

LAND RIGHTS RECLAIM SPOT IN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



2016 ANGOC ANNUAL REPORT



ANGOC

Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development

2016 ANNUAL REPORT



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ANGOC vision statement

ANGOC 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”

“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”

ANGOC 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 & Executive Director

Through the years, there has been unrelenting advocacy work to get land governance to be at least cognizant of the argument for land rights as a human right. The year 2016, however, was especially auspicious for this work as it received a new impetus following the formulation of a new set of development goals under the United Nations' Post-2015 Agenda. The release of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been a much-needed shot in the arm. It quickly claimed its spot in the agenda of regional and international networks tackling development, including much of our work for the year.

There has been a renewed vitality to elevate the campaign at the global, regional, national and even community levels. ANGOC and its civil society partners in countries across Asia participated actively in initiatives to help promote and communicate SDGs and stepped up efforts that contributed to the attainment of these SDGs.

While none of the 17 SDGs categorically state land rights as a human right, the attainment of a number of these goals is linked directly or otherwise to people's access to land rights. This is particularly critical in developing and poor countries where people's livelihoods are dependent on land. In the Asian context – where the majority of the poor reside in rural communities, access to land and agrarian reform are essential to the attainment, for instance, of some of these SDGs.

Land rights is not simply about the currency of land as an economic activity. Securing tenure sits at the very core of the fight against poverty and hunger especially in communities most vulnerable to land strife – rural areas and areas of indigenous peoples. It is duplicity to talk about goals relating to the mitigation of climate change while leaving indigenous communities, whose cultures are more attuned to principles of environmental stewardship, alone in their battle to keep ancestral lands and forests. Likewise, securing tenure forms an essential part of promoting gender equality given the unfortunate realities of women in cultures that relegate them to the margins of land governance.

This work shall be sustained. And so will the intensity of our commitment to sustain and keep it at the top rungs of the development agenda.

Rohini Reddy
Chairperson

Nathaniel Don Marquez
Executive Director

Land and Resource Rights

Context

Dismissed as a waning sector in the last two decades of the 20th century, land and agriculture are back in the global development agenda. The Post-2015 Agenda is accompanied by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is supported by the report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, where it identifies that “secure rights to land, property and other assets” is a building block in reducing poverty.

Aimed at realizing the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all, the SDGs outline 17 goals and 169 targets related to economic, social and environmental aspects. While all the goals are important in the Asian region, three related goals are critical and need to be addressed at the shortest possible time: Goal 1 (end poverty in all forms), Goal 2 (zero hunger) and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). Access to land and agrarian reform is essential to the achievement of these goals. In the Asian context, majority of the poor are in rural communities, home to many landless and near-landless and smallholder farmers.

As such, access to land brings livelihood, reduces social tensions and conflicts over resources, achieves sustainable management of lands, and improves overall peace for greater political

and economic stability. Land is **not** just an economic commodity but a necessary instrument of equity for the poor.

However, land has always been a source of conflict. Not only is the number of land conflicts rising, but also the degree of conflict – employing violence in many cases – is intensifying. Such land conflicts may result from overlapping land laws and policies – problems that cannot be resolved overnight.

There is also the serious question of incentives. Land-grabbing is almost always done to gain more profit for governments and companies alike. Thus, governments actively encourage agricultural investments. Even for small landowners, the incentive to sell or lease the land to a more financially rewarding entity leads to the loss of land and livelihoods for poor farmers and rural workers. This result to displacements-- an otherwise preventable development cost where the lives, livelihood and peace of communities become collateral damage.

ANGOC's Contribution to pursuing land rights

For the year, the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign continued to engage their respective governments constructively on land rights issues raised in the previous year. Some of the country-level work of campaign members included the mobilization of indigenous peoples and advocates to fight for land rights in Indonesia. The network and its partners in the Southeast Asian country also had to be vigilant particularly in helping magnify the voice of communities subjected to agrarian-related violence. Similar mobilizations were organized in India: Indigenous peoples and the landless poor staged a hunger strike in Kerala to protest for their land rights, and the network mobilized 5,000 landless people in New Delhi to demand for their homestead land rights.

Small victories, on the other hand, were recorded in 2016. Land certificates were awarded to 273 families from Bastipur in India's Siraha District after more than a decade of struggle for their land rights. In Nepal, 39,000 landless farmers acquired land titles after 20 years of advocacy and non-violent land rights movements.

At the regional level, land and poverty continued to grab attention in discussions on land policy design and implementation.

Stakeholders concerned participated in a region-wide consultation workshop on ways to catalyze the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The network continued to serve as a platform for learning exchanges among partners. In 2016, ANGOC facilitated the Indonesia High-level Learning Visit to the Philippines. The Indonesian delegation, composed of 21 government officials (Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Spatial Planning) and CSOs, met with the Philippines' Department of Agrarian Reform, NGOs, farmers and visited communities to learn about the country's experiences in formulating and implementing the agrarian law and program.

2016 Major Events

LWA organized and participated in a number of global and regional land-related events.

Land as Human Rights: An Imperative towards the Realization of the Sustainable Development Goals – Regional Workshop (24-25 November 2016; Khmer Surin, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

Jointly organized by ANGOC, LWA, the International Land Coalition (ILC-Asia) and STAR Kampuchea in partnership with Forum Syd, HEKS/EPER-Cambodia and the UN Cambodia Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNCOHCHR), this regional workshop:

- ⇒ provided a status of the road map and/or the implementation of SDGs 1, 2 and 16 in Asia;
- ⇒ presented and discussed land governance challenges in Asia;
- ⇒ presented and discussed the two sub-regional approach papers on linking land as human rights; and,
- ⇒ formulated an action agenda to reflect the recommendations in pursuing responsible land governance and recognizing land as human rights towards contributing to the achievement of SDGs.

