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Links between Land Tenure Security and Food Security

Contribution of the International Land Coalition
to the Updating of the High Level Task Force's (HLTF)
Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)

Compiled by:
Luca Miggiano, Michael Taylor and Annalisa Mauro

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International Land Coalition
Secretariat at IFAD
Via Paolo di Dono, 44 - 00142 - Rome, Italy
tel. +39 06 5459 2445
fax +39 06 5459 3445
info@landcoalition.org

www.landcoalition.org

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The ILC Consultation Process

This document is the result of an intensive work of dialogue and knowledge sharing between the ILC Secretariat and the ILC constituency, especially civil society organisations from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The ILC Secretariat – including the three regional nodes¹ - has facilitated the process, collected contributions from members, packaged the information and produced this Synthesis. Members' responses have generally followed a national perspective, with the ILC Secretariat complementing this information from a global perspective. Members participated by answering one or more of the questions in the attached questionnaire. Full contributions are in the annexes, together with a contact list of the participating Members and a Compendium of Recommendations.

The document is structured according to twelve main issues touched upon in the contributions given by respondents. The organisations that submitted their responses are:

- ANGO (Philippines/Asia) – Regional Network of NGOs
- CINEP (Colombia) – Non Governmental Organisation
- CODELT (DR Congo) – Non Governmental Organisation
- CONGCOOP (Guatemala) – Network of Civil Society Organisations and Cooperatives
- FUNDACIÓN TIERRA (Bolivia) – Non Governmental Organisation
- RISD (Rwanda) – Non Governmental Organisation
- SAFIRE (Zimbabwe) – Regional Non Governmental Organisation
- SARRA (India) – Grassroots Non Governmental Organisation
- SCOPE (Pakistan) – Non Governmental Organisation
- SDF (India) – Non Governmental Organisation
- SER (Peru) – Non Governmental Organisation
- TFM (Philippines) – Farmers' Organisation/Grassroots Movement

All the above mentioned organisations agree, as stated in the recent *Progress Report* of the *Comprehensive Framework for Action* (CFA - November 2009), that **land tenure and land governance are important aspects of food security, which are currently under-represented in the document.**

¹ The International Land Coalition (ILC) has been established to promote secure and equitable access to land, especially for poor rural women and men. The Coalition is a membership based organisation currently composed by 83 intergovernmental and civil society organisations. The Coalition is served by a Secretariat currently hosted by IFAD in Rome (Italy), with nodes in Latin America (hosted by CEPES, Peru), Africa (currently hosted by RISD, Rwanda) and Asia (hosted by Asian NGO Coalition, