Governance."*

This project aims to initiate CSO engagement with NSOs in the framework of the SDGs and produce a LWA Country Monitoring Report on access to land and tenurial security in support of policy work.



The following organizations collaborated with ANGOC through the commitment-based initiative supported by the International Land Coalition (ILC):

- *Bangladesh*: Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD);
- *Cambodia*: STAR Kampuchea;
- *India*: South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (SARRA), Foundation for Ecological Society (FES);
- *Indonesia*: Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria – Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA);
- *Kyrgyzstan*: Union of Water Users Association (UWUA), Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU), Rural Development Fund (RDF)
- *Nepal*: Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC);
- *Pakistan*: Society for Conservation and Protection of the Environment (SCOPE); and,
- *Philippines*: People’s Campaign for Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (AR Now!), Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD), Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID), Xavier Science Foundation (XSF).

Among the key activities undertaken were:

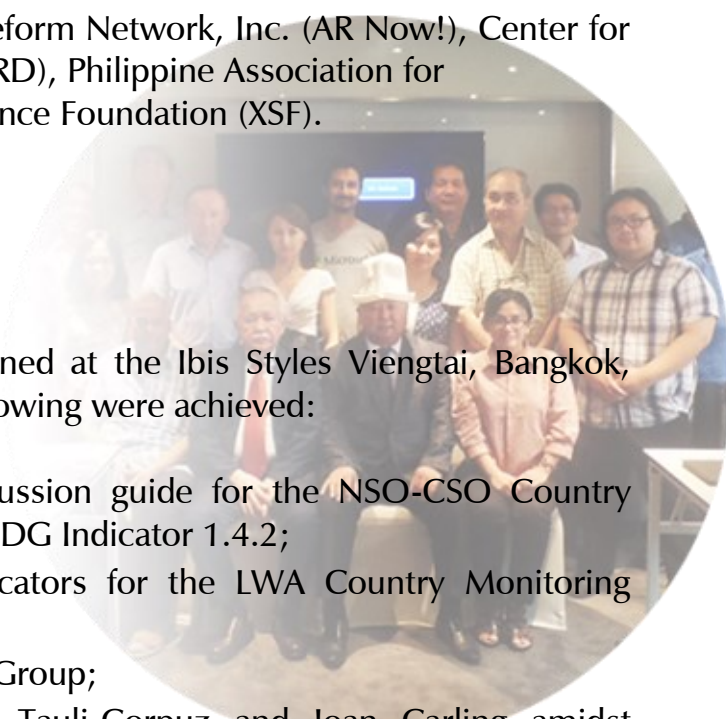
Planning Meetings

On 12-13 February 2018, the LWA partners convened at the Ibis Styles Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand for a Regional Planning Meeting and the following were achieved:

- Finalized study framework, outline and discussion guide for the NSO-CSO Country Scoping Study on Land Data in the context of SDG Indicator 1.4.2;
- Finalized study framework, outline and indicators for the LWA Country Monitoring Papers;
- Crafted Regional Workplan for CBI 8 Working Group;
- Issued a Statement in support of Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Joan Carling amidst accusations made by the Philippine President against their integrity as land rights workers.

On 22-23 October 2018, LWA partners presented and discussed the following:

- LWA country papers for Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines
- LWA Regional Summary Report
- Regional NSO-CSO Scoping Paper
- Regional Summary Assessment of the Availability and Quality of Rural Land Data



CSO engagement with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) on the SDGs

In 2015, the *Sustainable Development Goals* were adopted as a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all.

In the same year, the UN General Assembly resolution 70/1 adopted a set of global indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under the said resolution, the responsibility of generating data on the indicators at the national level was given to the National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

However, most of the NSOs are not familiar with the land governance context, which is why the LWA campaign deemed it proper to work together with the NSOs.

Thus, CSO-NSO studies were drafted to serve as a starting point for the dialogue between CSOs and NSOs towards the development of methodologies for the collection of data on land, particularly indicator 1.4.2 of the SDGs.

To date, the following institutions have been engaged: a) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics [through its Agriculture Division], b) National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia, c) National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, d) Central Bureau Statistics of Nepal, e) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and f) Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA), and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

In the Philippines, the PSA has included ANGOC in regular consultations and information dissemination events for its knowledge products.

One critical event featured the results of the pilot survey on the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) in the province of Cavite. The objective is to establish a methodology to measure gender equality in the ownership of agricultural land and other real estate, as well as other assets for entrepreneurship.

Land Watch Asia Country Monitoring Reports

In 2018, LWA Country Land Monitoring Reports were issued to:

- describe the issues on land rights and land access affecting the rural poor;
- provide an overview of the current policy and legal environment on access to land and tenurial security for the rural poor;
- describe the current status and emerging issues on access to land and tenurial security of the rural poor; and,
- identify opportunities for advancing land rights in the country.

To complete these reports, partners in the eight countries worked with various government land agencies to gather the relevant data.



Regional Conference on Land and Water Governance in Asia: Resource Sharing and Cooperation

The Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) in partnership with ANGOB organized a “Regional Conference on Land and Water Governance” from 29 to 30 November 2018 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The event gathered representatives of CSOs, academic institutions, government agencies, international organizations, and media from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, and the Philippines. Hon. Minister Rashed Khan Menon of the Bangladesh Ministry of Social Welfare delivered the keynote address.

The conference encouraged the inter-sectoral and cross-country sharing of experiences and strategies to address land, water, and other natural resource-related issues.

Among the themes covered were security of tenure, women’s rights, international guidelines and obligations, people-centered land governance, agrarian reform, indigenous peoples’ lands, and land conflicts.

More than 65 CSOs and land activists formulated the “*Dhaka Declaration on Land and Water Governance in Asia*” which echoed the call of the Sustainable Development Goals, that no one should be left behind.

The participants also committed to consistently raise the issue of the Rohingya people in their respective countries and in regional and international forums, in a bid to find a lasting solution to the conflict.

As said earlier in this report, ANGOB gained firsthand knowledge of the plight of the Rohingya when it participated in a two-day field visit to Ukhiya and Cox’s Bazar organized by ALRD. A report was prepared detailing the findings and insights gained from the visit.

National Engagement Strategy (NES) in the Philippines

In the Philippines, the National Engagement Strategy (NES) platform focused its work in 2018 on the following objectives:

- **Influence** key decision-makers to pursue reforms and protect the gains of past and current asset reform policies and programs, and address inter-sectoral concerns on land and future legal frameworks;
- **Mobilize** members by facilitating informed and effective action through enhancing basic sectors’ capacities to demand and defend their rights and natural resources, and through evidence-based studies using a comprehensive and coherent land database system; and,
- **Connect** members and partners within and beyond the Coalition, and create opportunities for dialogue, mutual learning and joint action.



With support from the International Land Coalition (ILC), the NES platform brings together the following organizations: Peoples Campaign for Agrarian Reform (AR Now!), Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD), Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID), Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA), Task Force Mapalad (TFM), Xavier Science Foundation (XSF), with ANGOC as the convenor.

Major activities conducted in pursuit of the passage of the proposed laws on agrarian reform, indigenous community conserved areas, and land use include the following:

Series of roundtable discussions on the National Land Use Act (NLUA) vis-à-vis the agenda on food security, indigenous people's rights, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)'s Land Sector Development Framework (LSDF) and the Philippine Valuation System, and Federalism

These events, participated in by people's organizations, CSOs, IGOs, and government representatives, resulted in increased stakeholders' engagement, thus building wider constituencies for the campaign. Various government representatives and agencies have also expressed their support for commitment to advancing the campaign through their offices – to wit: National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Presidential Legislative Liaison Office (PLLO), and the Land Management Bureau (LMB) of DENR.

Mass mobilization for World Food Day 2018: "Karapatan sa Pagkain, Ipaglaban sa Halalan"

Agrarian reform advocates celebrated World Food Day with a mass mobilization in front of the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) as aspiring members of the Senate and House of Representatives filed their certificates of candidacy. The farmers, fisherfolk, urban poor, and indigenous peoples urged voters to not support politicians with anti-poor, anti-environment, and oppressive agenda and outlined the qualifications of a good legislator who supports food security and land rights. The sentiments and calls of the marginalized sectors were disseminated to the general public as various online media news platforms covered and released articles of the event (e.g. [PhilStar](#)).

