Summary Report
CBI 9-10 Phase 2
Regional Planning Meeting
3-4 March 2020 | KPA Office, Jakarta, Indonesia

Background

The meeting was convened with members of the Asia Working Group on Land Rights as Human Rights (LRHR WG) to prepare for the second phase of implementation of the CBI 9-10 initiative. Refer to Annex 1 for the program. The objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- review objectives and strategies in relation to the second phase of CBI 9-10 project;
- agree on the deliverables and timetable of the major components of the project; and,
- formulate country and regional work plans

A total of 24 individuals (19 males, 5 females) from six Asian countries participated in the two-day event. All but one participant (from Komnas HAM) were from CSOs. See Annex 2 for the list of participants.

Presentations and files from the planning meeting are uploaded to a Google Drive, and links to these are included at the end of this report.

DAY 1

Opening Session and Introduction of Participants | Dewi Kartika, KPA

Dewi Kartika welcomed the participants to the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) Office for the CBI 9-10 Planning Meeting. She thanked the participants to brave Indonesia despite the Coronavirus as recently President Jokowi confirmed that Indonesia has 2 cases. She provided some information on logistical matters.

The participants introduced themselves. A total of 24 participants joined the meeting (19 males, 5 females).

Dewi Kartika mentioned that other CSOs from Indonesia shall be joining certain parts of the planning meeting: WALHI, AMAN, and Bina Desa, as well as Komnas Ham (NHRI of Indonesia).

Overview of the Planning Meeting | Don Marquez, ANGOC

Don Marquez provided an overview of the project. He discussed that the development and approval of the phase 2 of the CBI 9-10 took some time because of the new operating model of the International Land Coalition (ILC). Given that counterpart is required in the said new working model, support was sought from the United Nations Development Programme-Business and Human Rights (UNDP-BHR) in Asia-Pacific to co-finance the project particularly regional meetings and activities in Southeast Asia.

The three components of the CBI 9-10 Phase 2 were discussed.

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- **Review on policies and mechanisms on addressing land grabbing:** the different countries shall be asked to select a specific sector that is most relevant in their country.
- **Engagement with governments, NHRI/Cs, CSOs and private sector in the formulation of the NAP on the UNGP-BHR**: arising from current progress in mainstreaming the UNGP-BHR and the formulation of the NAP, the countries will be asked to identify their doable target in pushing said process forward.

Matters raised during Open Forum:

- Jinnah suggested a session wherein the different phases shall be discussed, phase 1-2-3.
    - ◊ Don said that the next session will discuss said request.
    - ◊ Don also mentioned that bilateral meetings shall be held on 4 March 2020 to discuss specific components per country.

Review of Phase 1 and Overview of Phase 2 | *Denise Musni, ANGOC; Jagat Deuja, CSRC (Facilitator)*

Jagat Deuja discussed that arising from the suggestion made by Jinnah earlier and the program, he referred to Denise Musni to provide a review of Phase 1. The first phase of the initiative yielded the following achievements:

- Implementing CSOs strengthened their engagements with National Human Rights Institutions/ Commissions in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines.
- Increased awareness on the UNGP BHR for NHRI/Cs, government agencies, and other CSOs.
- A land conflict publication was produced. It is the first of its kind in the land rights sector, considering its focus on land and resource conflicts and cross-country coverage.
- Capacities of CSOs, and through them, grassroots communities, have been enhanced through the activities of the project.

The following are some of the lessons learned from the first phase of implementation:

- Multi-stakeholder, consultative approach to data-gathering is both efficient and effective – community data/experiences complement official data and sustains CSO/community-government engagements.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue approach also improves the knowledge of sectors on the issues faced by other communities, thus promoting solidarity.
- Engagement with intergovernmental organizations aided in terms of synergizing policy advocacy efforts at the national and regional levels, broadening perspectives, and learning from the experiences of other States.
- The initiative lacked engagements with the private sector. There is a need to rethink strategies on engaging the private sector.

Jagat Deuja asked the participants to provide any reflections on the input of Denise Musni.

Matters raised during Open Forum:

- Jinnah thanked Denise Musni for the inputs and expressed that he is impressed with the lessons learned.
- Harafik suggested to have a gender lens in studying the effects of land grabbing.
- VB made an observation that the ground level, there are more women. This though is not reflected during decision-making and planning processes where men dominate. This is an important reflection of our social realities. He suggested that women working on the ground be provided opportunities to be included in said decision-making and planning processes.
- VB also suggested to conduct processes to highlight good and bad companies as a platform for engagement with the private sector. He highlighted that not all companies are bad and they must be recognized. While for those violating, they should be held accountable through dialogue. It might be the case that we need to change our terminology, the private sector might also need to change theirs.
- Kamal shared that it is important that CSOs gather together and identify themselves when they engage in dialogue with the government especially on the matter of violations of the private sector.
- Kamal also supported the suggestion of VB to conduct efforts to bring people working on the ground to contribute to decision-making and planning processes at the policy level.
- Jagat Deuja summarized the discussion on the review of the Phase 1, which involved: (1) mainstreaming land rights as human rights in the UNGP-BHR; (2) land conflict monitoring; and, (3) scorecard on responsible land and agricultural investments. He asked if there was any publication on the scorecard.
  - ◊ Denise Musni shared that the scorecard was released along with the regional publication on the UNGP-BHR. In the said publication, the scorecard was described along with lessons learned from its pilot testing in the Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Cambodia. In Indonesia for example, the scorecard may be used as an input to the CSO indicators for assessing private corporations which KPA will forward to their NHRI, the Komnas Ham.
  - ◊ VB shared that the indicators in the scorecard can be used for initiatives to mainstream UNGP-BHR.

Denise Musni provided an overview of Phase 2 of CBI 9-10.

Phase 2 will last from 1 December 2019 until 31 December 2021, and has a budget of 80,000 USD. The project will focus on International Land Coalition's (ILC) People-Centered Land Governance Commitments 9 and 10 (on actions against landgrabbing and protecting land rights defenders). The project has the following goal: *By the end of 2021, right to land is recognized as a human right as land rights organizations and communities become part of the regional and country dialogues in at least 6 Asian countries.*

The working group has also mobilized an additional 50,000 USD from the UN Development Programme – Asia and the Pacific Business and Human Rights (UNDP BHR) to support BHR and land conflict work in Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as the planning meeting and training.

The intended outcomes are as follows:

⇒ **Changes in policy**

Submitted recommendations on regulating and monitoring land grabbing/land investments *(through land-grab policy papers)*

Submitted recommendations on protecting/defending land rights defenders *(as per land conflict monitoring reports)*

Land rights inputted in the formulation of NAPs of UNGP BHR

⇒ **Changes in practice**

Regional institutions' and in-country agencies recognize land rights as human rights

Recognition of the role of CSOs as key stakeholders on land rights by NHRI/Cs, State human rights institutions and selected regional institutions (SEANF, OHCHR, UNDP-BHR)