The main challenge identified is the weakness in land governance attributed to the adverse effects of corporate investments and

development projects resulting in community evictions, displacements, violation of women's and indigenous people's land rights, increasing out-migration, and abuse by creditors – problems that often lead to social, political, and economic conflicts.



In pursuing the campaign on land rights as a human right, this initiative will be mainstreamed in the global level through the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; in the regional level through regional organizations and commissions such as the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF), ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), and South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); in the national level through national human rights institutions; and in the community level through tools and data indicators.

About 65 participants from CSOs (in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, and Vietnam), Cambodian government representatives national human rights institutions and regional institutions attended the workshop. Four workshop groups were organized to reflect on how the recommendations are to be translated into ongoing work, or pursued by the participants, both at country and regional levels. Three major areas of collaboration have been identified: policy, capacity building and networking.

Towards this end, the participants shall pursue the goal of “empowering communities to protect and defend their rights to land” through:

- ⇒ *advocacy* (land rights organizations and communities as part of the regional dialogues and processes on the imperatives of land rights as a human right and an essential strategy to achieving the SDGs in Asia);
- ⇒ *capacity building* (enhanced capacities of CSOs and communities on policy advocacy and dialogue through training and tool development); and,
- ⇒ *networking* (popularize land rights as human rights advocacy through regional knowledge sharing and exchange).

United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - Habitat III (17-22 October 2016; Casa dela Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito, Ecuador)



ANGOC contributed to the GLTN Rural CSO Cluster work in mainstreaming the issues of land rights and the need to strengthen rural-urban intersect in the Habitat III processes. It is critical to ensure that land remains at the core of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and to reaffirm that security of tenure should be pursued in conjunction with other internationally-negotiated processes such the SDGs, Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries (VGGT), and Sendai Framework for DRR, among others. Towards this end, there is a need to recognize the diversity and multidimensional nature of existing land tenure systems practices and rights, and establish an effective, time and cost-efficient, reliable land administration appropriate and responsive to local needs and demands as well as capacities.

In the networking event in Habitat III, ANGO's interventions focused on providing insights on how to localize the NUA and Sendai Framework taking off from its initiatives on monitoring household food security and land rights campaigns. The indicators developed show how various factors affecting household food security: how resources are sustainably managed, who owns and controls land, and how households and communities participate in decision-making processes related to food production, choices and consumption. On the other hand, the land monitoring indicators used are those not typically produced by governments – areas of land grabbed by corporations, number of communities displaced, land rights defenders harassed as examples. Among the key messages and recommendations stressed by ANGO in its presentation and during the plenary discussion include:

- ⇒ The rural-urban divide should be addressed more aggressively. Various government agencies involved in rural and urban issues should proactively identify the possible linkages and areas of collaboration to facilitate integrated development outcomes. More effort is needed to develop legislative frameworks to strengthen urban-rural linkages and to ensure they serve an agenda of balanced sustainable and inclusive development.
- ⇒ The centrality of women and small family farming in agriculture and food security calls for serious deliberation and action in the NUA and the Sendai Framework. Securing a woman's right to land that she cultivates or where she lives is one of the most crucial foundations for propelling and sustaining rural development initiatives that are beneficial for all. The gender gap in terms of equitable access to and ownership of land can be reversed by changing mindsets.
- ⇒ Coherence of the NUA with other global processes such as the SDGs, the Sendai Framework, and the VGGT among others is an imperative. Policies should include resolving disputes over tenure rights and boundaries, provision of temporary shelters, returning people to their places of origin and rebuilding, and providing permanent resettlement as may be necessary.
- ⇒ Drastic and serious institutional reforms should take place so that the NUA lives to its mantra "leave no one behind." It is necessary that institutional barriers and individual habits and attitudes of decision-makers be transformed. It also requires developing new institutional arrangements and approaches, and transforming knowledge into action and engaging a wider group of actors on land governance.

⇒ The center point of the NUA or for any international processes should always be the people, focusing on peoples' relationship to land, their context and their community, and how actions ensure food security and environmental sustainability.

ILC Asia Regional Assembly (6-8 September 2016; Hotel Dominique, Tagaytay City, Philippines)



Convened on a yearly basis, the 2016 regional assembly brought together members of ILC in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, and the Philippines to: a) strengthen ILC Asia governance (key processes in the region, assessment of current support structure, Charter amendment); b) formulate the ILC Asia work plan; and c) learn from each other.

The members agreed on the following:

- ⇒ approval of the 2015 ILC Asia Annual Report
- ⇒ optimization of the regional platform by mapping the members' capacities and reach
- ⇒ increasing the visibility of ILC Asia through a communications strategy
- ⇒ engagement of the intergovernmental organization-members of ILC should be sustained at the regional and national levels by using ILC as a platform for dialogue
- ⇒ review of systems and procedures to improve the operations of the Regional Coordination Unit
- ⇒ harmonization of the regional and global initiatives with the National Engagement Strategy (NES) or country programs of respective member countries

Asia Land Forum (05 September 2016; Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines)

For this year's forum, the morning session featured works of ILC Asia members in the Philippines mainly on the implementation of the NES. In 2012, ILC started the NES as a unified approach to bring CSO members at the country level to work on common agenda. Having a long history of involvement on land issues in the country, ILC members have agreed to pursue the goal and objectives of NES, recognizing and respecting their respective institutional strategies and at the same time,

engaging the various campaigns pushing for policy reforms to enhance the poor's access to land.

Recognizing the need to address the land issues from an integrated and national perspective, ILC members in the Philippines aim to secure tenure rights of the rural poor, with priority policy interventions that include: a) Notice of Coverage (NOC) extension bill, b) Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCA) bill, and c) National Land Use Act (NLUA).



