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AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Agrarian reform and rural development after the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)

1. Trends, challenges and strategies to improve access to land and security of land rights for the rural poor in Africa, were discussed during the 24th ARC in Bamako (January 2006) under the topic “Agrarian Reform, Land Policies and the Millennium Development Goals”. The outcome provided some useful background information to participants concerning the *International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)*, which was hosted by Brazil in March 2006. More recently, the 20th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) held in April 2007, and the 132nd Session of the FAO Council in June 2007, recalled the importance of agrarian reform and rural development and the significant and unique role of FAO in this matter, and stressed the need for follow-up of the ICARRD conclusions and recommendations.

2. ICARRD conference underscored the essential role of agrarian reform and rural development in promoting, *inter alia*, food security, poverty eradication and the realization of social justice and human rights. It proposed a reduction of imbalances in the process of development, which hinders wider and sustainable access to land, water and other natural resources and livelihood assets, especially for women, the youth, indigenous, marginalized and vulnerable groups. ICARRD proposed a vision that rural development policies and practices, including those on land tenure and agrarian reform, should be more focused on the poor and their organizations, socially-driven, participatory and respectful of gender equality, in the context of economically, socially and environmentally sound sustainable development. They should contribute to food security, poverty eradication and revitalization of rural landscapes, based on secure individual, communal and collective rights and equality, including, *inter alia*, employment, especially for the landless, marginalized and vulnerable groups, strengthening local and national markets and income generation including through decentralized approaches and sustainable livelihood perspectives.

3. This paper discusses how the vision and recommendations put forward in ICARRD can be further operationalized in the context of Africa to promote sustainable broad-based agricultural and rural development, which is pro-poor and ensures a viable future for modernized family farming, including optimizing opportunities and linkages with global investment opportunities and partnerships. The paper presents (i) recent regional and national initiatives convergent with the principles put forward in ICARRD (ii) future potential areas of focus and support; and (iii) the issue of modalities and concrete mechanisms to strengthen ICARRD’s vision on the continent.

1.2 Discussions on follow-up to ICARRD in FAO Council and technical committees

4. The outcome and follow-up of ICARRD were discussed at several meetings of the FAO Council and technical committees.

5. At the 20th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (April 2007), the following was reported with regard to the discussion held at the 32nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS): (reference document COAG/2007/8):

- “para.13. Many Members stressed the need to establish a multi-stakeholder platform at global, national and regional levels to institutionalize social dialogue, cooperation, monitoring and evaluation of progress on agrarian reform and rural development as stated in the ICARRD Declaration. Many other Members cautioned against creating new reporting mechanisms and platforms, citing FAO’s limited resources and the burdens that it may pose to individual countries. They suggested that countries may report on the implementation of the ICARRD recommendations on a voluntary basis within the regular CFS reporting process.
- “para.14. Many Members also recommended the establishment of a data base on land tenure and agrarian reform, which would bring together information on land issues and best practices on agrarian reform and rural development policies. This data base would make use of gender and age disaggregated data. Some members however stated that they could not support these proposals.”

6. The same session of COAG reported the discussion on ICARRD outcome and follow-up at the 131st Session of the Council as follows:

- “para.18. The Council recognized that FAO had a significant role in building capacities and in providing policy advice for agrarian reform and rural development at national level. It also recognized the importance of agrarian reform and rural development for achieving the goal of eradicating hunger and poverty. Many Members stressed that the FAO Reform process should not compromise FAO’s role, institutional capacity and visibility in agrarian reform and rural development.
- “para.19. Concerning ICARRD follow-up, many Members supported the recommendations outlined in the Council document, while many others stated that they could not support them.
- “para.20. In light of the diversity of positions put forward, the Council agreed that further consideration was required on appropriate follow-up for ICARRD, including in relation to the proposed Special Initiative on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, platforms for dialogue, the mechanisms and guidelines for monitoring and reporting and the expansion of the database.”

1.3 Follow-up to ICCARD recommendations and agrarian issues in the context of Africa

1.3.1 Key features on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Africa

7. Future activities and initiatives to operationalize the vision and recommendations of ICARRD in the context of Africa must fit into current efforts in the region and take into account the structural trends and context of Africa’s rural development challenges.