Government facilitates space for CSOs to provide feedback on the formulation and implementation of the NAP
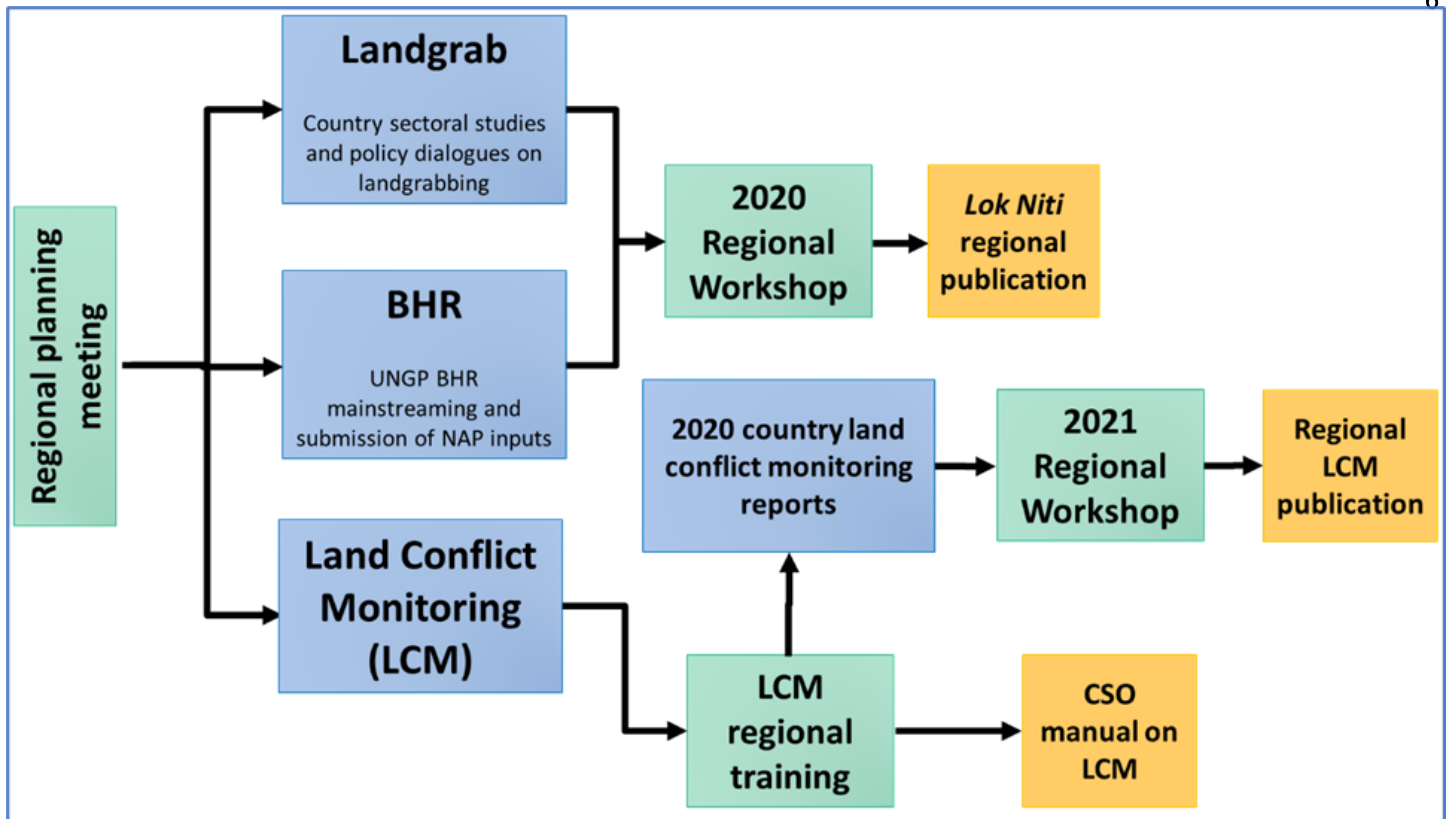
⇒ **Strengthened capacity for transformation**

Enhanced CSO capacities in preparing and drafting land conflict monitoring reports

Strengthened capacity levels on policy-formulation of CSO partners

Communities made aware of mechanisms for corrective action on landgrabs and rights violations

Phase 2 has three main components: A. Sectoral studies on landgrabs, B. BHR advocacy and submission of inputs to the NAP on BHR, and C. Land conflict monitoring (see next figure).

Landgrab

Country sectoral studies and policy dialogues on landgrabbing

BHR

UNGP BHR mainstreaming and submission of NAP inputs

Land Conflict Monitoring (LCM)

Regional planning meeting

2020 Regional Workshop

Lok Niti regional publication

2020 country land conflict monitoring reports

2021 Regional Workshop

Regional LCM publication

LCM regional training

CSO manual on LCM

Jagat Deuja recognized that the discussion of Denise Musni was clear, and asked the participants if they have any concerns they need to raise.

Matters raised during the Open Forum:

- Sarin asked if all the countries need to have the same sector for the study on land grabbing.
    - ◊ Denise responded that each country can freely choose the sector they wish to study. For example, in the Philippines, oil palm in indigenous peoples' lands was selected. There were also emblematic sectors raised during her discussion such as Economic Zones in India and Economic Land Concession in Cambodia.
- Sarin asked if there is budget for primary data collection.
    - ◊ Don said that the Working Group members can use the budget provided for them for the *line item Workshop* as well as their own resources for primary data collection.

Component A: Sectoral papers on land grabbing | Roel Ravanera, XSF; VB Rawat, SDF (Facilitator)

Don referred to VB Rawat to facilitate the session on sectoral papers on land grabbing. VB then asked the participants to convene from the coffee/tea break and referred to Roel Ravanera to make his presentation.

Roel noted that the discussion of Denise was very clear and inspired ideas on our work on land rights defenders and on philosophical matters to be raised during the break. He then proceeded to make his presentation.

Why is it important to tackle landgrabbing?

- Increasing investments for large-scale production of food, biofuel, livestock; mining and tourism
- Why host countries allow or even encourage investments?
  - ◊ Declining public investments in agriculture; dwindling ODA
  - ◊ Increasing rural poverty
  - ◊ Rely on private sector and/or foreign investments
- Impact: Land grabbing undermine land occupants, resulting in conflicts and violence

What's new with these landgrabbing cases?

- Much larger in scale
- More government-led investments
- It seeks resources (land, water) rather than commodities and markets
- It seeks production for repatriation rather than for commercial export
- It involves actual production rather than joint ventures or contract farming

New challenges for CSOs

- How to ensure that tenure and human rights are not violated?
- How can small farmers, fisherfolk, IPs, rural women better deal with land investments?
- Where can communities go to seek redress for violation of their resource and human rights?
- How can local, national gov'ts and international institutions be made more accountable?

For CBI 9-10, the working definition of landgrabbing is derived from *Eco Ruralis*

*"Land grabbing can be defined as being the **control** (whether through ownership, lease, concession, contracts, quotas, or general power) of larger than locally-typical amounts of land by **any person or entity** (public or private, foreign or domestic) **via any means** ('legal' or 'illegal') for **purposes** of speculation, extraction, resource control or commodification at the **expense** of peasant farmers, agroecology, land stewardship, food sovereignty and human rights."*

Matters raised during Open Forum:

- VB shared that for investors, they prefer to use the term "land acquisition" instead of land grabbing.
- Kamal shared that even "land acquisition" has a negative connotation since the acquisition is not for the people, but for the investors and businesses.
- Vinod shared that "land grabbing" is deemed "politically incorrect"
- Jinnah made the observation that land grabbing is conducted by the elite and in pursuit of the expansion of capitalism.

- VB shared that many of the land grabs are actually legal, hence the inclusion of both legal and illegal means is important.
- Kamal shared that agrarian reform can be seen as a form of land grabbing, but for the people.
- Haque shared that many legal systems enable land grabbing and shared that even within the legal framework, the impacts can be very negative as human rights violations are often committed in the context of land grabbing.
- Kamal shared that as an activist, we must not forget that land grabbing/acquisition is deeply connected with the concept of private property by the State. This is within the framework of the expansion of capitalism introduced by imperialist rulers historically.
    ◊ Roel supported the statement of Kamal that for students of land governance, land grabbing has deep roots in the history of colonization particularly in the Asian context.

Roel proceeded to discuss the provisional outline for the Sectoral study and set the points for discussion among the working group members on the land grabbing sectoral study.

Matters raised during Open Forum:

- Sarin asked if the working group members only identify institutions involved in land grabbing or also those involved in solving the said problems.
    ◊ Roel responded that both can be studied, but in different sections of the papers.
- Haque requested for more detailed methodology in the conduct of land grabbing sectoral study.
    ◊ Roel suggested that desk reviews can be conducted, validation with affected communities and CSOs, and interviews with officials, among others.