Under the mobilize strategy, NES members joined efforts to conduct studies and develop a land monitoring publication to serve as evidence to support advocacies of farmer, fisherfolk, and indigenous people sectors.

Development of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials

Prepared by AR Now!, the IEC on Automatic Crop Insurance Bill was disseminated to 300 legislators and farmers; while the Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (for the ICCA Bill) and Protected Areas (for the recently-enacted Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System [E-NIPAS]) IECs prepared by PAFID were shared with approximately 250 indigenous peoples. Five NLUA IECs prepared by CLUP Now!, JJCICSI and ANGOC were distributed to the



basic sectors, CSOs, IGOs, government agencies, and other stakeholders. The online release of seven statements on the NLUA vis-à-vis issues on rice self-sufficiency and agricultural land conversion maintained the NLUA's visibility in the Upper House, and increased the awareness of the general public (to more than 3,000 subscribers of the Campaign for Land Use Policy Now page).

NES, serving as a platform for dialogue for mutual learning and joint action, also conducted the following:

Orientation cum planning workshop on the National Land Use Act (NLUA) for the basic sectors

The orientation allowed the basic sectors (farmers, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples) to further understand the NLUA and its implications on their agenda. The planning workshop also led to the recommendations by the basic sectors on further education, information campaign, and local consultations at the community levels. The network of advocates has expanded to 11 local groups in the farmers, fisherfolk, and indigenous people sectors.

Agrarian Reform Scorecard Consultation

From the prior smaller-group consultations on the formulation of an agrarian reform scorecard for the assessment of the candidates for the general elections in May 2019, the draft AR Scorecard was presented and opened to further inputs by some 50 participants from the basic sectors. The Scorecard will be updated and finalized based on the inputs gathered from the Consultation.

INSPIRED+ Philippines

ANGOC, through the support of the European Partnership for Democracy (EPD), has been implementing INSPIRED+ in the country.

INSPIRED+ supports local actors in identifying, analyzing, and monitoring domestic policies that hinder the full implementation of the UN and ILO conventions relevant to the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+).

Policy dialogues conducted under INSPIRED+ contributed to the nurturing of trust among all stakeholders, increased capacities of CSOs and social partners in monitoring and advocacy, and led to the adoption of roadmaps geared toward the full implementation of relevant UN and ILO conventions.

In the Philippines, discussions were conducted through INSPIRED+ and the International Land Coalition's National Engagement Strategy in the Philippines (NES Philippines) as part of the preparation of the report on the "State of Land and Resource Tenure Reform in the Philippines 2018."



Series of focus group discussions, roundtable discussions, and policy dialogues with the farmer, fisherfolk, and indigenous people sectors, and related government agencies

Seventy-three organizations (from people’s organizations, CSOs, and government agencies) contributed to the development of the “State of Land and Resource Tenure Reform in the Philippines 2018”.

The report features land and resource tenure reform assessment studies conducted in four sectors: agrarian reform in private lands, agrarian reform in public lands, ancestral lands, and aquatic resources.

The study concludes that there is an urgent need for the enforcement of land rights, an enabling environment and support services to help poor rural households make their lands productive, basic social services, and systems of governance where the voices of poor sectors are heard and taken into account.

National workshop on the State of Asset Reform and Land Governance in the Philippines

The “*State of Land and Resource Tenure Reform in the Philippines 2018*” study was validated and enriched by the inputs from 51 farmer, indigenous peoples, and fisherfolk representatives and 21 CSOs.

Through this publication, discussions to understand and appreciate sectors’ perspectives on asset reform implementation, issues and challenges are expected to continue.

Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in the Philippines

Concerns over the food insecurity situation in developing countries are reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030.

Given that land plays an important role in the livelihood of most people in developing countries, food security and poverty reduction cannot be achieved unless issues of access to land, security of tenure and the capacity to use land productively and in a sustainable manner are addressed.

As such, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is implementing the “Secure Access to Land and Resources (SALaR)” project through the support of Germany’s Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This will help achieve the larger goal of ensuring the land and natural resources tenure security of rural smallholder farmers in Uganda, the Philippines and Laos.