The afternoon session of the Asia Land Forum (ALF), organized in conjunction with the ILC Asia Regional Assembly, focused the discussions on issues that matter in the region. The afternoon theme was “Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals: Defending Land Rights of Communities to Achieve Food

Sovereignty in the Region.” The ALF became a space for ILC members in the region to share experiences and perspectives in achieving food security through advancing land rights.

Cambodian Learning Visit on Land and Housing Rights in the Philippines (26-28 July 2016; Quezon City and Bataan, Philippines)

ANGOC organized and hosted the learning visit of Cambodian CSOs, which was facilitated by NGO Forum on Cambodia. A series of meetings with CSO leaders involved in various campaigns were held as the visit aimed to brief the participants on the land and housing laws in the Philippines and the strategies of the CSOs in ensuring access of resource rights among the sectors. Among those who shared their experiences include: People's Campaign on Agrarian Reform Network, Inc. (AR Now!), Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CARRD), Campaign for Land Use Policy Now (CLUP Now!), Community Organizers Multiversity (COM), and Philippine Association for Inter-cultural Development (PAFID). Community visits were arranged in Manggahan Floodway Pasig (to learn about the struggles of the urban poor in fighting for the right to housing) and in an area in Pastolan Village, Barangay Tipo, Hermosa, Bataan that is to be managed by indigenous peoples.

Third Session of the Preparation Committee for Habitat III (25 July 2016; Grand City Mall, Surabaya, Indonesia)

ANGOC co-organized and acted as a panelist in the joint initiatives of HC, GLTN, ESCAP and Habitat for Humanity. A side-event “**Land at the Core of the New Urban Agenda**” was convened during the Preparatory Commission Meeting. In particular, ANGOC shared its land monitoring tool as part of the Land Watch Asia campaign. The initiative aims to contribute to enhancing CSO capacities in evidence-based advocacy. It is seen as well as one of the CSOs’ initiatives in sharpening the indicators for monitoring the implementation of the land-related SDGs and the VGGT. Among the key messages and recommendations stressed by ANGOC in its presentation include:

- ⇒ The right to land is a basic human right. Land is about power relations. Responsible land governance takes effect when stakeholders are of equal footing.
- ⇒ Land also plays a central role in the culture and survival of indigenous people (IP). There is a tendency to underestimate not only numbers and poverty conditions of IPs but also their significance as a distinct sector, as available data on their populations are based merely on estimates. In view of rapid urbanization and increasing commercialization, cases of forced evictions

cause the loss of lands and livelihoods, particularly among IPs.

- ⇒ Moreover, women’s land rights are limited and women’s land ownership varies. Joint titling of land is rarely legislated in Asian countries. The lack of gender-sensitive approaches in land-related programs and policies as well as the lack of gender-disaggregated data in development programs render women invisible.
- ⇒ Land management and administration systems are often inherited from a colonial past, inaccessible and non-transparent, costly and bureaucratic, which alienates the vulnerable and the poor from benefitting from said systems.

In its presentation, ANGOC also outlined recommendations that included pushing for more holistic reforms on land and resource governance. A sectoral and fragmented approach in policy formulation does not address priorities for land use for all stakeholders and hence poorly contribute to putting premium on long-term sustainability, local productive capacity and overall social equity. It recommended the recognition of the rights of IPs and women in line with international human rights norms and state obligations (e.g., UNDRIP, ICCPR, CEDAW).

ANGOC also stressed the need for people to always be the center point of land administration and management systems, focusing on their relationship to the land, their context and their community. Systems should also recognize the plurality of tenurial forms, from formal to informal. To effectively address the challenges in land administration and management, key intervention on tooling as part of a continuing capacity building practice of both CSOs and governments for better land governance should be implemented.

Training of Trainers to "Increase the Use of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) among CSOs and Grassroots Organizations in the Philippines" (11-14 July 2016; Dominique Hotel, Tagaytay City, Philippines)

On 11 May 2012, 98 countries in the Committee of World Food Security (CFS) officially endorsed the VGGT in Rome, Italy. The VGGT is envisioned as a set of guidelines that can be used as a reference, given that national contexts differ, in defining the governance of land and natural resources.

On 10 June 2013, ANGOC, GIZ-Philippines, the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI) and FAO-Philippines co-organized the *"Stakeholder Briefing on the Voluntary Guidelines and other Land*

Governance Mechanisms" to provide an overview of the VGGT. Participated in by more than 100 representatives from government (national agencies and regional offices), CSOs and development partners, the forum endorsed the need to promote the VGGT. Henceforth, ANGOC implemented the project *"Promoting Responsible Land Governance for Smallholders in the Philippines"* with the support of GIZ and implemented in partnership with the Philippine Development Forum – Working Group on Sustainable Rural Development (PDF-SRD), National Convergence Initiative (NCI) and FAO-Philippines.



Recognizing the capacity and role of ANGOC in the popularization of the VGGT, FAO explored with ANGOC, involvement in a project *"Increasing the Use of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests among CSOs and Grassroots Organizations."*

On this note, ANGOC organized a Training of Trainers on the VGGT among CSOs and grassroots organizations, engaging 22 representatives from farmers, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples and CSOs. The training course was divided into three main themes of activities: assessing the local and national tenure situation, applying VGGT principles, and action planning.

Towards the end of the training course, participants said they gained increased understanding on the background, processes and topics of the VGGT. Having a contextualized learning of the VGGT, the participants said the training course provided them with a better sense of how the VGGT principles could be applied. There was interest among participants to continue this process of joint learning and to explore possibilities of joining forces in addressing land governance issues and ensuring the land rights of communities. However, participants noted that the training is just an initial step, providing the foundation of knowledge on the VGGT.