Roel then discussed the parameters for the study. After which, VB then opened the floor for the open forum:

- Haque shared that in Bangladesh, there are no institutions directly monitoring land grabbing. He asked whether it is possible to monitor newspapers and from there, analyze content on land grabbing.
    ◊ Roel said that content analysis is fine, but recommended to validate findings with affected communities.
- VB made the observation that the factors are really big, but by targeting a specific sector, the focus of the study can be very valuable for advocacy. He asked if the focus of the study need to be private companies whether international or local, or local elites.
    ◊ Roel said that it is up to the researchers.
- Kamal supported that it should depend on the local context. He shared that in Bangladesh, oil companies grab the lands of indigenous peoples and have committed several human rights violations against them.
- VB recommended that it is therefore important to conduct community validation of findings and not secondary data analysis alone.

◊   Roel emphasized that the selection of the sector to be studied is really important. He also said that he agrees that community validation is very important.

Don made the distinction between a sector and a case. The focus should be a specific sector's broader legal, policy, economic, social, political context wherein different cases can serve as input to provide evidence on the impacts of landgrabs.

- Dewi confirmed that various cases can be used to make a broader analysis on the sector of focus in the land grabbing paper.
- Vinod shared that in India, there are many cases of economic zones.
- VB emphasized that these economic zones, were declared to create new cities.
    - ◊   Given this, Don said that a possible sector is the creation of new cities through economic zones
- Kamal said that in Bangladesh, economic zones are being created for tourism purposes.
    - ◊   Don said that economic zones for tourism can be a possible sector.
- Sarin shared that ELCs are being created to attract investors into the country. This has generated many land conflicts in Cambodia. One specific case are sugar cane plantations in ELCs.
- VB summarized the discussion by suggesting ways forward that the different CSOs across countries can identify possible sectors of study.
- Denise suggested that the countries should also select sectors that need further study. She suggested to avoid sectors already saturated with studies.
- Jagat shared that they are considering studying government land leasing for various purposes that impact many landless and tenants.
- Iwan shared that in Indonesia, new cities are being created for tourism wherein lands are being taken away from local communities particularly indigenous people. He suggested that there is a need to identify bigger picture trends such as processes happening in the government, among others to be able to have a greater impact at the community level.
- Dewi supported what Iwan said that KPA can focus on land acquisitions for tourism such as development of '10 Balis' and the development of the 'New Capital of Indonesia.' Another option would be oil palm plantations and infrastructure developments such as airports, roads, etc. that displaced many farmers from their farmlands.
- VB emphasized that a strong narrative should be developed analyzing the broader policy context with special consideration to pushing the resolution of existing cases to give a face to the advocacy. Different CSOs on the said sector can be unified to magnify the message. He also suggested to propose a meeting with international decision-makers beyond Bangkok.
- Kamal shared that there are 100 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) supported by the World Bank, ADB, India, and other investors in Bangladesh that affect many rural poor adversely. We also need to take into account the differentiated experiences of the various rural poor sectors such as farmers, women, indigenous peoples, etc.

Roel summarized the discussion and directed the participants to select the sector each country will be focusing on. The output shall be presented in the plenary for discussion.

Don summarized the ways forward wherein the countries will present their selected sector, and then directed the participants for a group picture and then lunch.

Don gave a recap of agreements and shown in the Action Plan for Component A on sectoral study on land grabbing. Don then discussed the outline of the sectoral study on land grabbing.

The participants suggested to reset the deadline for the sectoral study on land grabbing by August 2020, moving the deadline on September 2020.

- VB requested that information be disseminated at least a month in advance so that organizations involved at the national level would have enough time to coordinate.

In summary, the participants agreed on the overall work plan and outline for Component A – Sectoral Study on Landgrabbing as follows:

Activity	Expected Output	Timeline
Identify sectoral focus of the study	Send to ANGOC a brief description of the sector and the rationale for selecting the sector	March 2020
Prepare a sectoral study on landgrabbing, through desk review and consultations with NES members, CSOs, government agencies, and human rights institutions	Summary Report of country dialogue as per suggested format (including annexes)	May 2020
Conduct roundtable discussion involving CSOs, affected communities and NHRI/C to present and discuss the results of the policy review, gather inputs for the refinement of the paper	Summary Report of country dialogue as per suggested format (including annexes)	June 2020
Submit draft sectoral study to ANGOC for feedback	Draft sectoral study	August 2020
Provide feedback on the: • draft regional summary of the sectoral studies to be prepared by ANGOC • other country sectoral studies	Feedback on draft regional summary and other country sectoral studies	September 2020
Finalize sectoral study based on feedback, if any, from ANGOC and Land Rights as Human Rights Working Group	Final draft sectoral study	November 2020

Outline of Sectoral Study on Landgrabbing

(15 pages, excluding the annexes)

Acknowledgment
(author/s, individuals, organizations involved in the various stages of producing this study)

List of acronyms

Glossary of terms used in the study

I. **Introduction**

   a. Context and objectives of study
   b. Methodology
   c. Scope and limitations

II. **Sectoral overview**

   a. Description of sector
   b. Significance of sector
   c. Scope (how many communities and hectares in the sector are affected by landgrabbing)
   d. Trends (what has been happening in the sector in relation to landgrabbing)

III. **Persons/entities involved in landgrabbing of the sector (State, private, individual, intermediaries, foreign, domestic)**

   a. Who are the main aggressors in the landgrabbing of the sector (ex. Business, State)
   b. Who are the other entities involved (ex. Government agency, mediator, other communities, courts)

IV. **Forms of control (whether through ownership, lease, concession, contracts, quotas, or general power) and means (legal or illegal)**

V. **Purposes (speculation, extraction, resource control or commodification)**

VI. **Families and communities affected, types of impacts (violence, agroecology, land stewardship, food sovereignty and human rights)**

   Cite 2-3 specific cases to illustrate the impacts

VII. **State policies and mechanisms that address landgrabs related to the selected sector: Are there sufficient legal safeguards that protect and uphold the tenure rights of individuals and communities against land grabbing? (prevention, remedy)**

VIII. **Recommendations (Protect, Respect, Remedy)**

Main references (use APA format)

ANNEXES

   A. Policies/laws that addresses landgrabbing
   B. Directory and brief description of mechanisms that seek to address (regulate, monitor) the impacts of land-grabbing in the country, with focus on the selected sector
   C. Maps and photographs (high resolution, with captions, provide sources)

Component B: Engaging governments, NHRI/Cs, CSOs and private sector in the NAP formulation processes of UNGP-BHR | *Don Marquez, ANGOC; Kamal Uddin, ARBAN (Facilitator)*

Don then referred to Kamal for the session on UNGP-BHR.

Kamal recognized the contributions of ANGOC in pushing forward the mainstreaming of the UNGP-BHR, which started with the initiatives of Edgar Valenzuela who pushed ANGOC members to talk about food rights in Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This is ever relevant as there are still many people who live below the poverty line while there are imperialist forces that aim to maintain control the economic life of the majority.

He then referred to Don for the presentation on Component B on engaging governments, NHRI/Cs, CSOs and private sector in the NAP formulation processes of UNGP-BHR.

Why engage UNDP BHR?

- There has been a marked increased demand for land, as governments and big business have pursued an export–oriented strategy founded in large measure on agricultural investments and natural resource exploitation
- Given the increasing pressures on land due to investments, CSOs working on land rights have an important role in mainstreaming and monitoring the implementation of the UNGP BHR
- UNGP BHR seen as an added tool for communities to use in defending their rights to land as the number of land and agriculture investments have resulted to killings and harassments, displaced communities, destroyed the ecosystem, etc.

Contribution of CBI 9-10 to UNGP BHR?

