Regional Training
on Land Conflict Monitoring
5-6 March 2020 | Amaris Hotel Pancoran
Jakarta, Indonesia

ANGOC KONSORSIUM PEMBARUAN AGRARIA KPA LAND WATCH ASIA Asia Working Group on LAND RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION | ASIA UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations. B+HR Business and Human Rights — Asia-Pacific —

Background

Many social conflicts are rooted in issues related to land and resource rights. This is a fact recognized globally, even by the UN System in the UN Secretary General Guidance Note on Land and Conflict released in 2019.

In Asia, land conflicts may be traced to enduring historical injustices, inequitable access to land and resources, faulty and weak implementation of past land and resource reforms, emergent clashes between statutory and customary tenure systems, misappropriation of State domains, and the lack of regard for human rights of the disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors (Quizon, 2018).

Land conflicts over time have increased in number, coverage, and intensity. In 2018, the Land Rights as Human Rights Working Group (LRHR WG) of the Land Watch Asia (LWA) campaign produced studies on land conflict in six countries in Asia. The goal of this initiative was to contribute towards a better understanding of land and resource conflicts that impinge on human rights, by providing evidence-based data for policy – towards the prevention and resolution of such conflicts.

WG members used varied methodologies and different sources to gather data on conflicts including primary (field interviews) and secondary (cases drawn from mass media, and CSO and government reports) data gathering. Organized multi-stakeholder workshops in six countries were conducted to share findings, discuss recommendations with concerned bodies (CSOs, gov't agencies), and to establish follow-up actions.

However, the methodology used is limited by the scope; common data gathering process and analytical tool, definition of land conflicts, and time periods for coverage of land conflict cases; and disaggregation of data by gender.

For 2020, the land conflict monitoring initiative[1] will draw from the experience of Konsortoum Pembaruan Agraria (Consortium for Agrarian Reform) or KPA in monitoring structural agrarian conflicts in Indonesia as a starting point.

KPA has developed a systematic method for monitoring conflicts and reporting trends over the past decade. Their land conflict reports have been widely-utilized for KPA's campaign on agrarian reform, and have been recognized by government agencies and media in Indonesia.

It is in this context that a **Regional Training on Land Conflict Monitoring** was conducted as part of the project on "Defending Land Rights and Human Rights Defenders" under the Commitment-Based Initiative (CBI) 9-10 of the International Land Coalition (ILC).

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[1] Implemented by country focal organizations in Bangladesh (CDA and ARBAN), Cambodia (STAR Kampuchea), India (EP, SDF and CLRA), Indonesia (KPA), Nepal (CSRC), and Philippines (ANGOC, XSF, and AR Now!).

Objectives

- agree on a common monitoring tool, methodology and outline of the 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report;
- develop a simple database system (excel) in storing the data gathered at country level;
- initiate the drafting of the Land Conflict Monitoring CSO Manual; and,
- formulate country and regional work plans.

Participants

There were 23 (6 females, 17 males) focal project partners and representatives who took part in the training.

Summary of Discussions, Agreements, and Next Steps

A. Land Conflict Monitoring Framework

Don Marquez and Timothy Salomon of the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) explained the Land Conflict Monitoring Framework for 2020-21 (see Figure 1). The primary processes include:

- laying the groundwork by having common monitoring tool and approaches; laying the definition of terms and common digital platforms for aggregation of data; conduct of regional training course for the researchers;
- improved reporting by preparing country reports on land conflict monitoring for 2020 using gathered cases, articles, and information; and drafting a regional summary;
- improved visibility by organizing in-country workshops and local dialogues; convening a regional workshop with CSOs, regional and international organizations, and human rights institutions; presentation of results in other global/regional platforms; and publication of results.

These activities are intended to contribute to better informed and stronger actions to address land rights as human rights of vulnerable sectors; expanded networking among CSOs; and raising awareness on mechanisms to address land conflicts and rights violations among communities.

Participants of the training.