8. Key features of land and agrarian issues in Africa include:

- Although urbanisation continues apace throughout the region, Africa remains predominantly rural. Poverty, however, is disproportionately concentrated amongst rural people. The rural poor depend substantially on agriculture and related natural resources for their livelihoods; it is estimated that approximately 90 percent of rural households are active in agriculture, deriving 50-75 percent of their total net income from agriculture.
- Access to land is a key constraint affecting the emergence of sustainable household livelihoods in rural areas throughout Africa. Per capita availability of land is declining throughout the region. In many parts of the region, land rights are relatively insecure, particularly amongst vulnerable groups such as women (especially widows and orphans), rural youth, the disabled and poor rural men and women in general. In many cases, growing pressure on land resources has accentuated tenure insecurity, meaning at worst that poor and vulnerable groups lose their access to land, and at best that people are discouraged from making medium and long-term investments to improve the productivity of the land they use or to strengthen their resilience against disasters and other hazards.
- Customary land tenure systems predominate throughout the region. Only a very small part of all agricultural land is titled (estimated at less than ten percent for the whole of Africa). Customary land tenure systems most often afford some opportunities to access land, according to demand and the availability of agricultural labour, but they are increasingly under strain. Traditional rules are no longer respected in some areas, and as a result, local land conflicts are becoming more frequent and violent. Other major constraints for Africa's small farmers are lack of, or limited access to markets, credit and appropriate improved technologies. Renting and sharecropping arrangements (often informal and unregistered) are a crucial means of access to land for many rural households, and particularly among the landless. These arrangements represent also means for redistributing the right to use land from larger to smaller landholdings.
- Research reveals growing inequalities in land access in a number of countries. In historically densely-populated regions (such as many fertile highlands), land is becoming increasingly scarce, plot sizes are diminishing and land competition is growing.

1.3.2 Broader Trends Impacting Africa's Land Policy, Agrarian Reform and Rural Development

9. Broader trends having an impact on Africa's land policy, agrarian reform and rural development include:

- *The growing importance of governance, decentralization and institution building:* Highly centralized rural development institutions in Africa have often inhibited development of local institutional capacity and resource

mobilisation, while undermining popular accountability and participation. Decentralization programmes are now underway in many countries in Africa to create more responsive and equitable governance. These include development in some cases of local land administration services and support to customary systems of land management.

- *The growth of infrastructural investment:* This is likely to drive up land values and impact on rural development and employment opportunities, as well as existing land occupation, creating needs to clarify land rights, assure adequate compensation for land losers and equitable governance of land development processes.
- *Increasing importance of pan-African partnerships and alliances:* the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) provides the framework for the nations of Africa collectively to take forward programmes for development of capacity building, improved governance and poverty reduction. Within NEPAD, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) identifies core objectives, such as a sustained six percent annual growth rate in agriculture. Because investments in high productivity commercial sectors will impact on existing land use and land rights, CAADP will inevitably have implications for land tenure.

2. RECENT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INITIATIVES CONVERGENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES AGREED AT ICARRD IN PORTO ALEGRE

2.1 Regional Initiatives

2.1.1 Joint initiative by the AU, UNECA and the AfDB on Land Policy in Africa: A framework of action to secure land rights, enhance productivity and secure livelihoods

10. In parallel with ICARRD, and drawing on, and benefiting from the wealth of information and the impetus given to the land question in Porto Alegre, three pan-African international institutions launched, in March 2006, an initiative aiming at the development of a Land Policy and Land Reform Framework and Guidelines for Africa. Many of the key principles of this initiative are coherent with those agreed at ICARRD: the need to promote sustainable, equitable and inclusive rural development; the need to prevent and address land-related conflicts; the overarching responsibility of national states; the need to reconcile efficiency and equity, investment and poverty alleviation; and the importance of dialogue among key stakeholders for the identification and implementation of land policies/ reforms.

11. The African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have committed jointly to work closely with African governments, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), civil society, African centres of excellence, development partners, and other stakeholders to provide governments with a continental framework and guidelines for land policy and land reform.

12. Under the leadership of the AU, the three institutions are jointly moving the process forward alongside RECs, member nations and development agencies to develop an Africa Land Policy and Land Reform Framework and Guidelines that aim to secure land rights, increase productivity, improve livelihoods, enhance natural resource management, and contribute to a broad-based economic growth.