In the Philippines, a number of land laws are already being implemented. But there remain gaps that need to be addressed in the name of the millions of rural smallholder farmers who continue to live in poverty.

To date, ANGOC and XSF have:

- Prepared a draft baseline report describing the community profiles, basic information on land and agriculture, land tenure issues faced by communities and services received from CSOs
- Organized a trainors' training on Social Tenure Domain Model; and,
- Initiated dialogues with local government units, Regional Land Use Committee, GIZ Philippine Country Office, National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).



ANGOC's contribution to enhancing smallholder agriculture towards sustainable food systems and livelihoods

In 2018, two regional initiatives and one project in the Philippines were undertaken.

Through its annual publication of a World Food Day poster, the ANGOC network has been mainstreaming its position on food security and the important role of smallholder agriculture.

Together with ALRD, CDA, CSRC and SARRA, ANGOC are members of the working group promoting small-scale farming systems through the support of the International Land Coalition. A planning meeting was organized to initiate the visioning and formulation of an action plan to address the priority issues faced by smallholders.

ANGOC provided inputs and shared its regional initiatives for smallholders. It also recommended strategic areas to be covered as part of the thrust to promote smallholder agriculture.

In the Philippines, ANGOC spearheaded the establishment of an advisory group on food security and nutrition for Philippine legislators. The group aims to exchange information, ideas and opportunities so that legislative and policy measures can be enacted to ensure freedom from hunger.

Specific interventions are outlined below:

World Food Day 2018 Poster

The Food and Agriculture Organization launched for 2018 the World Food Day theme: *"Our Actions are our Future: A #ZeroHunger World by 2030 is possible"* highlighting SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

In line with this, ANGOC produced a poster with the theme: *"A United Asia for a Hunger-free World"* to emphasize the role of Asia in alleviating hunger in the world as the region is home to the most people experiencing hunger. Ironically, the region also has the most food producers, whose contribution are of immense importance to achieving a hunger-free world.

Planning Meeting for Strong Small-Scale Farming Systems

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fortified the claim of many land rights advocates that secure land tenure rights are strongly linked to peace and security, social equality, conservation of natural resources and mitigation of the negative impacts of climate change. Secure land tenure and governance have likewise been identified as critical factors to be monitored to help achieve the SDG targets related to eliminating poverty and hunger through peaceful, just and strong institutions (Targets 1, 2 and 16).



Securing land tenure for family farmers means ensuring the positive and lasting effects on the sustainable development of small farmers, especially in Asia, which has 75 percent of the world's farming households and where small farmers contribute significantly to the total agricultural output per country. Small farms also showcase agricultural diversity with a wider variety of crops and cultivars, which promote conservation and are often found to be more resilient to the negative effects of climate change. (ANGOC, *Lok Niti* 2017).

The Decade of Family Farming, the Voluntary Guidelines in the Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries, the Guiding Principles for Responsible Contract Farming Operations, the Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights can be used as frameworks for assessing engagements to secure land tenure and smallholder agriculture in the region.

With such a diversity of challenges to build strong small-scale farming systems, some of the CSO members of the International Land Coalition conducted a regional planning workshop to: a) review the current status of small family farms in terms of tenure security, land-related investments and sustainable farming technologies; and, b) identify country and regional strategies and activities to feed into the formulation of a regional strategy for promoting strong small-scale farming systems.

The participants agreed that for the next three years, the goal of this working group is to make “family farms secure, sustainable and viable in Asia through secure access to land, enhanced knowledge and skills in sustainable farming practices and access to support services and fair and just private and public agri-land investments”.

FAO Legislative Advisory Group – Philippines (FLAG-PH)

Despite the support coming from different international and local agencies, food insecurity and malnutrition remain rampant in many parts of the country.

With the high incidence of poverty and malnutrition, particularly in the rural areas, FAO realizes the need to engage and strengthen its partnerships with all concerned sectors and branches of the government such as the legislature (parliament).

Given the technical support from FAO, engagement with parliamentarians provides a good opportunity to push for the passage of key legislation that will enhance food security and nutrition.