- Continue our contribution in building awareness on land rights as human rights, and the responsibility of businesses in human rights
- In particular, contribute in mainstreaming the UNGP BHR to communities and business sector
- Push States towards the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs) of UNGP BHR or incorporate BHR in the National Human Rights Action Plans

Importance of NAP of UNGP BHR

- Review a country's human rights needs;
- Raise awareness of human rights issues among government officials, security authorities, civil society organizations, and the general public;
- Mobilize a broad spectrum of society in a cooperative atmosphere;
- Propose realistic activities;

- Set achievable targets;
- Promote linkages with other national programs, particularly in the areas of development and education; and,
- Generate commitment to action.

Possible interventions of CBI 9-10 in the NAP Process

- Find out at what stage NAP is
- Conduct of at least two roundtable discussions (RTDs) with NES platforms and other key CSOs working on land and human rights, to agree on particular recommendations on the inclusion of protection of, respect for, and remedy for violations against land rights and land rights defenders in the NAPs.
- The LRHR WG members may utilize the indicators in the scorecard for investors in land and agriculture as a guide for CSOs to formulate concrete proposals on how land rights may be protected, strengthened, or mainstreamed in the NAP.

After which, Don referred to Kamal to manage the country presentations on updates on the UNGP-BHR. Kamal facilitated the presentations among the following countries whose respective presentations are also herewith attached:

- Bangladesh by Jinnah/CDA
    ⇒ CSO and NHRI consultations are being held to serve as input to the formulation of the NAP-BHR. The government have yet to set forth a process for the formulation of the NAP-BHR.

- Cambodia by Sarin/SK
    ⇒ The UN does not recognize the closest institution there is to an NHRI in Cambodia since all of its members are part of the Cambodian People's Party. LICHADO—an alliance of advocates for the establishment of an NHRI in Cambodia—has been pursuing efforts to push the government to establish an NHRI. The government has shown agreement on the importance to   institute an NHRI, but it has yet to act on it decisively. CSOs have drafted a law on the establishment of an NHRI and is advocating for its adoption.
    ⇒ On the NAP-BHR, a comprehensive study can be conducted that will serve as an input to the formulation of a NAP-BHR.
        ◊   Kamal recognized the challenging context in Cambodia and congratulated STAR Kampuchea on their work.

- India by Vinod/CLRA
    ⇒ The NHRC in partnership with the UNDP-BHR has initiated limited consultation processes to seek inputs on the formulation of the NAP-BHR.

♦ These inputs were forwarded to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs who has already formulated a Zero Draft last February 2019. A deadline for inputs has been set for March 2020.

♦ In the said Zero Draft, land rights is not emerging as a key concern. They are proposing that policy advocacy be conducted within the bureaucracy and the media on land rights and human rights in the NAP-BHR.

   ⇒ VB made an observation that their NHRC is not connected to communities that have land rights concerns. To address this, the NHRC has promised to engage the SDF, but they were not included in the invited participants in consultation processes.

   ⇒ VB and Vinod suggested that ANGOC relate with UNDP-BHR in Bangkok to engage CSOs involved in land rights in Bangkok in the formulation of the NAP-BHR in India.

   ⇒ Kamal noted that though India is the largest democracy in the world, it seems that in the UNGP-BHR, processes are not that democratic. He offered the help of the working group members in pushing this process forward in India.

♦ Indonesia by Iwan/KPA

   ⇒ Iwan shared that engagements are being pursued to integrate land rights as human rights with the private sector particularly in the sector of agribusiness and plantations (oil palm). A research has been conducted in partnership with the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RTSP). Although a partnership framework is being pursued with the private sector, there are difficulties in pursuing this because the KPA has numerous initiatives to stop specific palm oil operations in the countryside.

   ⇒ They are also pursing engagements with Komnas HAM on shrinking civic space and particularly in relation to mainstreaming the UNGP-BHR in local governments and the private sector.

   ⇒ One key challenge is the Omnibus Law on Land where the government aims to deregulate business operations in the country and to introduce foreign ownership as well as large-scale acquisition of land for 90 years.

      ◊ The representative from Komnas HAM shared the process of formulation of UNGP-BHR for Indonesia. At first, Komnas HAM aimed to pursue engagements across different ministries, mostly those in relation to the economic sector. They aimed to formulate a plan for 2017-2023. As Iwan shared, inputs on the NAP-BHR has already been submitted to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This said draft is still stuck with the President, which can be signed into law as a Presidential Decree or its issuance as an administrative issuance by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The current draft NAP-BHR has different components on women, children, disability, indigenous peoples including land rights of indigenous peoples, which were observed to be responsive to realities on the ground. These though have yet to be implemented.

         • Kamal noted that it is good news that the draft for Indonesia is good, and then referred to Binod to share for Nepal.

- Nepal by Binod/CSRC
  - ⇒ Efforts are being pursued for the formulation of the NAP-BHR such as various consultation processes with the support of the UNDP-BHR. Nepal CSOs aim to initiate processes to integrate land rights as human rights concerns in the formulation of the NAP-BHR through various consultation processes.

- Philippines by Denise/ANGOC
  - ⇒ The Commission on Human Rights in the Philippines (CHRP) has been pursuing efforts to push the formulation of the NAP-BHR. Although, the CHRP is independent of the government, the mandate to formulate a NAP-BHR, is with the Presidential Human Rights Committee (PHRC). Although there are news that a NAP-BHR will be integrated in the Philippine Human Rights Action Plan, the CHRP and CSOs are kept at the dark on the progress in its formulation.
  - ⇒ Independent activities are being conducted to push forward mainstreaming efforts for the NAP-BHR through a Multi-Stakeholder Working Group on the BHR such as integrating a BHR reporting mechanism for corporations on their compliance to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) standards on sustainability reporting.

Kamal summarized discussion that there are various approaches to advocacy—revolutionary and dialogue. There are many lessons in how revolution has been effective especially in the face of authoritarian regimes as the case of the Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. He affirmed the value of the exercise as this provides an avenue for the sharing of experiences and lessons across different countries. At this point, especially on matter of land, approaches to pursue a more dialogical approach are here being pursued through mainstreaming the UNGP-BHR. He then opened the floor for open discussion.

Matters raised during the open forum:

- Dewi shared that it is problematic to advocate to respect human rights as this is so basic in being human. It is clear that businesses are only interested in profits through investments. She shared that it is unfortunate that it is enshrined in law that processes that pave the way for land grabbing, and on the other hand, the UNGP-BHR is implemented voluntarily by countries and for businesses. She wishes to make this context clear as discussions are being made on pushing for the formulation of a UNGP-BHR with land rights as human rights as a key theme.
- Kim shared that in the Philippines, the context is the same as in the Indonesia where many land laws pave the way for land grabbing. She suggested that in order to compel countries to adhere to the UNGP-BHR, the Working Group can provide inputs or engage with the body facilitating the Binding Instrument on Transnational Corporations.
- Haque shared that 22 countries have conducted a national baseline survey on business practices, which could serve as a starting point to assess adherence to the UNGP-BHR. He also noted that although NHRCs cannot formulate a NAP-BHR, their inputs can be made as a starting point for mainstreaming the UNGP-BHR.
  - ◊ Kamal assured Haque that his inputs will be integrated in the action plan of Bangladesh.

Roel summarized the discussion through a matrix on the status of mainstreaming the UNGP-BHR as per the tables below:

Country	NHRI/C Established	UNGP BHR Adopted	NAP Formulated	Assessment Tools Developed	Forum for dialogue established
Bangladesh	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘
Cambodia	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘ but talks on-going
India	✔ MCA?	✔	✘ (?)	X	✔
Indonesia	✔	✔	Ongoing PD? MLHR?	✔	✔
Nepal	✔	✔	Ongoing	✘	✔
Philippines	✔	✔	✘	✔	Not regular

	Lead Organization	Status of NAP	Inputs to NAP
Bangladesh	CDA		
Cambodia	SK	Cannot formulate NAP without NHRI; push for the establishment of NHRI	
India	EP/CLRA	ANGOC to consult UNDP BKK	Consultations Advocacy Media
Indonesia	KPA	Initiated formulation but only Recom-mendatory	Consultation on BHR Komnas Ham on NAP BHR Working Group Round Table on Palm Oil Omnibus Law
Nepal	CSRC	Process on-going	CSOs as key stakeholders Organize dialogues Prepare recommendations Amended NHRC
Philippines	ANGOC	Not sure; plan to in-tegrate in BHR	BHR Working Group - consultations, etc. SEC ordinance

Don affirmed that despite difficulties encountered in engaging respective NHRI/Cs and government institutions on the formulation of the NAP with a land rights as human rights perspective, initiatives shall be pursued to push this forward. The CSO members of the working group are free to identify their approach and strategy and these will be integrated in the overall regional strategy.

Don then discussed the ways forward on the UNGP-BHR as included in the country workplan template. He also discussed the suggested outline for the summary report on BHR interventions. Approaches at the regional shall also be explored during the regional workshop for 2020.

In summary, the participants agreed on the overall work plan and outline for Component B - Engaging NHRIs, state human rights institutions, government, and private sector on UNGP BHR as follows:

For Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Philippines

Activity	Expected Output	Timeline
Assess CSO interventions in relation to BHR	Short writeup of the NAP status and opportunities for CSO engagement in the NAP formulation processes	
Organize at least 2 CSO workshops and FGDs with CSOs to generate recommendations on the NAP focused on land rights	CSO recommendations to the NAP Summary reports of CSO meetings/consultations, attendance sheets, photographs	September 2020
Conduct a multi-stakeholder dialogue (involving CSOs, government agencies, NHRIs, and to the extent possible, private sector) to present and discuss the draft BHR paper	Writeup on the response of government, NHRI/C, private sector to CSO recommendations on the NAP One year plan (2021) for CSO engagement in relation to the NAP processes Summary report of multi-stakeholder dialogue, attendance sheet, photographs	October 2020
Submit to ANGOC for feedback (if any), and implement necessary revisions	**Summary Report of the Country Intervention**	October 2020
Provide inputs/feedback to draft regional summary on inputs to the NAP-BHR to be circulated by ANGOC		November 2020

For Cambodia

Activity	Expected Output	Timeline
Through an independent researcher, draft a study on the national framework and obligation of Cambodia regarding the establishment of NHRI and UNGP BHR	Draft study on the national framework and obligation of Cambodia regarding the establishment of NHRI and UNGP BHR	August 2020
Organize at least 2 CSO workshops and FGDs with CSOs to discuss the strategy and recommendations towards the establishment of an NHRI in Cambodia (Draft study on NHRI and UNGP BHR as inputs to the discussions, or the discussions may serve as additional data-gathering for the draft study)	CSO recommendations on NHRI establishment Summary reports of CSO meetings/consultations, attendance sheets, photographs	September 2020
Promote understanding of BHR to government, CSOs, and other stakeholders	Summary report of meetings, attendance sheet, photographs IEC materials (if to be produced)	October 2020
Submit to ANGOC for feedback (if any), and implement necessary revisions	Final version of the study to be submitted to ANGOC Summary Report of the Country Interventions on BHR	October 2020
Provide inputs/feedback to draft regional summary on inputs to the NAP-BHR to be circulated by ANGOC		December 2020

Outline for Summary Report of Country Interventions on UNGP BHR (8 pages)

Acknowledgment

(author/s, individuals, organizations involved in the various stages of producing this report)

List of acronyms

 I. Background of this Report

  A. Objective of this report
  B. How this report was prepared
  C. Scope and limitations

 II. UNGP BHR status in the country

  A. Main agencies responsible for formulating and implementing the National Action Plan (NAP) of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP BHR)
  B. Progress of the UNGP BHR and the formulation of its NAP as of _____
  C. Opportunities for CSO interventions on BHR and formulation/review of NAP of UNGP BHR

 III. Description of CSO interventions towards the popularization of BHR and/or the formulation of the NAP on UNGP BHR (January to September 2020)

  A. Rationale/purpose of interventions
  B. Description of outputs and emerging outcomes of key activities implemented

 IV. CSO recommendations on the NAP of UNGP BHR (with focus on land rights)

 V. Response to the CSO recommendations

  A. Government
  B. NHRI/C
  C. Private sector

 VI. Plan of CSOs towards the continuation of engagement related to BHR (January to December 2021)

Main references (use APA format)

Component C: Land Conflict Monitoring *| Don Marquez and Timothy Salomon, ANGOC; Iwan Nurdin, KPA (Facilitator)*

Don called on Iwan to moderate the session on the last component on Land Conflict Monitoring.

Iwan said that land conflict monitoring is important as it provides the necessary data to monitor the context in the field and provides basis to push forward advocacy on land rights. Iwan highlighted that it is important to develop different country-specific categories for land conflict. He then called on Don to start the discussion on Land Conflict Monitoring.

Context

- 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.

Limitations in our methodology in 2018 land conflict monitoring

- Our use of different methodologies limited our scope for consolidation, comparison and analysis of data at national and regional level
- Some country papers just extracted from existing studies, and did not generate any baseline data essential for continued monitoring over time
- No common definition of land conflicts
- Different time periods were covered
- Key data were not disaggregated by gender

Thus, the need to improve our methodology if we want our regional campaign on land conflict be more effective. First and foremost, we need to agree on our definition of land conflicts, to wit:

"Land conflict" is a situation wherein two or more stakeholders compete for control over land and resources, to include control related to decision-making and truth.

Why do we need to monitor land conflicts?

- Land conflicts provide an *observable indicator*, as legal changes in land tenure rights is often difficult to determine or to monitor.

- Land conflicts may result in violence and violations of human rights.
- Land conflicts *signal an urgency* for government and other stakeholders to act.
- Overall, land conflicts may be seen as a key indicator of *poor governance* that leads to landlessness and tenure insecurity

What are some of the strategic uses of land conflict monitoring?

- **Indonesia:** To advocate for urgent conflict resolution through agrarian reform implementation, and to identify those conflict areas as priority areas (LPRA) for Agrarian Reform, using a bottom-up approach
- **Philippines:** To fight complacency among government officials, who think that problems of agrarian/ land rights have already been "solved" because of past Agrarian Reform implementation.
- **Cambodia**: To highlight the extent by which Economic Land Concessions (ELCs) have been abused by the State and Corporations at the expense of displaced communities.
- **Bangladesh**: To support advocacy through evidence

Key elements for land conflict monitoring

- Have a *clear purpose*, to know and assess *what kind of information* is needed
- Develop coordinated and common reporting *tools*
- Determine the *methods* for obtaining information
- Assign *responsibilities* for gathering information; determine the *timeframe and frequen*cy of data collection
- Establish *mechanisms for sharing information*, and using the information for planning and action
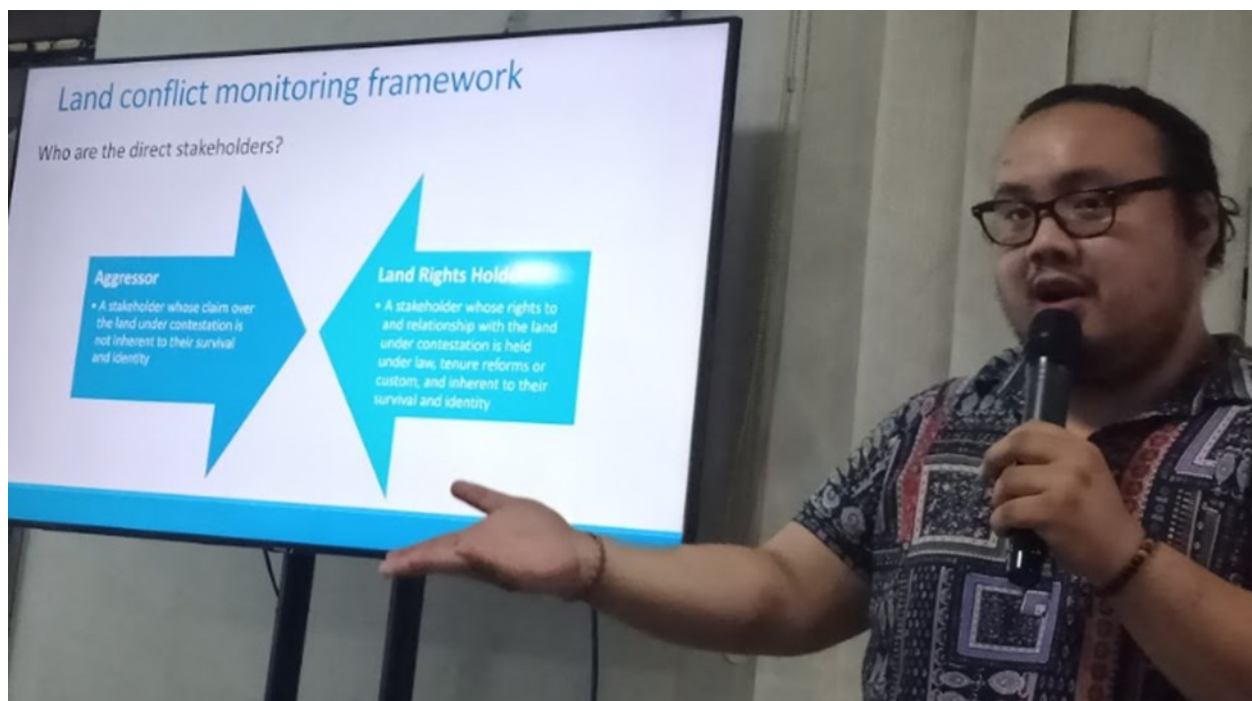
In picture: Tim Salomon discusses the land conflict monitoring framework

Don then opened the floor any questions on the open forum.

- Iwan shared that the land conflict monitoring in Indonesia where they have a revolving fund for land conflict monitoring and for responsive actions for affected communities.
  - ◊ Dewi shared that in Indonesia they have developed a land monitoring system since 2004. When they get data from communities, their network, or from the media, they also facilitate responsive action for the administration of an emergency fund through the KNPA. They provide support for pro-bono lawyers and other support actions. They have improved their methodology since it is used as a reference for policy advocacy across Indonesia and globally.
- Sarin shared that there is a lack of support for responding to conflicts documented and for policy advocacy with the government. There was no fund for translating the report to the local language and hence, it was difficult to popularize the report since the communities do not understand English.
- Jinnah affirmed that the work of land conflict monitoring is important as it provides data on important changes on the ground in terms of land rights issues. He suggested to facilitate the enhancement of capacities among CSOs, like inviting KPA to provide training to CSOs in other countries. He suggested to have a set of tools to measure impact at the community level through evidence.
  - ◊ Iwan summarized the discussion and referred to Don to push the discussion forward.
  - ◊ Don affirmed that the land conflict monitoring aims to improve policy and campaign work, and to make interventions to empower communities more responsive. He mentioned that the very reason for the conduct of a Land Conflict Monitoring shall be conducted to improve the capacities of CSOs involved in the LRHR-WG for CBI 9-10.

Tim continued Don's presentation, beginning with discussion on basic concepts related to land conflicts. A glossary of concepts was passed around to the participants for them to be able to closely follow the presentation and for them to reflect on the terms presented.

What to monitor?

- *Context*. What are the biophysical, legal, political, economic, social and cultural conditions surrounding the land conflict?
- *Stakeholders*. Who are the stakeholders? What are their interests? How do their interests compete?
- *Actions/Incidents*. What actions have they taken to pursue their interests? What are the consequences of their actions?

Difference between land conflict and land disputes

Thematic Area	Land Conflict	Land Dispute
Relationships between stakeholders	Maybe equal or unequal	Presumed equal
Cause of conflict	Loopholes in law and weak enforcement of legal and customary tenure systems generate competing interests and put said systems to question	Business as usual competing interests that legal and customary tenure systems can usually easily resolve
Examples	Expropriation Land Investments Clashes in Tenure Systems	Inheritance Clan Wars Boundary dispute

What are relationships of the stakeholders?

- *Horizontal*. The power relations of direct stakeholders are presumed equal
- *Vertical*. There is a decidedly a more powerful stakeholder vis-à-vis a less powerful stakeholder

An open forum on the land conflict monitoring framework then commenced.

- VB: Is the land conflict monitoring limited to data, or will there be stories?
  - ◊ Tim: We will get stories during data-gathering.
  - ◊ VB: That is the critique of the land matrix, it's just figures. We have to highlight the human interest part of it.
- Jinnah: This is the first time for his organization and maybe for others to encounter this presentation/ discussion. Earlier, it was difficult him to differentiate latent and manifest conflict. Latent conflict comes from feelings, emotion is there. He understood that the basic identifier for the stage of conflict is the intensity.
- Iwan: For KPA, they record every incident as a conflict. He shared an example wherein in one area, there may be two *conflicts* (incidents) that occur at different times. He also mentioned that KPA has a book of conflicts, where they record all ongoing conflicts (even those without incidents). In different stages of a case (ex. Mining), there may be conflicts of different types.
- VB: emphasized that not all conflicts have violence. Some communities are weak and need others to act on their behalf.
- Kamal: Conflicts on land may not start from land issues. Political contestations (ex. Not taking part in elections, voting for other parties), leading to the eviction of the whole community. There are also parties who want the continuation of the conflict situation if this will benefit them.
- Iwan: Open conflicts have several incidents that may occur over periods of time. Communities may react, this prompting response from other parties.

- Kim: Raised a question – if there is resolved land conflict, but then another party challenged the claim of the community. Is this a continuing conflict or a different conflict?
  - ◊ Iwan: It is recorded as a different conflict. For example, agrarian reform conflict is different from an infrastructure conflict.
- Binod: Question on the definition of the conflict – it is not always action-based. Latent conflict is where one party has a frustration. How do we monitor latent conflicts, if they're just related to the psychological threat?
  - ◊ Iwan: In KPA's experience, they only record the land conflicts which are manifest. Latent conflicts sprout from policies of the government. The conflicts you will monitor will depend on your purpose for monitoring.
  - ◊ Tim: We need to first identify whether conflict is latent or not. In the case of land-grabbing, even before the actual grabbing of land, there is psychological violence faced by community because of the threat of being displaced – this making it a manifest conflict. We need to sharpen our senses when it comes to identifying what are latent and manifest conflicts. In the case of the Philippines, indigenous peoples feel violated by the ENIPAS upon the law's passing even if there hasn't been any violence yet.
  - ◊ VB: In India, there are also protected areas where people cannot go.
  - ◊ Benni: KPA monitors latent and manifest conflicts. They send a message to government, that if latent conflicts are not resolved, there may be so many violence (which are evidenced by the manifest conflicts).
  - ◊ Jinnah: How do we relate these with the UNGP BHR, or the ESCR? It depends on the context. We should analyze conflicts with these frameworks in mind.
  - ◊ Iwan: When we record the victims of the land conflicts, we cover all the human rights violation types.
  - ◊ VB: We have to clarify the stakeholders, because sometimes it may not be focused on just businesses.

Note:

While the agreements and next steps were reached during the Regional Training on Land Conflict Monitoring, this Summary Report will contain such points for ease of reference.