High Level Event: Towards Thematic reviews for an Integrated Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (07-08 July 2016; Hilton Hotel, New York, USA)

The Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and partners, with support from the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e.V. (FNR) organized the event with the view of addressing the framing of a thematic review progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among over 150 countries.

The event provided an opportunity for about 100 country representatives from Permanent Missions to the UN, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), academia, civil society, and the private sector to discuss initial considerations regarding the requirements and framing of a natural resource-related thematic review.

In a plenary session, participants recognized that conducting thematic reviews would offer room for inputs by stakeholders, and that it can provide an assessment on how follow-ups and reviews should be designed, hence, offering necessary space for the discussion to address linkages.

On breakout sessions, it was highlighted that the framework should focus on reducing complexity and ensuring integration, on linking with the official High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) process, and on accountability and empowerment – all with the participation of non-UN stakeholders. ANGOC shared the land monitoring initiative of Land Watch Asia, the indicators used and the lessons and challenges faced in generating information and using the results for advocacy.

The event concluded with steps towards inclusive and integrated thematic reviews, with participants stressing the need to fully engage civil society and all stakeholders; the size, organization and financing of the HLPF Secretariat; the need to better communicate the SDGs to the public; the value of synthesizing views through non-UN processes; the need for central leadership for SDGs implementation; and how to overcome disinterest among academia and the general public in SDG implementation.

First Mekong Regional Land Forum: Bringing Land Governance into ASEAN Economic Integration (21-23 June 2016; Center for Women and Development Office, Hanoi, Viet Nam)

ANGOC shared the experience of the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign in defending land rights and using its land monitoring initiative as evidence-based advocacy in two side events organized by the International Land Coalition (ILC) during the International Civil Society Week (ICSW) in Bogota, Colombia. Presenting an Asian perspective, ANGOC stressed the rationale and importance of land rights in reducing hunger and poverty, with land as more than just an economic commodity. ANGOC likewise shared the rationale of LWA's land monitoring initiative, the process that led to the formulation of the indicators, the use of the monitoring reports and lessons learned. ILC members present during the ICSW agreed to pursue the development of a monitoring system of ILC that will: i) be used as a tool to track progress of the implementation of ILC's strategic framework, ii) assess how the achievements of ILC's strategic framework contribute to the attainment of the SDGs and the VGGT, and iii) serve as a simple and sustainable system for members of ILC to monitor how they contribute to the outcome of the ILC strategic framework.

International Civil Society Week (25-28 April 2016; Universidad Externado de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia)

ANGOC shared the experience of the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign in defending land rights and using its land monitoring initiative as evidence--based advocacy in two side events organized by the International Land Coalition (ILC) during the International Civil Society Week (ICSW) in Bogota, Colombia. Presenting an Asian perspective, ANGOC stressed the rationale and importance of land rights in reducing hunger and poverty, with land as more than just an economic commodity. ANGOC likewise shared the rationale of LWA's land monitoring initiative, the process that led to the formulation of the indicators, the use of the monitoring reports and lessons learned. ILC members present during the ICSW agreed to pursue the development of a monitoring system of ILC that will: i) be used as a tool to track progress of the implementation of ILC's strategic framework, ii) assess how the achievements of ILC's strategic framework contribute to the attainment of the SDGs and the VGGT, and iii) serve as a simple and sustainable system for members of ILC to monitor how they contribute to the outcome of the ILC strategic framework.

ASEAN Consultation Workshop: Civil Society Role Toward Implementation of UNGPs on Business & Human Rights (12 February 2017; Hive Hotel & Convention Place, Quezon City, Philippines)

While globalization aids economic progress, human rights become an intensifying concern in relation to increasing business operations. Hence, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) Framework was launched to clarify the responsibilities of both governments and businesses, and provide them with guidance on the expectations of all parties with regards to human rights. To catalyze implementation of the UNGPs in ASEAN countries, the Institute of Human Rights of the University of the Philippines (UP-IHR) and Oxfam organized the consultation workshop to develop an ASEAN-wide strategy for civil society organizations (CSOs).

About 50 CSO participants working in the ASEAN region provided updates on the status of business and human rights (BHR) developments in their countries, formed a common vision in implementing the framework, and brainstormed for the next steps and concrete activities in achieving the identified visions.

Preliminary common visions formulated during the session include awareness promotion of BHR and UNGPs; creation of mechanism to

prevent human rights violation of businesses; upholding state interventions in ensuring human rights; recognition of all gender groups; and promotion of corporate initiative in integrating BHR principles in private business firm policies.

Recommendations and points gathered from the consultation will be reviewed by the UP-IHR and Oxfam together with the CSOs to finalize the concrete next steps and activities to undertake. ANGOC committed to engage in the formulation process of the action plans.

Indonesia High-level Learning Visit to the Philippines (09-15 February 2016; Department of Agrarian Reform, Quezon City and Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines)

With the Indonesia President Joko Widodo's agenda on agrarian reform, 21 government officials (Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Spatial Planning) and CSO delegates from Indonesia visited the Philippines to learn about the latter's experiences in formulating and implementing its agrarian law and program.

Hosted by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and facilitated by ANGOC, the initiative started with an orientation on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and followed by a series of meetings with other government agencies mandated to

implement the program. The delegates had a meeting as well with the Lower House Committee on Agrarian Reform. CSOs including ANGOC, Alliance Against Mining (ATM), Legal Resources Center (LRC), PAKISAMA and PAFID shared their perspectives on the challenges and lessons in pursuing asset reform programs in the country.