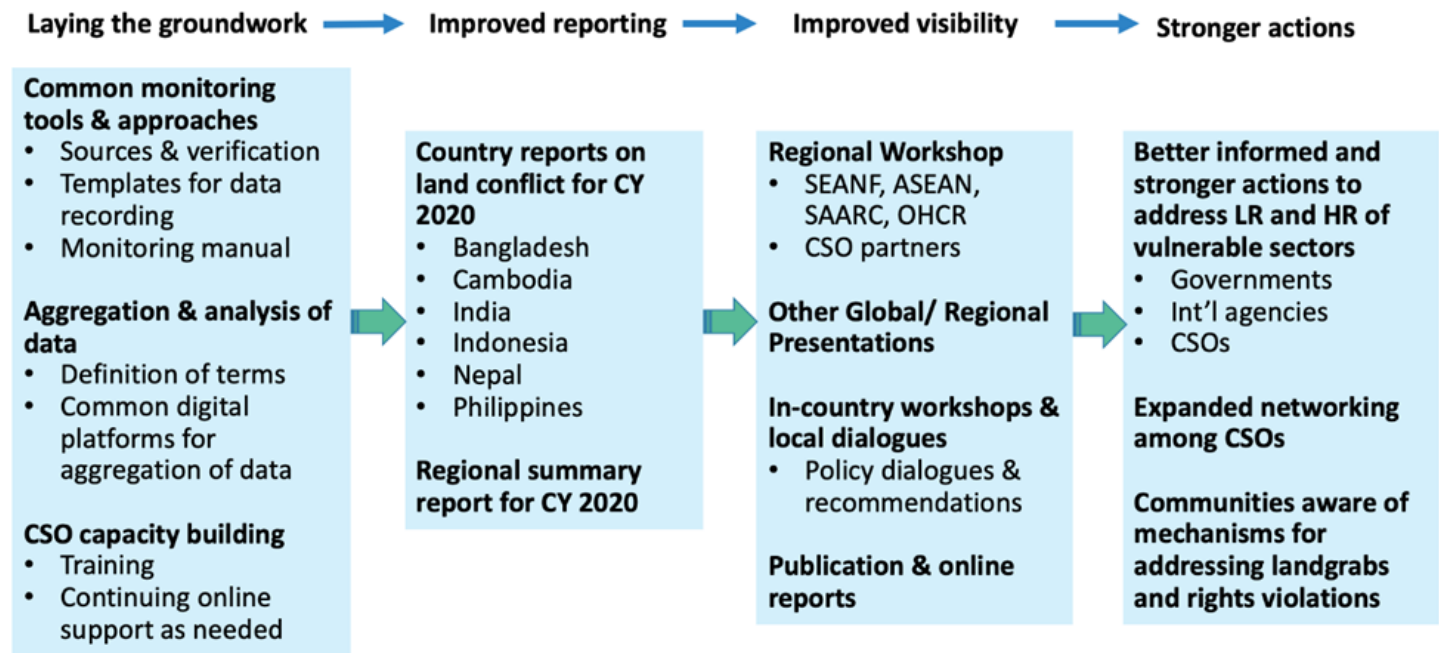## Land Conflict Monitoring Framework: 2020-21

Laying the groundwork → **Improved reporting** → **Improved visibility** → **Stronger actions**

Common monitoring tools & approaches
- Sources & verification
- Templates for data recording
- Monitoring manual

Aggregation & analysis of data
- Definition of terms
- Common digital platforms for aggregation of data

CSO capacity building
- Training
- Continuing online support as needed

Country reports on land conflict for CY 2020
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- India
- Indonesia
- Nepal
- Philippines

Regional summary report for CY 2020

Regional Workshop
- SEANF, ASEAN, SAARC, OHCR
- CSO partners

Other Global/ Regional Presentations

In-country workshops & local dialogues
- Policy dialogues & recommendations

Publication & online reports

Better informed and stronger actions to address LR and HR of vulnerable sectors
- Governments
- Int'l agencies
- CSOs

Expanded networking among CSOs

Communities aware of mechanisms for addressing landgrabs and rights violations

Figure 1. Land Conflict Monitoring Framework: 2020-21 (Antonio Quizon, ANGOC, 2020).

Agreement

Participants have approved the above framework in conducting the land conflict monitoring 2020-21.

B.   Scope for data collection: What and who to monitor?
- Various aspects that may be included in the monitoring were discussed:
  - Land conflict vs. land dispute
    - Land conflict – a situation wherein two or more stakeholders compete for control over land and resources, to include control related to decision-making and truth. Relationships between stakeholders may be equal or unequal. Further, the cause relates to loopholes in law and weak enforcement of legal and customary tenure systems generating competing interests and put said systems to question.
    - Land dispute – it is where conflicting interests between stakeholder are presumed equal and business-as-usual competing interests that legal and customary tenure systems can usually easily resolve is the cause of conflict.

- Units of analysis that may be employed include:
  - Case/Scenario – a set of competitive relationships within a single or connected storyline/s and/or landscape/s;
  - Relationship – a set of competitive interactions between two or more stakeholders that define a conflict; and,

- ◆ Incident – an event or string of events that indicate an ongoing conflict. All manifest conflicts have conflict incidents.

- Direct stakeholders may include:
  - ◆ An aggressor – stakeholder whose claim over the land under contestation is not inherent to their survival and identity; and,
  - ◆ A Land Rights Holder – stakeholder whose rights to and relationship with the land under contestation is held under law, tenure reforms or custom, and inherent to their survival and identity
  - ◆ Third Party Stakeholders - parties whose action or inaction are consequential to the development of the story of a land conflict. These may include land rights defenders, regulatory institutions, mediators, and arbitrators.

- The relationship of stakeholders may involve:
  - ◆ Horizontal conflict – the power relations of direct stakeholders are relatively equal; or,
  - ◆ Vertical conflict – there is a decidedly a more powerful stakeholder vis-à-vis a less powerful stakeholder.

- Stages of conflict to monitor may include:
  - ◆ Latent conflict – a   situation wherein stakeholders are unaware or are aware, but not taking action on how their aspirations, goals and interests are competing over resources, decision-making and/or truth; and/or,
  - ◆ Manifest conflict – a situation wherein stakeholders have taken action to contend or assert their rights or interests over resources, decision-making and/or truth.

Agreements

In gathering cases and monitoring conflict, participants have to monitor the following in the regional-level analysis:
- ⇒ Land conflicts
- ⇒ Resource conflicts
- ⇒ Case, relationship, and incident as units of analysis
- ⇒ Aggressor and the land rights holder as the direct stakeholders. They will be referred to as the Stakeholder 1 and Stakeholder 2, respectively, during data encoding.
- ⇒ Cases with vertical conflicts
- ⇒ Both latent and manifest conflicts
- ⇒ Cases with incidents happened from 1 January to 31 December 2020 will be gathered.

Other aspects to include in respective **country-level** monitoring include:

⇒ Land disputes for Bangladesh

⇒ Both urban and rural conflicts for Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, and Nepal

⇒ Horizontal conflicts for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, and Philippines

C. Overview of Land Conflict Monitoring in Indonesia

Dewi Kartika presented the KPA's experience on Building their Agrarian Conflict Monitoring System. Their database of agrarian conflicts[2] started in 2001 where both latent and manifest land conflicts are monitored to advocate for the establishment of the National Committee for Agrarian Conflict Resolution (KNPA). Since 2007, KPA has been releasing an agrarian conflict monitoring book in a yearly basis which provides the current, emerging, and new conflicts; violence; conflict trends; policy-based analyses; and recommendations.

The main objective of their agrarian conflict monitoring is to show the urgency and relevancy of agrarian reform agenda in Indonesia.

Agrarian conflict data are disaggregated by sectors including plantation, forestry, mining, agriculture, coastal and small islands, infrastructure, property, and military facility.

Results of the monitoring are shared through press conferences, mass media, document submission to the government.

Impacts of the initiative include recognition of peasant's rights, land redistribution in conflict areas, and land redistribution of 443 hectares to peasant members in 2018, among others.

D. Data Collection and sources

Benni Wijaya of KPA presented their organization's system on agrarian conflict data collection. Agrarian conflict cases are gathered from reports from communities, investigative reports on specific cases, cases from partner CSOs, case submissions in availing KNPA protection fund, and mass media.

Timothy Salomon provided various possible online sources of land conflicts:

⇒ The Guardian <https://www.theguardian.com/world>

⇒ EJAtlas < https://ejatlas.org>

⇒ International Organization for Migration (IOM) <https://www.iom.int>

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[2] Agrarian conflicts or "structural agrarian conflicts" according to KPA, are conflicts caused by law, regulation and/or public official decisions that CAUSE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OVER people's rights and access to land and other resource of their livelihood. They refer simply to conflict between small holders (peasant, landless peasant/peasant laborer, rural community, poor community) and indigenous peoples community, in which vis a vis with big holders (private and state corporations, State-actors, elites), and or refers to unbalance power relation or power abuse by the dominant group (community group vs government, or community group vs company)

⇒ Conflict Alert (for PH and Sri Lanka) < https://conflictalert.info>

⇒ Land Conflict Watch (for South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, India, and Nepal <https://www.landconflictwatch.org>

Benni Wijaya presenting KPA's experience on data gathering for agrarian conflict monitoring.

Participants, upon the presentation of Benni Wijaya, may also adopt KPA's data gathering in the community-level using a simple format requiring necessary information about an agrarian conflict case (see link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1D2RAqPGWeXslDUIZZd3SeEDPOEXR25LJ).

E.   **Conflict typologies**

Timothy Salomon of ANGOC facilitated a quick assessment of the conflict situation in each country. Based from the inputs of the participants, the main conflict typologies were identified (i) private land investment, (ii) public-private partnership, (iii) government project, (iv) resource conflict, (v) clash in tenure systems, and (vi) resistance to land reform. Sub-typologies were also determined corresponding the four main conflict typologies (see Figure 2).

Agreements

◊ *Information in Table 1 will serve as reference or guide for partners in determining the conflict typologies and sub-typologies of their conflict data.*

◊ *Definitions of the various conflict typologies and sub-typologies will be prepared by ANGOC and shared to the Partners by 17 March 2020*
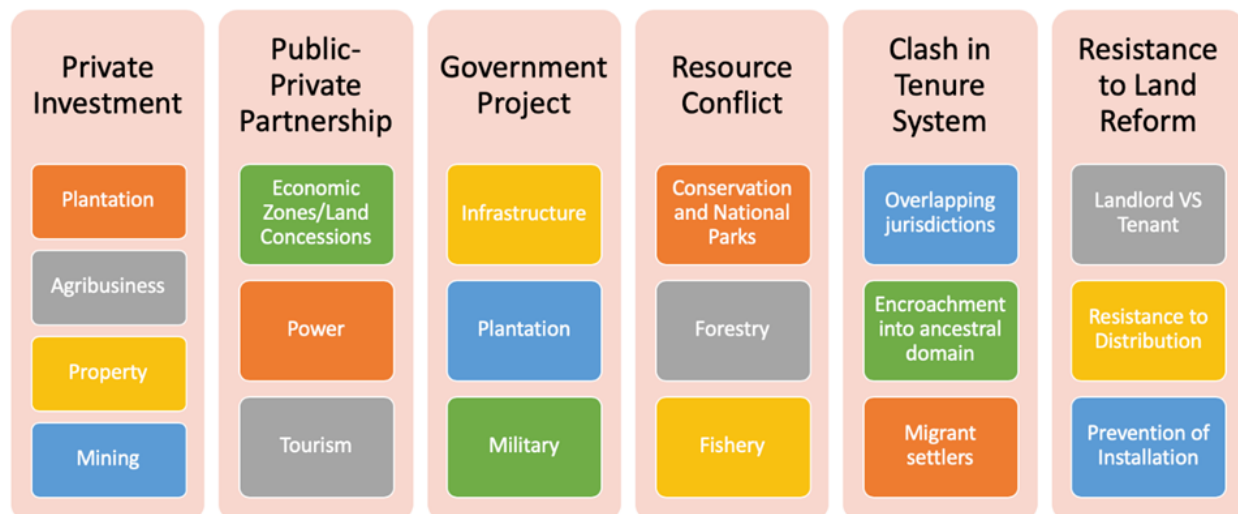
Figure 2. Conflict typologies and sub-typologies.

F. Data Encoding

Benni Wijaya showed KPA's templates for data encoding both for latent and manifest agrarian conflicts which are recorded every month (see link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HeKYTx_waTiAxUE9MU-Mv8fY9VzFrzPL).

Denise Musni of ANGOC presented the draft consolidated encoding template for land conflict monitoring (see link: https://drive.google.com/openid=1HzBm0dZRP_2BWxoxL0DarhWgIEeXSepC). It has three main components – tables on information on cases, relationships, and incidents (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Three main parts of the draft consolidated land conflict monitoring encoding template.

The main categories and sub-categories of the encoding template were discussed and agreed on by the participants (see Annex A).

Marianne Naungayan of ANGOC provided a hands-on guided exercise on how to fill out the draft consolidated encoding template using a land conflict case in the Philippines. Prior to the accomplishment of the template, the case, relationships, and incidents must be determined first. The following are the major steps in encoding data using the draft template:

1. Gather related articles of a specific conflict case
2. Summarize/list events in chronological order
3. Analyze and identify the relationships and incidents
4. Input available data in the Excel table.
5. Conduct further researches when necessary to fill in the needed information to the extent possible

Facilitated by Benni Wijaya, two more sample cases were used for the hands-on exercise.

Agreements:

◊ *Upon consensus of participants, ANGOC will prepare two systems for data encoding – (i) separate and (ii) combined encoding template for latent and manifest conflicts. It will be up for the preference/decision of each country partner which encoding template they will use.*

◊ *ANGOC will prepare and share with partners an instruction guide on how to fill out the two templates by 31 March 2020.*

G. Data Analysis

Timothy Salomon presented some set of variables that may be used in data analysis (building from the Philippine land conflict situation from the land monitoring in 2018), namely:

⇒ Summary of affected areas
⇒ Duration of land conflicts
⇒ Summary of aggressors
⇒ Incidents of human rights violations
⇒ Perpetrators of killings
⇒ Displacements
⇒ Conflicts by typology
⇒ Conflicts by area
⇒ Responses to conflict
⇒ Corrective actions by the Government
⇒ Analysis of Trends

Don Marquez of ANGOC facilitating the finalization of the 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Outline.

Based from the KPA agrarian conflict monitoring, the following are some variables used for analysis presented by Benni Wijaya:

⇒ Agrarian conflicts by sector (mining, forestry, property, military, infrastructure)
⇒ Agrarian conflicts by commodity
⇒ Agrarian conflicts by type
⇒ Agrarian conflicts by stakeholder

Agreements:

◊ Based from the discussion of participants, the following are the set of variables for analysis in the regional level:
  ♦   Number of data sources by type
  ♦   Duration of conflicts by number of years as of 2020
  ♦   Number of cases by region/province

- ◆ Location by number of hectares affected by conflict
- ◆ Number of conflicting parties by type
- ◆ Corrective action taken by government, company, or third party
- ◆ Number of conflicts by type and subtype
- ◆ Number of incidents by type of conflicts
- ◆ Individual violence by gender
- ◆ Individual violence by perpetrator
- ◆ Community violence by number of affected households
- ◆ Community violence by perpetrator
- ◆ Ecological violence by number of households
- ◆ Ecological violence by perpetrator

◊ Dummy summary tables for the above sets of variables will be prepared by ANGOC and shared on 30 March 2020 to the partners for filling out.

A hands-on exercise on generating data from the pool of information recorded in the land conflict monitoring encoding template was then facilitated by Marianne Naungayan. The tool for analysis provided to the partners is by using pivot tables. The following are the main steps in working with pivot tables:

1. Determine where the needed information belongs to according to the draft consolidated encoding template (whether the information belongs to cases, relationships, or incidents tables).
2. Use the pivot table according to your result in #1. Figure 4 shows the three pivot tables corresponding the three units for analysis – cases, relationships, and incidents.
3. Determine which variables are for the rows, values, or column boxes (see Figure 5); and drag them down into respective boxes.
4. The desired information are then generated in the corresponding pivot tables.

See presentation (using this link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1f9Fvq_PgBWjon_cpRj3ymKa5GFwdagQS) for further instructions.
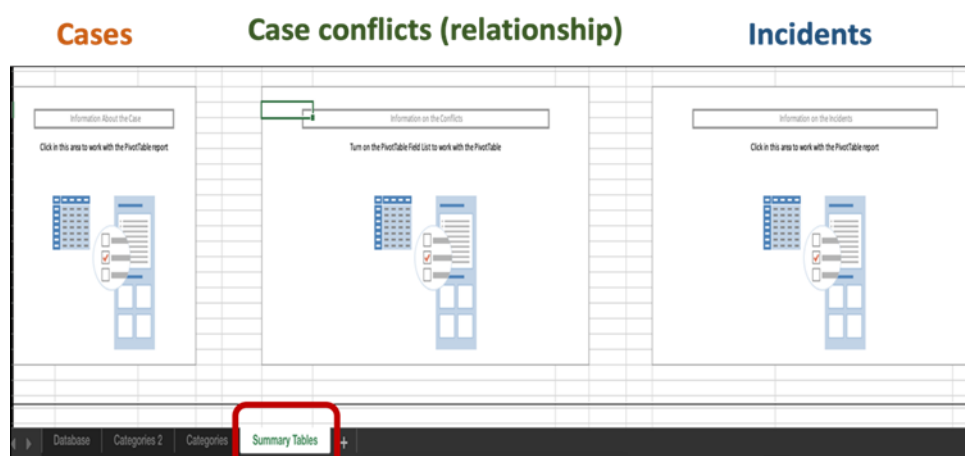

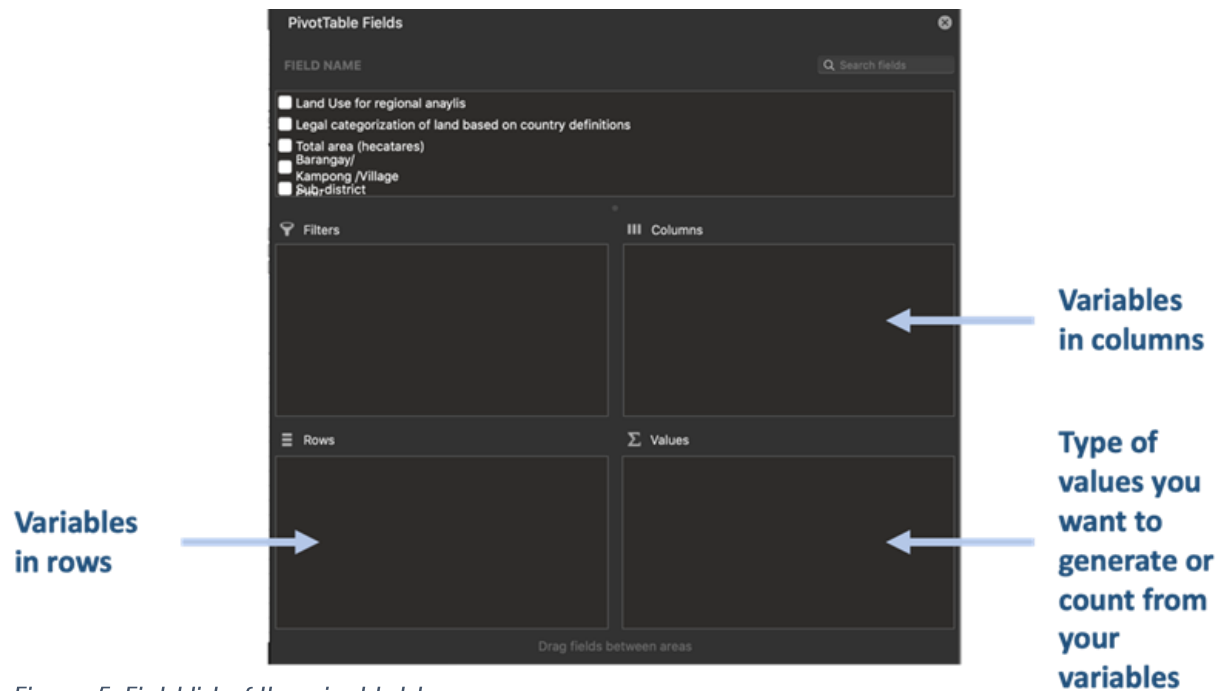*Figure 4. Pivot tables for the three units of analysis.*

Figure 5. Field list of the pivot table.

Agreement: An instruction guide will be prepared by ANGOC and shared on 30 March 2020 to partners to aid in the use of pivot tables for generating information of the identified sets of variables for analysis.

Outline of report

Facilitated by Nathaniel Don Marquez, participants have agreed on and finalized the following country report objectives and outline.

Outline
Country Monitoring Studies on Land Conflict
(January to December 2020)

Introduction

This study will build on the earlier monitoring initiative in 2018[3], by implementing a more systematic way to gather data and to report on land conflicts. Following a regional training on land conflict monitoring (Jakarta, March 2020), in-country partners will gather information on land conflict and rights violations from multiple primary and secondary sources, to include CSOs, community complaints, media reports and government agencies. A *common monitoring methodology* will be implemented in the six Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines).

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[3] See ANGOC (2019). *In defense of land rights: a monitoring report on land conflicts in six Asian countries.* Link: https://angoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/In_Defense_of_Land_Rights.pdf

The monitoring period will cover *one calendar year* (January to December 2020). The information will be analyzed and written into country reports. These reports will also contain analyses of the trends, causes, effects of land conflicts, and will present recommendations (to governments and CSOs) based on the findings.

A brief review on the policies on land rights defenders in the six countries will be included in the monitoring report – identifying the gaps, implementation challenges and recommendations.

The specific objectives of the country monitoring reports will be:

1. To implement a *common system* for collecting data and information on land conflicts
2. To describe the *prevalence and types* of land and natural resource conflicts (in each country)
3. To examine the *nature and causes* of land and resource conflicts
4. To discuss the *impacts and outcomes* of land and natural resource conflicts on communities, as well as on land rights defenders
5. To draw up *recommendations* based on the study findings and consultations in each country.

Outline (May include pictures, and 2 to 3 illustrative cases as box articles)
20-30 pages (text; excluding annexes, tables)

Table of contents
Acknowledgements
Acronyms and Terms Used
Definition of Terms

I. Introduction
   a. Rationale and objectives of the study
   b. Concepts and definitions used in the study
   c. Methodology and data sources (desk review; secondary CSO sources)
   d. Scope and limitations of the study

II. Brief overview of the country context and legal framework. *This section may summarize the 2018 land conflict writeup. It may also draw from existing studies on land conflict in the country. Some possible questions to address are:*

- Summary of legal framework and policies on addressing land conflicts and promoting human rights

- What are the major forces and factors that fuel land conflicts in the country? *(historical factors, tenure systems, gov't policies on investments, poverty and social factors, politics and power, war and insurgency, natural disasters)*
- Effectivity of existing land conflict resolution mechanisms (judicial courts, administrative bodies, traditional mediation systems, etc)

III. Prevalence of land conflict[4] in the country

a. Number, distribution, size of land conflicts (How many and where are these conflicts, and how big are the affected areas? How many are the affected households?)
b. Summary matrix (table templates to be provided by ANGOC)

IV. Nature and causes of land conflict

Nature of the conflicts and actors involved (What are the sources of conflict? Who are the usual victims (gender disaggregated, to the extent possible)? Who are the usual perpetrators?)

V.   Impacts and outcomes of land conflict (effects on human rights, food security/ sovereignty, tenure security, etc.;)

This section focuses on the qualitative analysis. Specific cases of land conflicts may be cited to illustrate the impacts.

VI. Responses to conflict

- By the State
- By CSOs (e.g., policy advocacy, campaign, awareness raising, empowerment of communities such as paralegal support, emergency fund, etc)
- By Communities

VII. Recommendations

Summary Tables

References (APA Style)
Annexes (maps, photographs, other tables)

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[4] Land dispute monitoring will include judicial cases, administrative cases, and those under mediation.

Country workplans

Facilitated by Nathaniel Don Marquez, participants agreed on the overall major activities to be undertaken by the country focal points and researchers (see Table 1). Participants are expected to modify the workplans taking into consideration their country contexts.

Table 1. 2020 Country Land Conflict Monitoring Reporting Workplan.

	Activity	Target	Expected Output	Timeline	Organizations Responsible
1	Review typologies of conflicts English version of KPA Information Sheet		Typologies of land conflicts (with definitions)	March 2020	
2	Meeting with NES Platform members and other potential CSO contributors		Orientation on Land Conflict Monitoring Initiative, Framework, Methodology and Outline Summary report of meeting as per agreed format Prepare a list of sources and partners to be engaged for data-gathering purposes	April 2020	
3	Data gathering			January to December 2020	
5	Pilot excel database of land conflict data		Feedback on excel database and instructions on use Feedback of Glossary of Terms	April 2020	
6	Revise, if necessary the excel database and glossary of terms		Finalize excel database and glossary of terms	May 2020	
7	Encode data gathered to excel database		Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering January to May 2020	June 2020	
8	Encode data gathered to excel database		Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering June to August 2020	September 2020	
9	Encode data gathered to excel database		Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering September to December 2020	January 2021	

	Activity	Target	Expected Output	Timeline	Organizations Responsible
10	Working draft land conflict monitoring report paper for 2020		Submit working draft 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report to ANGOC	01 October 2020	
11	Writer's meeting		Peer review of country reports Zero draft of regional summary Feedback on draft manual	(back-to-back with regional workshop on landgrab and BHR, possibly on November 2020)	
12	Conduct a multi-stakeholder validation workshop (involving CSOs, government agencies, NHRIs, and to the extent possible, private sector) to present and discuss the Draft 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report, gather inputs for the refinement of the paper	Participants: Number of pax:	Second draft 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report Summary report of multi-stakeholder dialogue, attendance sheet, photographs	January 2021	
13	Finalize 2020 Country Land Conflict Monitoring Reports		Submit to ANGOC the final version of 2020 Country Land Conflict Monitoring Reports Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering October to December 2020	30 January 2021	
14	Conduct regional dialogue		Presentation of country reports Finalize regional summary Finalize manual	March 2021	
15	Use country reports for advocacy, education, awareness raising		Policy briefs Media articles Information, education and communication materials	January 2021 onwards	
16	Publication and dissemination (regional summary and country reports, manual)		Printed and uploaded knowledge products	March 2021 onwards	

Annex A: Minimum categories and sub-categories of the draft consolidated land conflict monitoring encoding template[5]

CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES (if any) and NOTES	
CASE		
Case #	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,...	
Start year ♦ Yes: ID, KH, BD, PH Concerns: ongoing cases since time immemorial ♦ No:	♦ The year of the first manifestation of threat. ♦ Coverage of the cases to gather: ongoing cases (even the case has started long time ago) If info is available, indicate. Otherwise, leave blanked.	
Resolution date for open cases in 2020 (when the case was resolved) ♦ Yes: ID, PH ♦ No:	♦ Until there are expressions of dissatisfaction by the community, the case it still open. Closed cases will not be included in the final analysis	
Duration (from start of conflict to 31 December 2020)	Resolution year minus start year	
Land use based on the actual use of the community (for regional analysis)	SUB-CATEGORIES ♦ Farming ♦ Agroforestry and people-based plantations ♦ Fishing, aquaculture, and use of fishponds and coast ♦ Housing ♦ Communal lands ♦ Others, specify	NOTES
Legal categorization of land based on country definitions	Example: ◊ Philippines: alienable and disposable lands, non-alienable and disposable lands, ancestral domain ◊ Indonesia: Plantation, Forest, Mining, Coastal, Infrastructure, Property, Military	
Total area involved in the case (hectares)	Total area contested	
Location of the case	Input the name of the Country for regional analysis Will depend on the country	
# of households affected by the case		
RELATIONSHIPS		
Conflict #	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,...	

[5] Land This table contains the discussions and agreements during the training on the categories and sub-categories to be included in the Land Conflict Monitoring Database. The final material will be appended in the Land Conflict Monitoring Manual to be prepared under this project.

Stakeholder 1 (community)	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Smallholder farmers/producers ♦ Landless ♦ Tenants ♦ Sharecroppers ♦ IP ♦ Forest protectors ♦ Forest users, dwellers ♦ Pastoralists ♦ Fisherfolk ♦ Slum dwellers, unorganized dwellers ♦ Others, specify	
~~Land Rights Holder~~		
Stakeholder 2 (entities with more power)	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Government ♦ State-owned enterprise ♦ Private company/ corporation ♦ Powerful individual ♦ Military ♦ Others, specify	
~~Name of aggressor~~	~~Indicate the full name of the aggressor~~	
Conflict typology	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Private Investment ♦ Government Project ♦ Clashing tenure systems ♦ Resource Conflict ♦ Resistance to land reform	Resource conflict – competing uses, claims
Conflict sub-typology (depends on country definitions)	Examples: ◊ Sub-typology of Investments – coffee plantation, banana plantation, mining, forestry, infrastructure ◊ Sub-typology of clash in tenure systems – IP vs. farmer; IP vs. IP; IP vs. Protected Area ◊ Sub-typology of resistance to tenure reform – landlord resistance; non-installation	

Response of community to conflict (LANDEX 9B.1)	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Withdrawal/Escape	Retaliation (countering violence)
	♦ Retaliation	
	♦ Conflict Management - Negotiation	
	♦ Conflict Management – Court and NHRI/C, legal remedy	
	♦ Conflict Management - Administrative Mechanism	
	♦ Conflict Management - Customary Mechanism	
	♦ Peaceful demonstration and other non-violent acts	
	♦ No response	
Was corrective action taken by government or company or the other party? (LANDEX 9C)	Dropdown of responses: ♦ Yes ♦ No ♦ Don't know	
Type of corrective action taken by government/ company (LANDEX 9C)		
	INCIDENTS	
Incident #	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 2.1.1, 2.1.2,..	
Date of incident		
Name of Victim	List each of the names of the victims (one name per cell)	
Organization of the Victim	Indicate the organization of the victims next to their names	
Gender of Victim	Dropdown of responses: ♦ Male ♦ Female ♦ LGBTQIIA+	
Individual physical violence (LANDEX 10C)	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Killing	
	♦ Injury or assault	
	♦ Disappearance, abduction, illegal detention or arrest	
	♦ Torture	
	♦ Detainment	
	♦ Eviction	
	♦ Rape	
	♦ Others, specify	

Individual psychological violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Threat (threat of killing, injury, detention) ♦ Threat of displacement ♦ Harassment, intimidation, persecution, trauma ♦ Others, specify	
Individual economic violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Destruction of property ♦ Loss of job/employment ♦ Unfair contract ♦ Denial of benefit ♦ Others, specify	
Individual political violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Criminalization ♦ Tagging and coloring/labeling ♦ Forcible entry, trespassing, en-croachment ♦ Dispossession ♦ Denial of decision-making participation ♦ Others, specify	♦ Criminalization – filing of cases to prevent your claim ♦ Dispossession – removal of rights
Individual cultural vio-lence	♦ Discrimination ♦ Disturbance of ways of life ♦ Conversion	
Perpetrator of individual violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Police ♦ Army ♦ Municipal police ♦ Private armed group ♦ Non-state armed group, terrorists ♦ Business ♦ Criminal syndicate ♦ Paramilitary ♦ Powerful individual ♦ Others, specify	

Community Violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Displacement	
	♦ Threat of displacement	
	♦ Dispossession	
	♦ Disenfranchisement	
	♦ Forcible entry/lack of FPIC	
	♦ Others, specify	
Ecological Violence	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Deforestation/destruction of biodiversity, depletion of forest/ wildlife/ ecosystem	
	♦ Contamination of resources, pollution	
	♦ Depletion of productivity	
	♦ Increased climate vulnerability	
Effects of Ecological Violence	Direct attribution to adverse effects to humans and livelihood (e.g. specific effects on health; loss of livelihood; death; etc.)	
Number of households affected by the violence		
Perpetrator of community violence (same as perpetrators)	SUB-CATEGORIES	NOTES
	♦ Police	
	♦ Army	
	♦ Municipal police	
	♦ Private armed group	
	♦ Non-state armed group	
	♦ Business	
	♦ Criminal syndicate	
Remarks and additional information		
Source of incident	Indicate the following: ♦ If from the web, provide the link ♦ If from a physical document/article, provide the title, date of release, author, name of publisher (if any)	
Type of source	Dropdown of responses: ♦ Media ♦ Professional organizations, academe ♦ CSO/NGO ♦ Government agencies, institutions ♦ NHRI/C ♦ Court ♦ Community, People's organizations ♦ Others, specify	

Annex B. Training program

Regional Training on Land Conflict Monitoring
(5-6 March 2020; Amaris Hotel Pancoran, Jakarta, Indonesia)

The objectives of this training course are to:
- finalize the land conflict monitoring framework
- agree on a common monitoring tool, methodology and outline of the 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report;
- develop a simple database system (excel) in storing the data gathered at country level;
- initiate the drafting of the Land Conflict Monitoring CSO Manual; and,
- formulate country and regional work plans.

Provisional Program

	Day 1 (5 March 2020)	PIC
08:45 AM	Registration	ANGOC, KPA
09:00	*OVERVIEW* • Welcome Remarks • Introduction of participants • Overview of the training course	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Dewi Kartika, KPA Participants Denise Musni, ANGOC
09:15	*LAND CONFLICT MONITORING FRAMEWORK* • Elements of Monitoring • Key Concepts • Discussion • *Summary of agreements*	Facilitator: Roel Ravanera, XSF Don Marquez and Tim Salomon, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants Roel Ravanera
10:30	*Coffee/Tea Break*	
10:45	*OVERVIEW OF LAND CONFLICT MONITORING IN INDONESIA* • Introduction to KPA and their land conflict monitoring system – objectives, history, methodology, database, maps, disaggregation of data, trends, use in advocacy • Discussion	Facilitator: Roel Ravanera, XSF Dewi Kartika, KPA Facilitator, Participants
11:15	*DISCUSSION ON DEFINITION OF TERMS (ex. Conflict, human rights violation, gross human rights violation, displacement, violence, case, incident etc.) – continuation from planning meeting*	Timothy Salomon, ANGOC
12:15 Noon	*Summary of agreements and next steps*	Roel Ravanera, XSF
12:30	*LUNCH @ meeting room*	
01:15 PM	*DATA-GATHERING AND SOURCES* • Input: KPA's experience ⇒ Criteria for selecting cases, conflicts, incidents ⇒ Sources of *credible* information ⇒ Validating, cross-checking, triangulating information • Question and Answer	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Benni Wijaya, KPA Facilitator, Participants

02:00	*Plenary Discussion 1: sources of information for each country, people involved*	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants
02:45	*Open forum/discussion*	Facilitator, Participants
03:00	*Summary of agreements*	Don Marquez, ANGOC
03:00	*Coffee/Tea Break*	
03:30	*BASIC FIELDS FOR RECORDING DATA IN EXCEL* • Recording information (using a questionnaire/form, inventory, database, assigning unique case numbers, avoiding double-counting) • Presentation of KPA's excel spreadsheet format for cases and sample case • Presentation of draft consolidated excel spreadsheets of KPA and ANGOC	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Benni Wijaya, KPA Nadya Selma, KPA Denise Musni, ANGOC
04:15	*Plenary Discussion 2: What aspects of the case are you looking at (selecting COMMON indicators to be included in the database)*	Facilitator, Participants
05:15	*Individual Exercise: encoding information from cases into excel and data cleaning (one common case; country cases)*	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Marianne Naungayan, ANGOC
06:00	*Welcome reception at Amaris Hotel*	

	Day 2 (6 March 2020)	
08:30 AM	*Recap of Day 1*	Kim Alvarez, AR Now!
09:00	*DATA CONSOLIDATION AND ANALYSIS* • Presentation of country encoded excel data • Presentation on analysis of data (looking into data summaries, past and present trends, policies, official plans) • Open forum/discussion	Facilitator: Dewi Kartika, KPA Participants Tim Salomon, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants
10:45	*Coffee/Tea Break*	
12:15	*CONTINUATION OF DATA CONSOLIDATION AND ANALYSIS*	Denise Musni, ANGOC
12:30	*LUNCH*	
01:15 PM	*REPORT-WRITING* • Weaving a narrative from quantitative and qualitative information • Use of specific cases to illustrate the impacts of cases from *people's perspectives* • Using the report for campaigns, awareness-raising and policy advocacy • Writing tips • Validation workshop to finalize land conflict monitoring report • Discussion	Facilitator: Dewi Kartika, KPA Benni Wijaya and Roni Maulana, KPA Tim Salomon, ANGOC Don Marquez, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants
03:00 PM	*OUTLINE OF 2020 LCM REPORT* Outline of the report and summary tables Discussion Summary of agreements	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Denise Musni, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants Denise Musni, ANGOC
03:45	*Coffee/Tea Break*	
04:00	*WORKPLAN* Overall major activities Discussion Agreements	Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC Denise Musni, ANGOC Participants Facilitator
04:30	*Summary of overall agreements and next steps*	Don Marquez, ANGOC
05:00	*Closing*	Facilitator: Benni Wijaya, KPA
06:00	*Group dinner at KPA*	