

Experiences and good practices in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

This document presents, in original language, the inputs provided following the call for submissions to inform the global thematic event at the CFS 43rd session in October 2016. The following document provides an overview of those inputs: [CFS 2016/43/8- Experiences and Good Practices in the Use and Application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security \(VGGT\) - Summary and Key Elements](#)

S48. GLOBAL: Sustaining people-centred land governance for the long haul: the role of multi-stakeholder platforms in implementing the VGGT

Country(ies)/ Region(s)/ Organization/ Entity	International Land Coalition (ILC)
Contact person	
Brief description of the successful experience (including location, geographical coverage, main actors, main activities, timeframe)	Through its National Engagement Strategies (NES), ILC is setting up or strengthening existing multi-stakeholder national land platforms and joint strategies, as per paragraph 26.2 of the VGGT. The aim is to influence the formulation and implementation of land policies and legal frameworks using the VGGT as a benchmark. Cross-country sharing of experiences was facilitated as a result of the global nature of the ILC.
Location	Philippines, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Madagascar, Malawi, Togo, Cameroon, DRC, South Sudan, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Albania. Niger and Tanzania in initial stages and an additional 15 countries planned by 2021.
Geographical coverage	Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe
Main actors	Relevant land actors at national level
Main activities	In 2013, Members of the ILC made a pledge with the Antigua Declaration to implement, through its 10 commitments, the CGGTs as well as the Land Policy Framework and Guidelines for Africa. ILC's 10 commitments to action provide a clear set of priorities for implementing the CGGTs in a way that puts people at the centre of land governance. Each of the commitments correspond to principles and selected causes of the CGGTs.

	<p>ILC's country-level work is implemented through NES, which are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities for dialogue, exchange and build reciprocal trust within a multi-stakeholder platform • Set up a multi-stakeholder platform coordinating mechanism/committee • Support flexible multi-year and multi-actor country strategies on specific land-related policies, laws or national programmes • Train independent facilitators for the multi-stakeholder platforms, responsible for reducing distance among land actors, improving efficacy and efficiency • Provide financial and technical resources to strengthen the multi-stakeholder platform • Link national and local efforts for high impact interventions with support to rural communities who depend on land • Support knowledge generation, capacity building and land monitoring • Link the experience of National Engagement Strategies with regional and global land debates to inform the uptake and implementation of the VGGT.
Timeframe	2011 – 2016
Results obtained	<p>Today, ILC's National Engagement Strategies (NES) are connecting more than 270 land-focused organisations to work together in 20 countries.</p> <p>Why is this working? NES processes provide a permanent space for interaction and includes civil society organisations, intergovernmental organisations and national governments. With the support of a neutral facilitator, stakeholders build a collective vision for responsible land governance, while continuing to monitor progress.</p> <p>Thanks to the inclusive nature of NES, ILC members at national-level have seen a realignment of the power imbalance present in many decision-making spaces. Civil society have increased political legitimacy and capacity for direct engagement with the government. The NES platform is also a mechanism of action in the case of violation of human rights related to land. This shift was particularly evident in Albania, Bangladesh, DRC, Guatemala, Cameroon, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nepal, Peru, South Sudan, the Philippines, and Togo.</p> <p>NES not only strengthened the political legitimacy of civil society organisations with governments, but fundamentally changed the quality of interaction between the two actors. In Cameroon, Togo and Albania, processes were participated in, formalized and chaired by Government representatives. While in Ecuador, NES members were regularly consulted by the Parliamentarian</p>

	<p>Committee on Food Sovereignty, among others, on the design of Ecuador's new Land Law.</p> <p>VGGT are being used as training tool to forge alliances, review and assess policy proposals and draft bills such is the case of Malawi, Peru, Colombia, Nepal, Togo, Cambodia, and the Philippines.</p> <p>NES are raising the attention of women's land rights through alternative reporting to the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Madagascar and Malawi, Cambodia and India and on the ICESCR in Nepal. Trainings and usage of the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) to assess laws and policies for their gender-responsiveness and make policy recommendations are also done in Malawi, Indonesia and Togo.</p>
<p>Key catalysts and factors that influenced the results</p>	<p>NES have influenced the results by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a space for national-level stakeholders to develop a common strategy and vision in a focused and coordinated manner • Building trust and increasing political legitimacy of civil society with governments and promoting openness of governments to engage in dialogue • Providing a key space for solution-oriented sharing of knowledge • Combining different strategies, such as policy dialogue, land knowledge and monitoring, capacity building and local intervention
<p>Constraints and challenges that were faced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring outcomes and impact • Collegiality and equality in decision making (power asymmetries within the national land platform) • Patchy participation by private sector actors • Coordination with other multi-stakeholder initiatives (among others RRI, Oxfam, FAO/VGGT, WB/LGAF, UN Habitat/GLTN and LPI) • Promoting a national platform for land in countries with limited spaces for democracy and increased violation of human rights for land
<p>Good practices that helped to make the experience successful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of national actors • Complementarities and flexibility of approaches • Land actors-based strategy (complex system) • Documentation and learning • Land national facilitators community of practices and training
<p>Quantitative aspects where available- estimate of the number of people, households and communities that have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 270 national organisations mobilised for NES • 20 NES platforms and n.17 NES facilitators • 12 national land observatories • 79 land laws and policies targeted in 20 national reforms • 3 new legislation influenced by NES platforms (Philippines, Nepal, Malawi)

<p>been positively affected by the successful experience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 cases of inclusive land institutions in response to efforts by NES platforms (Cameroon, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal) • 11 NES focus on territorial rights of the Indigenous People • 13 campaigns and 35.000 people mobilised • 28 reports and publications • 48 focused meetings • 21 trainings and n.30 capacity building workshops that witnessed the participation of more than 65 organisations and more than 800 participants overall
<p>Link to additional information</p>	<p>www.landcoalition.org</p>