13. A land policy and land reform framework would provide a basis for commitment by African governments at the continental level to common actions at regional and national levels by putting in place sound land policies as a basis for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. It would establish guidelines and benchmarks for good practices of land policy and land reform and the performance of land institutions, as well as making land policies and the performance of land institutions subject to the African Peer Review Mechanism. It would also serve as a platform for gaining commitment of partners to a sustainable funding framework and capacity building. The overall general features for the land policy framework include: long-term commitment; capacity building and institutional strengthening; empowerment and social justice; transparency; accountability; partnership; inter-generational equity; inclusiveness; and policy harmonization and coherence.

14. The programme was successfully launched through a high-level Consultative Workshop held in Addis Ababa, 27-29 March 2006. Regional assessments and regional consultative workshops have started, for example, with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in August 2007 and are planned to take place throughout 2008. The next steps suggested for this process are a continental meeting of African experts; a meeting of African Ministers responsible for land policy formulation and implementation; and an AU Heads of State and Government Summit.

15. At the current stage of the process, the regional assessments and the regional consultative workshops are already providing essential inputs allowing the critical challenges to be assessed and key issues to be addressed by national land policies and implementation process. The process is also providing valuable insights into commonality and diversity of situations among regions and countries. FAO has been part of this process since the consultative workshop, mainly through providing information and expert knowledge that feeds into the process. It is expected that the outcomes of the land policy framework will provide a global, updated assessment of agrarian and land policy challenges in Africa with recommendations of the most appropriate ways forward. These will be further translate into national impetus to address effectively land and agrarian issues for sustained and inclusive rural development. In a complementary activity implementing the vision of ICARRD, FAO is preparing proposals for three regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects, of which one is focusing on the Africa region. This regional TCP would be implemented, to a large extent, through support to their pan-African initiative.

2.1.2 Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

16. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are the building blocks for Africa's economic integration. The decisions and initiatives of the RECs, therefore, play a critical role in the implementation and coordination of AU/NEPAD programmes. RECs have a

mandate to harmonize the activities of member nations, strengthen policy and build technical capacity to pursue regional integration.

17. Among the RECs, SADC has established a Regional Land Reform Technical Support Facility, in response to common land problems faced by member states. Some other sub-regional bodies, notably the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), an intergovernmental organization composed of nine member countries - Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad, have worked actively on land, natural resource management and rural development issues in partnership with its member states. CILSS aims to improve food security and takes a comprehensive, participatory and multi-disciplinary approach to development and implementation of strategies to control the effects of drought and desertification, within which tenure security, sound land management and rural service delivery represent important parts.

2.1.3 Support for the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor

18. With donor funding from Norway, FAO coordinated in 2006 and 2007 a set of cross-disciplinary activities promoting secure property rights for empowering the rural poor. The outputs supported the legal empowerment agenda by directly informing the Working Group on Property Rights of the Commission for the Legal Empowerment of the Poor. A regional technical workshop for sub-Saharan Africa was held in Nakuru, Kenya, in October 2006. This provided the Working Group with recommendations on the improvement of property rights systems that can secure the existing assets of poor women and men, ensure their participation in systems of property relations and enhance their capabilities to escape poverty, paying special attention to:

- Legal recognition of access, use and management rights of the poor to natural resources across the sectors – land, water, forests, fisheries, pastures, etc. ;
- Gender inequalities in inheritance, property rights and access issues, and HIV / AIDS; and
- Social, economic, and environmental aspects of property rights, in order to improve equity in rural society and the achievement of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD).

2.1.4 The TerrAfrica Partnership for Supporting and Up-scaling Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Africa

19. TerrAfrica is a partnership built around a work programme based on three mutually reinforcing Activity Lines (AL):

- AL1 - Coalition Building, under the facilitation role of NEPAD, which provides a forum to develop, communicate and advocate common Sustainable Land Management (SLM) visions and strategies at various levels.
- AL2 - Knowledge Management, which offers, in a network mode, state of the art information available on the web, recent experiences, best

- AL3 - Investments, where comprehensive country investment programmes are designed and implemented through a cross sectoral approach, with the support of important catalytical funds, in particular from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Strategic Investment Program.

20. The TerrAfrica initiative is a collective vehicle for addressing bottlenecks, including those related to land tenure, and for creating an enabling environment for mainstreaming and financing effective nationally-driven SLM upscaling strategies.

2.2 National Initiatives

21. A number of recent and current national initiatives (although inspired primarily by specific national concerns and political willingness to update legislation and address emerging challenges and new contexts) have the potential to bring major achievements and meet some of the goals expressed in the principles agreed upon at ICARRD. These initiatives reflect the specificity of the contexts and the priorities of each country. As was clearly expressed during ICARRD, states bear the primary responsibility in defining national land and rural development policies and addressing the needs of national development with regard to land, agrarian and rural questions.

22. Many countries in Africa are currently undertaking land policy consultations and/or the elaboration of new land policy frameworks or land legislation. These include Angola*¹, Burkina Faso (consultations for a new land policy in June 2006, and preparation of new land legislation), Cape Verde*, Guinea Bissau*, Mali (*Lettre d'Orientation Agricole*, which includes a strong land tenure component), Zambia, and other countries. Several countries have also recently established new systems for the registration of existing or currently undocumented customary land rights through innovative and decentralised systems for land registration (Ethiopia*, Madagascar*, Mozambique*, Niger*). Some of these provide for the registration of Community Land Rights, as well as decentralized rural institutional capacities. In some of these countries (Mozambique*, Niger*), and others, such as Ghana*, Rwanda and South Africa, new legislative frameworks involve local customary or elected officials in the registration and administration of land rights. Many of these processes and recent or current initiatives are documented in the material prepared for ICARRD.

3. FUTURE POTENTIAL AREAS OF FOCUS AND SUPPORT

3.1 Areas for Action: Background

23. One of the key messages coming out of ICARRD and of the more recent assessments of land policy and rural development issues in Africa is the need to recognize “diversity” and, consequently, the need to design context-specific solutions, through appropriate legislative, institutional and implementation frameworks adapted to each national situation. These should allow, where appropriate, for specific regulations to take

¹ Those countries where these processes have been supported by FAO are indicated with an asterisk.

into account particular characteristics such as those of pastoral systems and of rural community schemes (for example, for forest management and for wildlife/ tourism management). This diversity of contexts can only be addressed through a variety of specific national and regional strategies. This is reflected in the variety of areas identified in the two recent reviews of land and agrarian issues in the context of Africa, through the AU/UNECA/AfDB Addis Ababa and SADC consultations, as deserving special focus and support to address current key land tenure and rural development related challenges in the continent.

24. The information paper on “Agrarian reform, land policies and the MDGs”, prepared for the 24th ARC (2006), listed the following areas for action:

- *Crafting appropriate land policy and law that protects customary rights and harmonizes statutory and customary tenure practices:* overcoming the legacies of colonial law and policy through stakeholder participation to achieve consensual policies and coherent new legal frameworks that secure property rights for rich and poor alike, recognising secondary and collective rights and avoiding the pitfalls of drives for comprehensive individual titling.
- *Building effective, decentralized land institutions:* developing the human resources to increase the coverage of land institutions with clear roles for legitimate village based and customary bodies, and instituting checks and balances against opportunism by traditional leaders and local élites; increasing accountability in land management and accessible processes to resolve disputes and uncertainties.
- *Addressing gender inequality:* building gender equity into constitutional law to reduce discrimination in formal and informal tenure and inheritance systems, including problems of inheritance; promoting progressive change in social practice through education; tackling human rights abuses while maintaining respect for cultural norms.
- *Mitigating landlessness caused by HIV / AIDS:* protecting the land rights of widows and orphans; addressing the impacts on farm labour, incomes and livelihoods; securing the land for future generations.
- *Enhancing the role of land markets:* granting legal status to customary land transactions in recognition of their prevalence and utility; improving documentation; recognising the limitations of formal sales markets as a means of land access for the poor and facilitating equitable development of rental markets.
- *Sustaining the commons, including pastoralist resource access:* guarding against the risks of individualisation, nationalisation and exclusive forms of control; granting collective community resource rights; strengthening local management institutions and negotiated agreements for sustainable resource utilisation by multiple stakeholders for common lands including trans-frontier resources.