In summary, the participants agreed on the overall work plan and outline for Component C – Land Conflict Monitoring as follows:

Activity	Expected Output	Timeline
Review typologies of conflicts	Typologies of land conflicts (with definitions)	March 2020
Meeting with NES Platform members and other potential CSO contributors	Orientation on Land Conflict Monitoring Initiative, Framework, Methodology and Outline Prepare a list of sources and partners to be engaged for data-gathering purposes Summary report of meeting as per agreed format	
Data gathering		January to December 2020
Pilot excel database of land conflict data	Feedback on excel database Feedback of Glossary of Terms	March 2020
Revise, if necessary the excel database and glossary of terms	Finalize excel database and glossary of terms	March 2020
Encode data gathered to excel database	Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering January to March 2020	April 2020
Encode data gathered to excel database	Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering April to June 2020	July 2020
Encode data gathered to excel database	Submit to ANGOC the excel database covering July to September 2020	October 2020
Working draft land conflict monitoring report paper for 2020	Submit working draft 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report to ANGOC	01 October 2020
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)
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	Second draft 2020 Land Conflict Monitoring Report Summary report of multi-stakeholder dialogue, attendance sheet, photographs	January 2021
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
Conduct regional dialogue	Presentation of country reports Finalize regional summary Finalize manual	
Use country reports for advocacy, education, awareness raising	Policy briefs Media articles Information, education and communication materials	January 2021 onwards
Publication and dissemination (regional summary and country reports, manual)	Printed and uploaded knowledge products	March 2021 onwards

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[1] 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.;)

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

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

VI. Responses to the conflicts

- **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)

DAY 2

Recap of Day 1 | *Kimberly Alvarez, AR Now!*

Kim of AR Now! provided a recap of the process the previous day, highlighting the three major components of the second phase of CBI 9-10 initiative, the general work plan and the outlines of the studies.
Don then went through the activities for Day 2 as follows:

- Governance matters
- Resource mobilization
- Country workplan formulation

He then gave the floor to Sarin to chair the session on Governance.

Governance | Denise Musni, ANGOC; Nhek Sarin, STAR Kampuchea (Facilitator)

Sarin provided a run-through on the topics within the session on Governance-- reporting mechanism and communication strategy. He then referred to Denise to provide the input on Governance.

Denise discussed observations from the work of the LRHR-WG during Phase 1 and proposed reporting mechanism for Phase 2.

- VB suggested to report important matters in the context of the issues the project discusses—land grabbing, policy changes, etc.
  - ◊ This was accepted by the body.

Denise then affirmed the proposed mechanism for reporting for Phase 2. She then discussed the financial and narrative report formats.

- Sarin asked if there is a timesheet required for the financial reporting template?
  - ◊ There are no timesheets required for the financial reporting template, upon confirmation.

In picture: Nhek Sarin facilitates the discussion on governance

Financial reporting shall only be required bi-annually.

Denise then discussed the simplified template for countries that will serve as input to the ILC reporting template for CBIs.

- VB raised that one of the problems with the ILC reporting format is that certain results emerge through a long-term engagement and not just a single or a set of activities. This encourages false reporting just to comply with the template.
- Jinnah noted that the reporting format is for the purposes of evaluation, but not necessarily for regular monitoring. For regular reporting, a simpler format should be made.
- Roel observed that there is an understanding among the advocates that our loyalties are with the communities. Despite this, duties need to be fulfilled in relation to resources provided by our donors.
- Don shared that the terminal report for CBI 9-10 Phase 1 reached 30 pages. He shared that he has been raising with the ILC Secretariat the point to simplify the reporting template, but action has yet to materialize.
- Kamal said that small changes can be reported as they contribute to broader changes in the context, which our work contributed to.

Denise shared that information that do not fall within the format can be reported. It is better to provide longer documents, than nothing at all. She then completed the discussion on the reporting template.

To discuss the Communications strategy, Denise called on Andita of the Regional Coordination Unit of ILC to discuss the communications strategy of ILC. Andita shared that among the main purposes of all ILC activities is to raise public awareness and to develop education materials for communicates. She also shared that the ILC has also made efforts to provide capacity development on strategic communications through their webinar series.

Denise then discussed the Communications Strategy for CBI 9-10.

- Haque suggested to include the media to be a strategic audience
- VB supported the input of Haque and added the importance of targeting communities and their defenders, particularly indigenous communities as they are the most affected. In addition, he suggested to include UN Human Rights Committee and possibly the UN body on refugees.
- Benni noted that engaging with the private sector especially in Indonesia is really difficult since their perception on land conflicts contradicts with CSOs.
- Jinnah seconded that a separate strategy should be formulated for communities and that the project focus on targeting the private sector.

Denise affirmed inputs raised and shared that these have been discussed with the ILC.

- Kamal said that it is important that the project start the process of engagement with private sector.
- Vinod affirmed that each country should have a particular strategy given their particular context. He highlighted the important of targeting government agencies/parliament/political parties as well as the media.
- VB also suggested to target legal practitioners.
- Andita shared that engaging the private sector is difficult for all countries. Other channels can be used such as engaging investigative journalists to work on a story on the private sector. Other name and shame campaigns can be effective as well.

Denise affirmed the inputs raised and proceeded to discuss the strategic audiences for the campaign.

- Kamal raised the importance of the distinction between consultation and consent.
- VB shared that there is a growing practice of Environmental Sustainability Reporting as well as Social Impact Assessment. This momentum can be used to mainstream the UNGP-BHR.
- Denise shared existing policies on Free, Prior and Informed Consent, which confirms the distinction raised by Kamal on consultation and consent.

Denise then discussed what words to use and avoid.

- VB said that one key strategy they used is that they insert entities and issues that are at the heart of the matter to raise these when they can. This emanates from a broader analysis and perspective that advocates aim to mainstream in the minds of people.
- Jinnah suggested that we should develop a code of conduct to enable meaningful conversation instead of having a divisive conversation.
- VB seconded the suggestion made by Jinnah. He suggested that when we engage with the government or with the private sector, we need to use positive messaging to enable their openness.
- Kamal shared that different approaches are needed in different platforms such as in the streets, in the communities, and with government and the private sector.
- Dewi shared that advocates engage with a wide range of audiences and because of this, we use different words depending on what we wish to emphasize with them. The main consideration is that we need to avoid words that will weaken our movement.
- Jinnah emphasized that we need to use a constructive approach since we are taking a reform strategy, not a revolutionary strategy.
- VB noted that we should not sacrifice our position and principles just to appeal to certain groups.

Sarin requested the group to move forward with the discussion given limitations in time. Denise then proceeded to discuss the logo of the WG-LRHR.

- Dewi suggested to have an echo emanating from the megaphone.
- Jinnah affirmed the centrality of the slogan of "Land Rights as Human Rights" to the campaign of the WG.

Denise shared that the main idea of the logo was to amplify the voices of the communities. She wanted to have an indication that land is part of the sign.

- VB suggested to have many hands reaching for the megaphone to indicate many people desiring to speak their truth.
- Binod suggested to have land at the right side of the logo. He also suggested to indicate the importance of livelihood in land in the logo.
- Sarin suggested to direct the megaphone downward instead of upward to indicate communication with communities.

Sarin thanks Denise for an excellent presentation and summarized the discussion.

In picture: Revised logo of the working group (revised after the planning meeting)

Resource mobilization and linking with other platforms | _Saurlin Siagian, ILC RCU_

Don reconvened the participants and gave an introduction to Saurlin who will discuss how the CBIs can be linked to the NES platforms and joint resource mobilization.

- Kamal affirmed that it is good if other resources can be generated to support the LRHR-WG campaign.

Saurlin discussed how the CBIs can link with the NES.

- CONNECT: The CBI focal persons in the countries can explore engagements via the NES facilitators.
- MOBILIZE: Campaign work should complement between NES and CBIs to avoid duplication of efforts. Resources from other projects/programs can be allocated for activities in the CBIs.
- INFLUENCE: Resources should be focused on key land rights issues to magnify impact. Sharing of lessons learned across NESs and CBIs can be used to catalyze engagements at the regional and global levels.

For monitoring, LANDEX indicators should be used to measure progress.
Saurlin then opened the floor for discussion:

- Kamal said that we are all committed to mobilizing people towards meaningful change through our various campaign work at the national level.
- VB asked if there are long-term plans by ILC to support the CBIs.
    - ◊ Plans have only been formulated for 3 years. ANGOC can include its other members outside of the CBI members of the ILC WG-LRHR.

Country Planning

Don then referred to Denise to discuss the work planning template.
- Jinnah showed gratitude for the detailed template and asked to what extent will the timelines can be adjusted.
    - ◊ Don said that the WG members are free to adjust dates, except dates in relation to targets at the regional level.

The country presentations were held in the following order:

⇒ Philippines by Kim
⇒ Nepal by Binod
⇒ Cambodia by Sarin
⇒ India by VB
    - ◊ India will focus on Adivasis and how local land elites and corporations grab their land.

⇒ Indonesia by Benni

◇ Ferry shared that KPA intends to include a section on the NAP-BHR implementation in Indonesia in their Annual Report.

⇒ Bangladesh by Haq

◇ Jinnah will consult its partner NGOs in Bangladesh re: the sector they'll focus on for their study on landgrabbing.

No questions were raised during the plenary.

Next Steps and Closing | Don Marquez, ANGOC and Dewi Kartika, KPA

Don then went through agreements and next steps for the planning meeting summarized in a document. He congratulated the participants for completing the first part of the planning meeting. He then provided the opportunity to Dewi to provide the closing remarks.

Dewi shared that she had to go a press conference in relation to International Women's Day and used this as a platform to announce

In picture: Dewi Kartika speaks in front of the participants

their activities in South Sulawesi to address various land conflicts in the area. She affirmed the progress in the session in moving towards addressing policy and implementation gaps in the pursuit of land reform in Asian countries.

Annex 1. Planning Meeting Program

Planning Meeting of
Land Rights as Human Rights Working Group
(3-4 March 2020; KPA Office, Jakarta, Indonesia)

The objectives of this event are to:
- review our objectives and strategies in relation to the second phase of CBI 9-10 project;
- agree on the deliverables and timetable of the major components of the project; and,
- formulate country and regional work plans.

**Planning Meeting of
Land Rights as Human Rights Working Group
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The objectives of this event are to:
- review our objectives and strategies in relation to the second phase of CBI 9-10 project;
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Provisional Program

Day 0 (March 2)   Arrival of Participants
Day 1 (March 3)

Time	Session	PIC
08:00 AM	Depart hotel to KPA Office	
08:30	Registration	ANGOC, KPA
08:45	**Opening Session** • Welcome Remarks • Overview and objective of planning meeting • Introduction of participants	**Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC** Dewi Kartika, KPA Don Marquez, ANGOC
09:10	**Overview of Phase 2 of CBI 9-10** • Review of Phase 1 of CBI 9-10 • Discussion	**Facilitator: Jagat Deuja, CSRC** Denise Musni, ANGOC Participants
	• Review of the project objectives and deliverables; overall workplan • Discussion	Denise Musni, ANGOC Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Don Marquez, ANGOC
10:30	Coffee/Tea Break	
10:45	**Component A: Review on policies and mechanisms on addressing land grabbing** • Why are we doing this? • What's new? What has been done previously? • What are we going to do? (present inputs from partners) • Objectives • Methodology ⇒ Desk review ⇒ Interview ⇒ Design of consultation workshop • Outline • Parameters - # of pages, when to submit	**Facilitator: VB Rawat, SDF** Roel Ravanera, XSF
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Don Marquez, ANGOC
12:00	Lunch	

Time	Session	PIC
01:15 PM	**Component B: Engaging governments, NHRI/Cs, CSOs and private sector in the NAP formulation process-es of UNGP-BHR**	**Facilitator: Kamal Uddin, ARBAN**
	• Contextualization, re-introduction, (past initiatives, purpose/ rationale/ goal of monitoring)	Don Marquez, ANGOC
	• Country updates (5 minutes) ⇒ Bangladesh (Shah Jinnah, CDA) ⇒ Cambodia (Nhek Sarin, SK) ⇒ India (Aneesh, EP) ⇒ Indonesia (KPA) ⇒ Nepal (Jagat Deuja, CSRC) ⇒ Philippines (Denise Musni, ANGOC)	Participants
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Roel Ravanera, XSF
03:15	Coffee/Tea Break	
03:30	**Component C: Land Conflict Monitoring**	**Facilitator: Iwan Nurdin, KPA**
	• Contextualization (past initiatives, purpose/ rationale/goal)	Tony Quizon
	• Discussion on the land conflict monitoring framework (definition of terms, framework)	
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Presentation on the 2020 land conflict monitoring report ⇒ Objectives ⇒ Steps in preparing the report (from framework to dissemination) ⇒ Overview of proposed outline	Tony Quizon
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Don Marquez, ANGOC
	• Overview of land conflict monitoring training (for information)	Denise Musni, ANGOC
06:30	**End of Day 1/Dinner at KPA Office**	

Day 2 (March 4)

Time	Session	PIC
08:30 AM	**Recap of Day 1**	**Kim Alvarez, AR Now!**
08:45	**Component D: Governance**	**Facilitator: Nhek Sarin, SK**
	• Project reporting ⇒ Quarterly updates ⇒ Narrative ⇒ Financial	Denise Musni, ANGOC
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants

	• Communication strategy	Denise Musni, ANGOC
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Don Marquez, ANGOC
10:15	Coffee/Tea Break	
10:30	• **Country Planning**	**Facilitator: Don Marquez, ANGOC**
	• Introduction and inputs to planning	Denise Musni, ANGOC
	• Country planning	Participants
12:00	Lunch Break	
01:15	**Presentation and discussion of action plans (10 minutes)**	**Facilitator: Aneesh, Ekta Parishad**
	• Bangladesh (Shah Jinnah, CDA)	
	• Cambodia (Nhek Sarin, SK)	
	• India (Aneesh, EP/VB Rawat, SDF)	
	• Indonesia (KPA)	
	• Nepal (Jagat Deuja, CSRC)	
	• Philippines (ANGOC/AR Now!/XSF)	
	• Discussion	Facilitator, Participants
	• Agreements and next steps	Don Marquez, ANGOC
03:00	**Other matters/ Country individual caucuses**	Participants
03:30	**Closing**	ANGOC and KPA
06:00	**Group dinner at Restaurant**	

Annex 2. Attendance Sheets

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Finance-Admin Form No. 15

Activity: CBI 9-10 PLANNING MEETING

Venue: KPA OFFICE, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Date: 3-4 MARCH 2020

ANGOC

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ATTENDANCE SHEET

Finance-Admin Form No. 15

Activity: CBI 9-10 PLANNING MEETING

Venue: KPA OFFICE, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Date: 3-4 MARCH 2020

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Link to presentations and files:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PzXTe1bbKkjXNhelKcTVBzI5Xqx9OYYF?usp=sharing

- ⇒ CBI 9-10 Phase 2 planning meeting objectives PPT
- ⇒ Review of Phase 1 PPT
- ⇒ Overview of Phase PPT r
- ⇒ Component A – Landgrab PPT
- ⇒ Component B – BHR PPT
- ⇒ Component C – Land Conflict Monitoring PPT
- ⇒ Land Conflict Monitoring Training overview PPT
- ⇒ Governance PPT
- ⇒ BHR updates from Cambodia PPT
- ⇒ BHR updates from Nepal PPT
- ⇒ CBI 9-10 Draft Communications Strategy
- ⇒ Country workplan format
- ⇒ Workplans of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, and Philippines
- ⇒ Pictures