Smallholder Agriculture towards Sustainable Systems and Livelihood

Context

The agriculture sector has been rendered vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. While there are available solutions to reducing this vulnerability, significant attention has to be paid to smallholder farmers who do not have the resources needed to manage climate risks on their own. The adverse effects of climate change on the agriculture sector will be most felt by smallholder farmers, making it imperative for this group to receive as much as help as they can in adaptation if poverty, hunger and climate change are to be tackled together.

Discussions on adaptation have included the need to diversify livelihoods – by combining on-farm activities with work elsewhere whether in the agriculture sector or in other sectors – to help rural households reduce their climate vulnerability. Without timely interventions to manage risks, the impacts on agriculture can threaten food prices in ways that can derail the attainment of the targets set forth in the Sustainable Development Goals.

ANGOC's contribution in promoting smallholder agriculture

For the year, the network's initiatives to champion the need for innovation, research and policy Interventions benefitting

smallholder agriculture are pursued both at the national or even sectoral level, and at global movements that influence the development agenda. A new steering committee has been established and is now part of the governance system of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR). ANGOC has been elected as a member of the committee which will play a role in advocating the transformation of agri-food research and innovations systems. At the regional level, initiatives were launched to influence the agenda and decisions of ASEAN and ensure responsible and inclusive agriculture investments and sustainable agricultural development. The advocacy has attached equal importance to addressing gender-blind policymaking that hinder women's access to interventions designed to boost agricultural production.

Major Activities

For year 2016, the FAO theme for World Food Day (WFD) was “Climate is changing. Food and agriculture must too.” Recognizing that land is a vital resource in food production while 75% of the world’s smallholders living in Asia provide up to 80% of the food supply in Asian and sub-Saharan African regions (FAO, 2013) the general trend indicates that most of these rural poor do not have their own land or have too little of it that they can depend on for a decent living. Smallholder farmers are also vulnerable to agricultural risks brought about by climate change with the insufficient support services they receive along with the limited recognition on their land rights. It is in this context that ANGOC defined its 2016 WFD theme as **“Land tenure security for a more resilient farming.”**

ANGOC continues to advocate for the security of land and resource tenure among our farmers and smallholders to help them become self-sufficient landholders, and hence will be able to mitigate the risks of climate change. Other activities in the area of smallholder agriculture and food security that ANGOC participated in in 2016 include:

GFAR Partners’ Assembly and GCARD3 (5-8 April 2016; Birchwood Hotel and O.R. Tambo Conference, Johannesburg, South Africa)

ANGOC participated in the First Partners’ Assembly of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and to the 3rd Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD3) recognizing the important contribution of agricultural research in supporting smallholder agriculture and ensuring household food security. GFAR is a global consortium of agri-food research and innovation working together to transform and strengthen agriculture and innovation systems and increase their impact to global development. GFAR aims to create the space for those concerned with knowledge and innovation in agriculture and agri-food to share information, define research priorities and coordinate work programs.

The GFAR Partners’ Assembly was convened to:

- i) understand and agree on the draft GFAR Charter, ii) understand challenges of collective action, iii) agree on governance arrangements, and iv) endorse the ways forward on decisions arrived at the assembly. About 100 partners agreed on a mission to advocate for and catalyze collective actions that strengthen and transform agri-food research and innovation systems. As part of reforming its governance system, a new set of Steering Committee (SC) members was elected by the assembly electronically. Representing the local CSOs constituency, ANGOC was elected as SC member.

On the other hand, GCARD3, *“No One Left Behind: Agri-food Innovation and Research for a Sustainable World”* focused on how to better align agricultural research with national development processes and priorities, and with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Five themes guided the discussions on ensuring effective and impact-driven national and regional innovation systems: i) scaling-up from research to impact, ii) showcasing results and demonstrating impacts, iii) keeping science relevant and future-focused, iv) sustaining the business of farming and v) ensuring better rural futures. Among the proposed collective actions include:

- ⇒ setting up farmer-led innovation platforms;
- ⇒ producing 1,000 PhDs per year with skills relevant for future agricultural research;
- ⇒ continuing professional development in agriculture for innovation and entrepreneurship;
- ⇒ developing a “culture of impact”; contributing to national measurement of progress to the SDGs and harmonizing agriculture-related indicators;
- ⇒ building value-chain partnerships while protecting small-scale farmers’ access to resources and developing their business skills;
- ⇒ addressing public health and nutrition in agricultural research; and

⇒ exploring the creation of “Alliance for Re-appropriation of the Future of Rural Areas by Local Actors”

Roundtable Discussion on “The Philippines’ Experience on Agribusiness Venture Arrangement (AVA): Challenges and Ways Forward” (15 November 2016; Fersal Apartelle, Malakas St., Quezon City, Philippines)



Agribusiness Venture Arrangements (AVAs) refer to the business agreement between agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and private investors in the implementation of an agriculture-related business venture involving lands distributed under agrarian reform. Under the DAR Administrative Order 9 Series of 2006, an AVA has to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) before it becomes effective. However, in practice, the parties do not bother to submit the AVA to the DAR for review and approval.

According to DAR data, there are fewer than 500 AVAs documented nationwide and most of these are in Mindanao. There are complaints on some of the AVAs on unjust provisions, and some of these have been revoked by the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC), the highest policy making body on agrarian reform.

A bill on AVA was filed in Congress to strengthen the regulation on AVAs that do not conform to agrarian reform policies.

It is in this context that the roundtable discussion was co-organized by ANGOC, AR Now! and the ILC NES Philippines platform. Presented at the roundtable was the study conducted by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on AVAs entitled *“Multi-sectoral Study on Agribusiness Venture Arrangement (AVA) Policy and Implementation under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).”* It was attended by member organizations of the AR Now!, CSOs, representatives from the Senate and the Congress, Department of Agrarian Reform officials, international organizations and agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs).

The study reviewed different AVAs and validated initial findings with focus group discussions with stakeholders. From the issues,

policy reforms addressed to farmers, investors, civil society organizations and government were proposed. Among the major findings and recommendations of the study included:

- ⇒ Long duration of lease agreement which defeat the purpose of enabling ARBs to assume responsibility over the land. The recommendation is to limit the period to 10 years.
- ⇒ Lease rental is unreasonably low. The recommendation is to use the formula in AO 2 series of 2008 adjusted to market rate and inclusion of non-lease income.
- ⇒ Lack of capacity of ARBs/ARBOs in price determination. The recommendation is to build capacities on understanding value chains and providing access to market information on the cost and revenue of commodities.
- ⇒ The current system of price determination leans towards investors. There is a need to review the current system to include transparency, fair sharing of risks and equal footing during negotiation. Promote building of good business relationships.
- ⇒ Lack of meaningful participation by cooperative members. The recommendation is to conduct organization development training courses.
- ⇒ Inadequate financial management skills, internal controls and transparency of cooperatives. The recommendation is to

train the Cooperative Board of Directors in managing finances and to discuss this at each Board meeting; and to strengthen the capacity of audit committees.

- ⇒ Lack of basic business management and legal competencies of ARBs/ARBOs. Capacitate DAR officials to provide coaching services and tap the private sector to share their expertise.
- ⇒ Lack of technical production skills of ARBs/ARBOs. Encourage the investor to provide technical training (ensure AVA contracts contain this provision as mandated by AO2-2008) and develop subject matter specialists in Department of Agriculture to serve the AVA sector and/or outsource services of Agricultural state universities and colleges and other institutions.
- ⇒ Delays in the review and approval of the AVAs, and the uncertainty that this creates. Simplify the process by decentralization (review and approval by the regional director, chief legal and PBD head) and default approval if no action is taken after 90 days from submission.
- ⇒ Farmers are not aware of the contract provisions and are not prepared to negotiate reasonably with the investors. Shift the emphasis from a review and approval process after the AVA has been signed to a two-pronged approach:

- Empowering farmers to re/negotiate good terms and conditions

- Strengthening the DARAB to exercise its power to review contracts which are onerous or to nullify those that are not approved

- ⇒ Lack of guidance in general on good practices in the AVA sector. Issue an administrative order that will contain voluntary principles on responsible investing that will illustrate good practices consistent with the FAO international principles, CFS-RAI and UNIDROIT Principles.
- ⇒ Pole-vaulting: Adopt growership pricing recommendations, conduct study tours to educate farmers, foster transparency on costs and pricing.

Representatives of the authors on AVA bill in the Congress agreed to incorporate the inputs from the roundtable discussion especially the support services to ARBs on AVAs and the capacity building fund.

Civil Society Forum on Engaging the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (22 August 2016; Fersal Hotel, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines)

As an initiative to influence the agenda and decisions of ASEAN on responsible and inclusive agricultural investments as well as gender-transformative and sustainable

agricultural development in the upcoming Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (Special SOM-AMAF), the civil society forum was organized to:

- ⇒ Ensure space for or representation of CSOs in the upcoming Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and AMAF Meetings
- ⇒ Build consensus among CSOs on the priority issues and cooperation agenda before the SOM and AMAF Meetings
- ⇒ Develop an action plan to follow through and chart progress on the agenda/ recommendations forwarded to AMAF

Twenty participants from 13 CSOs took part in the forum to provide proposed concrete actions and activities on the following key areas of cooperation: regional rice/food reserve; conducive food market and trade; sustainable agri-food systems; finance, investment, and public-private partnership; food security and nutrition information communication; climate adaptation and mitigation; social welfare and protection; nutrition, and, governance and tenure systems. ANGOC committed to contribute to the regional strategy by: a) updating the country scoping studies on food and nutrition policies, and b) disseminating various knowledge products on land rights, including

documentation of land-grabbing cases, scoping studies on women and access to land, indigenous peoples and customary lands, and country land monitoring reports.

APAARI Strategic Planning (19-22 June 2016; Rama Garden Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand)

The Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) Strategic Plan 2017-2022 “Pathways to Strengthened Agri-food Research and Innovation Systems in Asia and the Pacific” outlines the pathways to develop agri-food systems and to bring about sustainable agricultural development in Asia and the Pacific. These are considered fundamental requirements in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the region.

ANGOC, as member of the Task Team steered the articulation of the Strategic Plan that provides broad strategic elements and also gives directional guidance in terms of specific strategies and actions for implementation through biennial operational plans. The thematic areas of the strategic plan include:

- ⇒ Capacity development for impact-based agricultural research and innovation
- ⇒ Making agriculture knowledge intensive for socioeconomic development

- ⇒ Greater integration of agricultural value chain actors with markets for adding and sharing benefits and avoiding losses
- ⇒ Enabling sustainable use of basic natural resources – land and water – for enhancing primary productivity and sustainability of agri-food systems
- ⇒ Integration and use of forests, agro-forestry and trees for sustainable development of agri-food systems
- ⇒ Enabling sustainable generation and use of energy and bio-energy in agri-food systems
- ⇒ Coping with risks and uncertainties arising due to natural and man-made disasters/distortions/aberrations and climate change in agri-food systems
- ⇒ Enhanced use of agro-biodiversity and advanced biotechnologies for increased productivity and sustainability of agri-food systems
- ⇒ Affordable, safe, nutritious and high-quality food for food and nutritional security and healthy living
- ⇒ Congenial public policies and strategies for growth and development of agri-food systems
- ⇒ Access to basic resource (land and water) by smallholder producers for raising productivity and efficiency of agricultural growth and development
- ⇒ Enabling agricultural systems to produce new bio-materials and integrate with more

advanced agro-industries, agri-business and agri-services

- ⇒ Managing and controlling the spread of trans-boundary diseases and pests
- ⇒ APAARI governance and resource development

Consultation and Information Meeting with CSOs (14 June 2016; Dusit Thani Hotel, Makati City, Philippines)

This initiative was organized by the European Union (EU) Delegation to promote and maintain continuous dialogue with civil society. More than 70 CSOs participated in the two half-day sessions on identifying the challenges and priority issues of CSOs for possible engagement with the EU.

The main challenge identified during the breakout discussion on European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) was the perceived position of the new administration on human rights issues. CSO priorities include continuous pursuit on several thematic rights, gender mainstreaming, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Likewise, the breakout discussion for the CSO/local authorities group identified the rule of law on human rights of the new administration as one of the challenges particularly on the policy, practice, and the intervention capacities

of the upcoming administration. CSOs suggested for the thematic areas of EU project development and implementation to focus on agriculture, cooperatives, gender issues, children, health, returned migrant workers, federalism, local government capacity and transparency, human rights watch, land rights, scientific cooperation, forest land rehabilitation, and climate adaptation.

Institutional Updates

For 2016, the Regional Secretariat maximized various regional events (workshops, conferences, project visits) to meet members for updating purposes and for brainstorming on potential joint programs in pursuing land rights and smallholder agriculture. Among the members met were ALRD, CDA, STAR Kampuchea, SARRA, Bina Desa, WALHI, CSRC, PhilDHRRA, and SEARSOLIN.

2016 List of Publications

- ANGOC and FAO. (2016). *The Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) among CSOs and Grassroots Organizations in the Philippines: A Training of Trainers*. [Video Proceedings].
- ANGOC and LWA. (2016). *Indigenous peoples and their sacred lands*. Lok Niti Vol 19 (3):2016. Quezon City: ANGOC and MISEREOR.
- ⁵ ANGOC, LWA, CHR, ILC-Asia, and PAFID. (2016). *Mainstreaming land rights as human rights: towards addressing land and resource conflicts in the Philippines*. 19-20 September, Multipurpose Hall, Commission on Human Rights. [Unpublished Proceedings].
- ANGOC. (2016). *“Land tenure security for a more resilient smallholder farmers”* [World Food Day Poster]
- ANGOC. (2016). *“2016 Philippines Land Monitoring Report on Land and Resource Conflicts”* [Working Paper].
- ANGOC. (2016). *Summary report: A regional forum on land administration and management in rural and urban areas*. 18-19 October 2015, Jakarta, Indonesia. Quezon City: ANGOC, GLTN, MISEREOR, LWA, ILC-Asia, and KPA. [Proceedings].
- ANGOC. (2016). *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. Quezon City: ANGOC. [Primer].
- ANGOC. (2016). *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. Quezon City: ANGOC. [Primer in Filipino].
- Bachriadi, D. (2016). *Mainstreaming Land Rights as Human Right in Southeast Asia*. ANGOC. [Unpublished].
- Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA). (2016). *Land monitoring in Indonesia 2016*. ANGOC and KPA. [Working Paper].
- Soeun, C. (2016). *Cambodia: 2016 land disputes monitoring*. [Working Paper].
- STAR Kampuchea. (2016). *Piloting and consolidation of the Food Security Monitoring Framework in monitoring the Implementation for SDGs at the household level: Project planning of partners*. 22 November 2016, STAR Kampuchea Office, Phnom, Penh, Cambodia. ANGOC, STAR Kampuchea, and GLTN. [Unpublished Proceedings].
- Uprety, L. P. (2016). *Mainstreaming Land Rights as Human Rights in South Asia: An Approach Paper*. ANGOC. [Unpublished].

2016 Calendar of Major Activities

JANUARY

11-12

ILC NES Quarterly Meeting (SEARSOLIN, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines)

15

CLUP Now! Assessment & Planning (KAISAHAN, Quezon City, Philippines)

26

1st Gen Assembly for the Earth Day 2016 Philippine Celebration (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City, Philippines)

FEBRUARY

3

National Land Use Act Press Conference (Max's Restaurant, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

9-15

Indonesia High-level Learning Visit to the Philippines (Department of Agrarian Reform, Quezon City and Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines)

12

ASEAN Consultation Workshop: Civil Society Role Toward Implementation of UNGPs on Business & Human Rights (Hive Hotel & Convention Place, Quezon City, Philippines)

16

Joint Action for Land Rights Project Steering Committee meeting (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

27-28

ILC Asia Steering Committee Meeting (Swiss-bel Residences, Jakarta, Indonesia)

MARCH

1-4

ILC National Engagement Strategy Mission to the Philippines (Quezon City, Philippines)

9-10

Southeast Asia Sub-regional Meeting on Spatial Data Management for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (Brentwood Hotel, Quezon City, Philippines)

21-22

Community Based Human Rights Impact Assessment Training & National Action Planning (Fave Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia)

APRIL

1

Joint Action for Land Rights Project Steering Committee meeting (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

5-8

Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) Partners Assembly & 3rd Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (Birchwood Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa)

8

Earth Day Network 2nd General Assembly (Department of Environment and Natural Resources/DENR, Quezon City, Philippines)

22

Earth Day Covenant 2016 Signing Ceremony & Earth Day Celebration (DENR Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

25-28

International Civil Society Week (Universidad Externado de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia)

26-28

20th FPSDC General Assembly (Waterfront Hotel, Davao City, Philippines)

MAY**5**

Joint Action for Land Rights Project Steering Committee meeting (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

10-11

Meeting with KPA, ILC Asia Regional Coordination Unit and Komnas HAM (Jakarta, Indonesia)

24-26

Meeting with STAR Kampuchea, Komnas HAM, CHRAC (STAR Kampuchea, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

JUNE**14**

Consultation and Information Meeting with CSOs (Dusit Thani Hotel, Makati City, Philippines)

14-16

ILC Coalition Council Skype Conference

16

Towards a More Food Secure & Aably-Nourished Population (Techno Hub, Quezon City, Philippines)

19-22

APAARI Strategic Planning (Rama Garden Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand)

21-23

Mekong Regional Land Governance (MRLG) Regional Land Forum: Bringing Land Governance into ASEAN Economic Integration (Center for Women and Development Office, Hanoi, Vietnam)

22-24

Food Security Forum (Asian Development Bank Headquarters, Mandaluyong City, Philippines)

27-29

National Agrarian Reform Assessment (Claretian Missionary Sisters, Quezon City, Philippines)

JULY**7-8**

High level event: Towards thematic reviews for an integrated follow up and review of 2030 Agenda (Hilton Hotel, New York, USA)

11-14

Training of Trainers on *"Increase the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) among CSOs and Grassroots Organizations in the Philippines"* (Dominique Hotel, Tagaytay City, Philippines)

19

ILC Travel Mission in preparation for 2018 AoM (Jakarta, Indonesia)

25

Third Session of the Preparation Committee for Habitat III (Grand City Mall, Surabaya, Indonesia)

AUGUST

4
CLUP NOW! General Assembly (ISO Office, Katipunan, Quezon City, Philippines)

12
Forum on Human Right and ASEAN (University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

14
Founding Meeting of Asia Partnership for Sustainable Development/APSD (Holiday Inn, Bangkok, Thailand)

15
Asian Civil Society Forum on SDG16 (Holiday Inn, Bangkok, Thailand)

16
Asian Civil Society Forum on SDG 16 (United Nations, Bangkok, Thailand)

17
Presentation of South Asia Paper on Linking Land as Human Right (Community Self Reliance Center/CSRC Office, Kathmandu, Nepal)

22
Civil Society Forum on Engaging the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (Fersal Hotel, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines)

SEPTEMBER

5
Asia Land Forum (Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines)

6-8
2016 International Land Coalition (ILC) Asia Regional Assembly (Hotel Dominique, Tagaytay City, Philippines)

13-14
Presentation of Southeast Asia Paper on Linking Land as Human Right (Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

19-20
Mainstreaming Land as Human Rights: Towards Addressing Land and Resource Conflicts (Commission on Human Rights Office, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)

OCTOBER

4
ILC NES 2nd Quarter Meeting (ANGOC Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

10
Poverty Summit (SMX Convention Center, Pasay City, Philippines)

11
Joint Action for Land Rights Project Steering Committee meeting (Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines)

17-22
United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - Habitat III (Casa dela Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito, Ecuador)

24-29
ILC NES Global Workshop (Tirana, Albania)

26
PDF-SRD Meeting (Department of Agriculture Office, Quezon City, Philippines)

NOVEMBER**8-9**

ILC NES Philippines Communication Workshop
(Partnership Center, Quezon City, Philippines)

15

Agribusiness Venture Agreement Forum (Fersal
Hotel Malakas, Quezon City, Philippines)

16

IFAD Philippines COSOP Evaluation (Crowne
Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines)

17-18

KLMPE 2016 "Engaging Development Partners
Toward Sustainable Development of Smallhold-
er/Family Farmers" (Bureau of Soils and Water
Management, Diliman, Quezon City,
Philippines)

18

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Consultation (Quezon City, Philippines)

22

Planning meeting on ANGOC's land rights-food
security initiative (STAR Kampuchea, Phnom
Penh, Cambodia)

23

ILC Asia Steering Committee Meeting (STAR
Kampuchea, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

24-25

Regional Workshop on Land as Human Rights:
An Imperative towards the Realization of the
Sustainable Development Goals (Khmer Surin,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

DECEMBER**1-2**

Expert Dialogue on Effective Follow-up & Re-
view for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable De-
velopment in Asia and the Pacific (UN Conven-
tion Center, Bangkok, Thailand)

5-7

International Land Coalition (ILC) Council
Meeting (Hotel Il Cantico, Rome, Italy)

9

Presentation of Philippines Training of Trainers
in Increasing the Use of the Voluntary Guide-
lines (VGGT) among Grassroots Organizations
and CSOs in the Philippines (FAO Headquarters,
Rome, Italy)

12-13

Workshop for CSOs on the Implementation of
the VGGT in Europe and Central Asia (Hotel
Benezur, Budapest, Hungary)

List of Board of Directors (2015-2018)

Chairperson: Rohin Reddy, SARRA (India)

Vice Chairperson: Chet Charya, STAR Kampuchea (Cambodia)

Members:

Rowshan Jahan Moni, ALRD (Bangladesh)

Haoming Huang, CANGO (China)

Surendra Kumar, GPF (India)

Dwi Astuti, Bina Desa (Indonesia)

Jagat Banset, CSRC (Nepal)

Daya Sagar Shrestha, NFN (Nepal)

Caridad Corridor, PhilDHRRA (Philippines)

Chamindha Rajakaruna, SARVODAYA (Sri Lanka)

Roel Ravanera (Individual)

Fr. Francis Lucas, Chair Emeritus

List of Members

BANGLADESH

Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD)

Community Development Association (CDA)

CAMBODIA

STAR Kampuchea

CHINA

China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

INDIA

Asian Institute for Rural Development (AIRD)

Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD)

Gandhi Peace Foundation (GPF)

South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (SARRA)

INDONESIA

Bina Desa

Bina Swadaya

Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)

NEPAL

Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)

NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN)

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRRA)

South East Asia Rural and Social Leadership Institute (SEARSOLIN)

SRI LANKA

Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement (SARVODAYA)