- *Addressing the links between land and conflict:* resolving bottlenecks in formal judicial processes; introducing alternative dispute resolution systems; focussing on rebuilding land institutions after violent conflicts and on land access for refugees, returnees and displaced people.
- *Resourcing land distribution and supporting new small farmers in Southern Africa:* overcoming the limitations of current market based and willing seller / willing buyer approaches; providing post settlement and livelihoods support; matching land supply with demand; linking orderly land reforms with local economic development.
- *Promoting land delivery and planning in urban and peri-urban areas:* engaging with local government and customary land owners to provide secure rights and adequate compensation for the poor; managing the growth of small and medium towns; upgrading informal settlements; improving land delivery in urban areas; reducing land speculation, land conflicts and the loss of agricultural land.
- *Providing an effective and convergent institutional architecture on the part of international development agencies:* delivering global efforts to facilitate pro-poor agricultural and rural development and economic growth in the context of the MDGs, including essential support to land reform and securing property and usufruct rights – something to which FAO can potentially make a major contribution.
- *Supporting the rapid building or development of appropriate technical and human capacities to avoid major bottlenecks in the implementation of reforms.*

3.2 Key Areas Needing Urgent Actions

25. Among the challenges and constraints that should be addressed in order to achieve successful land reforms and sustainable rural development, the recent regional assessment on land policy in Southern Africa for the Land Policy in Africa Framework has identified a number of factors hampering the implementation of land tenure reforms, and has put forward the necessary interventions to tackle them under two main categories: (a) Implementation bottlenecks; and (b) Capacity building needs and resources.

26. Some key areas where urgent actions have been identified as needed are as follows:

- Financial and human resources constraints. It is important to strengthen and build capacities to translate laws into programmes that can be implemented with adequate human and technical resources to support tenure reform.
- Lack of awareness and understanding of new land policy measures. With regard to tenure reform, a common problem is that many land rights holders are not aware of the benefits of new policies and legislation and

thus are unable to use them to defend their land rights. This is especially the case for women. Dissemination of land policy and legislation in a simplified and understandable form remains a challenge that must be addressed.

- Developing representative rural institutions to strengthen group tenure rights. Inappropriate administrative practices continue to represent a source of tenure insecurity, particularly in situations where traditional leaders acquire interests in the development or disposal of community property. In some countries (e.g. Mozambique and South Africa) this problem has been addressed by the recognition of group tenure rights. Where group rights are recognised, collective boundaries can be demarcated and registered with the possibility of upgrading to full title.
- “Harmonising gender policies with customary laws on property and inheritance.”

4. FAO’s CONTRIBUTION TO MECHANISMS TO IMPLEMENT THE VISION OF ICARRD IN AFRICA

4.1 FAO’s Contribution to the Implementation of the Vision of ICARRD

27. FAO continues to be active in many of the areas and specific activities identified under the vision and principles agreed upon at ICARRD. FAO’s contribution to the general implementation of the vision of ICARRD and of support to member countries in these areas takes three main forms:

- (i) Sharing and providing global knowledge on land tenure, land policies, agrarian reform and rural development and employment (lessons learned, best practices and analysis of policies and projects). Such knowledge can:
 - support dialogue at various levels (local, national, regional);
 - support national policies and processes;
 - provide technical inputs and capacity building for actors and projects.
- (ii) Preparing, publishing and disseminating analytical documents and methodological tools that can provide specific insights and views on particular topics; thus contributing to capacity building and to well informed policy, project and implementation choices by national actors of agrarian/ land reform and rural development and employment.
- (iii) Providing technical support in particular areas of land tenure and rural development, in response to government requests for technical assistance.

28. FAO promotes the need for effective dialogue and partnerships between governments, rural organizations and other partners to strengthen local and other institutional capacities for land tenure reform, land titling and registration, land consolidation and sustainable rural development. Assessments call for in-depth review of land ownership and land use policies, legislation and land administration, especially in relation to land registration, cadastre, rural land taxation and adjudication of land conflicts, as well as of rural employment opportunities and decent work practices. FAO’s

support for capacity building through education and training on land and rural administration, community boundary delimitation and decentralized territorial approaches that are pro-poor, gender-sensitive and participatory, are essential for rural local development planning and institutional capacity building programmes supporting the rural poor, especially for marginalized landless farmers, women, rural workers, indigenous people and persons with disabilities.