ANGOC has long been advocating for food security and nutrition, both in the Philippines and at the regional level. It is in this context that FAO and ANGOC launched the FAO-Legislative Advisory Group Philippines (FLAG-PH).

This new group aims to provide technical inputs on food security and nutrition (FSN) to members of the Philippine Congress. During the launch, FLAG-PH members identified some



bills filed in the current Congress as contributing to FSN: national land use act, crop insurance, agrarian reform, among others.

As a follow-up to the Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition (organized by FAO in October in Madrid, Spain), a FLAG-PH Declaration and Call for Action for Food Security and Nutrition was issued. This document will be the basis of the vision-mission statements of FLAG-PH.

Key activities undertaken so far by FLAG-PH include:

Consultations with executive agencies

While legislators comprise the core of the FLAG-PH organization, there are other key players who can provide valuable inputs needed to achieve its goals. These are the relevant government agencies, CSOs, local government units and their constituents.

Their inputs are being processed through the second tier of the organization or the FLAG-PH Working Group so that outputs can be easily reviewed, scrutinized, studied, and eventually transformed into appropriate legislative reforms.

On this note, the FAO Philippine Team, with support from ANGOC, conducted focus group discussions with government agencies directly involved in food security and nutrition, in order to: i) gather inputs on proposed legislation, policy initiatives, primary knowledge of relevant matters within their specialized jurisdiction; ii) introduce FLAG-PH to government institutions and gain some support for the initiative; and, iii) inquire about laws that were identified in the Philippine Development Plan that need to be prioritized.

Consultations with local government units

A pilot study on food security and nutrition in relation to relevant bills and policies was conducted in three provinces: Lanao del Sur in Mindanao (25 September 2018), Western Samar in Visayas (28 September 2018), and Camarines Norte in Luzon (5 October 2018). The chosen provinces are among the priority areas identified in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022.

Each consultative workshop was structured to gather information related to knowledge and perceptions on existing bills and laws related to food security and nutrition. Similarly, the processes aimed to determine possible laws that are needed at the local level to ensure availability, accessibility, utilization and stability of food at all times across all sectors (i.e. farmers, fisherfolk, women, and children). Finally, recommendations were developed regarding the need for action from both the national and local legislators and for better understanding of the need to create a committee on food security at the local level.



Institutional Updates

The year saw ANGOOC's active engagement with various global and regional platforms working on land rights and food security.

Playing an important role in the governance of most of these mechanisms, the network continues to share the perspective of rural communities and civil society organizations in enhancing food security and ensuring land and resource rights.

Asia Regional Assembly and Global Land Forum 2018

ANGOC participated in the weeklong activities related to the International Land Coalition's Global Land Forum (GLF) 2018, conducted in Bandung, Indonesia.

This year's GLF was organized by ILC in partnership with the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA). The theme of the Global Land Forum 2018, "UNITED for LAND RIGHTS, PEACE and JUSTICE," stresses the nature of the Forum as an opportunity to learn from each other and contribute to a common understanding of land governance successes and challenges.

As Steering Committee members of ILC Asia, ALRD, CSRC and ANGOOC provided guidance in the organization of the Asia Day of the GLF. ANGOOC, in partnership with Land Watch Asia (LWA), ALRD, CDA, CSRC, KPA, SARRA, and SK, co-organized and acted as resource persons in three breakout sessions that served as learning events during the GLF.

On the opening day of the GLF, Antonio Quizon, former Executive Director and Chair of ANGOOC, was awarded the Asia Lifetime Achievement Recognition on Land Rights.

Other prominent leaders from the ANGOOC network were also recognized: Shamsul Huda from Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) in Bangladesh, PV Rajagopal from Ekta Parishad in India, and Gunawan Wiradi from the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) in Indonesia.

Prior to the formal opening of the GLF, ANGOOC joined the two-day field visit to Pulau Pari, an island on the north coast of Jakarta, part of what is collectively known as the *Thousand Islands*. The people of Pulau Pari and CSOs supportive of their cause have been actively asserting their rights to land and water, amidst threats of displacement and loss of access to fishing grounds, seaweeds, and mangrove forests, due to corporate tourism.

ALRD, CSRC, KPA and ANGOOC led the Asia Regional Assembly held in conjunction with the GLF. ILC members in the region approved the network's roadmap for 2019. Incoming members of the Asia Steering Committee include SK, KPA and MARAG.



Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR)

ANGOC is one of two CSO representatives in the GFAR Steering Committee and thus participated in the review of the GFAR.

Results show that the GFAR is recognized for fulfilling a unique mandate, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the requirement for multi-stakeholder action and transformational change in the agriculture and food sector.

Multi-stakeholder collection action, established through the reform of the GFAR, was seen as a promising way forward, therefore clarifying where GFAR can be of most value or make the most impact.

The review also recognized that the GFAR Secretariat faces a number of challenges and needs to be adequately funded to fulfill its mandate. It was also recommended that whenever possible, actions should be decentralized to the partners who are working on the ground.

Improved documentation of its work was also recommended to detail exactly how GFAR has contributed to transforming agri-food research and innovation and what were learned from collective actions to date.

Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Consortium

As a member of the consortium, ANGOC helps promote indigenous and conserved areas.

In the Philippines, ANGOC works with the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID) in pushing for the passage of the ICCA bill as well as disseminating information, education and communication materials on the newly-legislated Expanded National Integrated Protection Areas.

Center for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)

A memorandum of understanding was signed between ANGOC and CIRDAP to collaborate on efforts to reduce hunger and advance rural development in the region. Specifically, both parties mutually agreed to conduct joint research, knowledge generation and engage in discussions relating to land and food security issues.

Both institutions will also explore possibilities of implementing pilot projects, to build on ANGOC's ongoing initiative on participatory evidence-based documentation or research linking access to land to food security.



Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)

With the theme *“Together, Moving Tenure Security for All to the Next Level”*, the 7th GLTN Partners Meeting enabled the participants to reflect on the key achievements of the GLTN partnership in addressing land tenure; explore the opportunities to strengthen collaborative efforts to address emerging land tenure issues within the global agenda; and engage with the partnership in new directions under the 2018-2030 strategy.

In one of the preparatory events, ANGOCC co-facilitated and presented the results of the reflection of the partners in nine countries.

Towards the end of 2018, ANGOCC was elected incoming Steering Committee member of GLTN, as one of the representatives of the rural CSO cluster group.



2018 List of Knowledge Products

ANGOC, Land Watch Asia and partners have developed and continue to disseminate these 97 knowledge products:

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2018 Calendar of Major Activities

JANUARY

- 10 *National Workshop on Business and Human Rights* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 11-12 *ANGOC Strategic Planning Meeting* (ICDAI Ugnayan Center, Infanta, Quezon, Philippines)
- 16-17 *National Land Summit* (Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippines)
- 17 *FLAG-PH Launch* (Shangri-La Makati, Makati City, Philippines)
- 25-26 *Joint Action for Land Rights Writeshop* (Fontana Leisure Parks, Clark Freeport, Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines)
- 29-31 *Joint Action for Land Rights Project Steering Committee Meeting* (First Pacific Leadership Academy, Antipolo City, Philippines)
- 31-1 Feb *IFAD Annual Country Performance Review* (Dahilayan National Park, Bukidnon, Philippines)

FEBRUARY

- 5-13 *World Urban Forum* (Kuala Lumpur Convention Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
- 9-13 *ANGOC-GLTN Mission to Cagayan de Oro* (Cagayan de Oro and Bukidnon, Philippines)
- 15 *NES Philippines meeting with ILC Intergovernmental Members* (IFAD Country Philippines Office, Asian Development Bank Office, Ortigas, Philippines)
- 19-21 *Meeting with ILC Secretariat and IFAD* (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 23 *World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Meeting* (Luxent Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 27-28 *ILC CBI 9-10 Planning Meeting* (Ibis Styles Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)



MARCH

- 1-2 *ILC Asia Steering Committee Meeting* (Ibis Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- 11-14 *CBI 8 Regional Planning Meeting* (Ibis Styles Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)
- 15 *CBI 6 Regional Planning Meeting* (Ibis Styles Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)

APRIL

- 10 *Roundtable Discussion on NLUA IP Agenda* (Partnership Center, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 11 *Roundtable Discussion on Scorecard on Private Enterprise* (Partnership Center, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 17-19 *Asia NES and CBI Facilitators Team Building* (Bogor Icon Hotel, Bogor, Indonesia)
- 26 *National Land Use Act (NLUA) Food Security Roundtable Discussion* (Partnership Center, Quezon City, Philippines)

MAY

- 3-5 *51st Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meeting* (Manila, Philippines)
- 4 *National Land Use Act vis-à-vis Land Sector Development Framework and Philippine Valuation System* (DENR, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 7 *NES Bangsamoro Basic Law Roundtable Discussion* (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 9 *National Land Use Act in a Federalist Government* (Social Development Complex, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 10-12 *Design Workshop of the ILC Asia Leadership Program* (Splash Suites, Tagaytay City, Philippines)
- 11 *Stakeholders' Consultation on Philippine National Action Plan on Business on Human Rights* (Commission on Human Rights Office, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 17 *Roundtable Discussion on Business on Human Rights Scorecard 2* (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)



22 *2017 National Inquiry on the Human Rights Situation of Filipino IP* (Commission on Human Rights Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

JUNE

20-22 *Focus Group Discussion on Agrarian Reform, Indigenous People and Fisherfolk* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

JULY

2-6 *European Partnership for Democracy Partners Meeting* (EPD Office, Brussels, Belgium)

17 *Agrarian Reform Validation Workshop* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

18 *Agrarian Reform Dialogue with Government Agencies* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

18 *Indigenous People Validation Workshop* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

19 *Indigenous People Dialogue with Government Agencies* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

19 *Fisherfolk Validation Workshop* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

20 *Fisherfolk Dialogue with Government Agencies* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

23-24 *International Conference on Human Settlements Planning and Development/ ICHSPD Conference* (Asian Institute of Management, Makati City, Philippines)

AUGUST

9 *Land Use Evaluation Forum* (B Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines)

SEPTEMBER

4 *Land Use Orientation and Planning with Basic Sectors* (Fersal Hotel Kalayaan, Quezon City, Philippines)

5 *National Workshop on State of Land and Resource Tenure Reform and Land Governance* (Fersal Hotel Kalayaan, Quezon City, Philippines)



22 *ILC Asia Steering Committee Meeting* (Bandung, Indonesia)

23 *ILC Asia Regional Assembly* (Bandung, Indonesia)

24-26 *Global Land Forum* (Bandung, Indonesia)

27 *ILC Global Assembly* (Bandung, Indonesia)

25 *FLAG-PH Mission* (Iligan City, Philippines)

28 *FLAG-PH Mission* (Catbalogan, Samar, Philippines)

OCTOBER

9-13 *Orientation Workshop and Trainors Training on Social Tenure Domain Model* (SEARSOLIN, Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines)

16 *Food Security Mobilization* (Commission on Elections, Manila, Philippines)

17 *E-NIPAS Orientation* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

22-23 *CBI 8 Regional Writeshop* (Ibis Bangkok Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)

24-25 *CBI 9-10 Regional Writeshop* (Ibis Bangkok Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)

30 *Multistakeholder Forum on Land Conflict* (University Hotel, UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

NOVEMBER

14 *Preparatory Meeting with CSOs for 9-10 Regional Workshop* (Ibis Bangkok Viengtai, Bangkok, Thailand)

15-16 *CBI 9-10 Regional Workshop on Engaging National Human Rights Institutions Toward the Promotion of Land Rights as Human Rights* (Pullman Bangkok Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand)

26-27 *Land and Water Governance in Asia: Resource Sharing and Cooperation* (BRAC Inn, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

27-29 *CBI 2 Planning Meeting* (B Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines)



DECEMBER

- 6 *FLAG-PH End of Project Meeting* (Makati Diamond Hotel, Makati City, Philippines)
- 14 *Launching of State of Land and Resource Tenure Reform in the Philippines: 2018* (Joy Nostalg Hotel and Suites, Ortigas, Pasig City, Philippines)
- 17-18 *National Agrarian Reform Conference* (Hive Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines)
- 19-20 *NES Philippines Planning Meeting* (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)



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