29. FAO organizes workshops, training and policy dialogue among stakeholders, prepares publications and guidelines and provides technical assistance to address the crucial need to improve access to land, tenure security, rural services, employment and decent work. Examples include: the formulation and application of appropriate legal frameworks and land administration services; the creation of guidelines for gender inclusion regarding access to land and the effective functioning of land markets; the recognition of customary land rights through formal laws; the analysis of emerging approaches to access to land for family farming through market mechanisms (by purchase or leasing); the analysis of agrarian land tenure systems; the elaboration of methods for participatory resolution of conflicts over land; capacity building support for the development of sex-disaggregated agricultural data; assistance in promoting decent agricultural and rural employment; and advice for integrated rural development policy formulation and planning.

4.2 Specific Mechanisms Proposed to Implement the Vision of ICARRD further in Africa

30. The Report of the 132nd FAO Council recalled the importance of agrarian reform and rural development, and the significant and unique role of FAO in this area. As requested by the 20th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and endorsed by the 132nd Council, FAO prepared an Information Document which considers the modalities for possible implementation by the Organization of the recommendations contained in Paragraph 30 of the ICARRD Declaration. This Information Document will be discussed at the 34th Session of the CFS in October 2008.

31. The Information Document presents a range of options, with indicative costs, “for enhancing or developing mechanisms as a lasting platform on agrarian reform and rural development”. These options are to:

- (i) Capitalise on the consultative mechanisms of civil society, led by the CSOs, NGOs and Social Movements associated with the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), which organized the forum on “Land, Territory and Dignity” held in parallel to ICARRD by mobilising and financing social dialogue around agrarian reform and rural development at national, regional and global levels in association with relevant agenda items of FAO’s technical committees, Governing Bodies, and regional conferences.
- (ii) Support the International Land Coalition (ILC), which aims at “Putting a Pro-poor Land Agenda into Practice” by promoting land partnerships, capacity building and knowledge exchange among members, as well as dialogue between governments and civil society at various levels.

- (iii) Develop a new FAO web-based platform as a dynamic space for all those involved in agrarian reform and rural development to share information and provide a voice for rural people. The platform would include an interactive Forum, enabling members to exchange opinions, experiences and good practices, and to ensure that the knowledge created is effectively shared and used worldwide.
- (iv) Support the Global Donor Platform on Rural Development (GDPRD) in assuming a role in ICARRD follow-up as a new activity, pending FAO membership advice and agreement by the GDPRD Steering Committee. The GDPRD has, among its functions, to share information and experiences among donors and technical agencies about key rural development issues, including land and agrarian reform.
- (v) Focus support on creating synergies among the existing mechanisms listed above.
- (vi) Support other initiatives devoted to the analysis and sharing of information knowledge and best practices related to agrarian reform and/or rural development, in which FAO is not currently directly involved. One example would be LandNet which focuses on experience at the regional level and mobilizes national institutions and partners in civil society, including INGOs such as ActionAid and Oxfam.

32. All of these mechanisms for a lasting platform imply activities and dynamics at the regional level, including knowledge exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

33. Paragraph 30 of the ICARRD Declaration also includes the recommendation: *“In order to monitor the implementation of the ICARRD Declaration, we will also recommend that the CFS adopt a set of additional reporting guidelines”*. This task entails a number of activities some of which would be under the responsibility of member countries (e.g. collecting data and indicators at national level) while others would fall under FAO.

ANNEXList of Acronyms:

AIDS	: Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AfDB	: African Development Bank
ARC	: FAO Regional Conference for Africa
AU	: African Union
CAADP	: Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CFS	: Committee on World Food Security
CILSS	: Comité Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel
COAG	: Committee on Agriculture
CSOs	: Civil Society Organisations
ECA	: Economic Commission for Africa
GDPRD	: Global Donor Platform on Rural Development
HIV	: Human immunodeficiency virus
ICARRD	: International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
ILC	: International Land Coalition
INGOs	: International non- Governmental Organisations
IPC	: International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organisations
RECs	: Regional Economic Communities
SADC	: Southern African Development Community
SARD	: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SLM	: Sustainable Land Management
UNECA	: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa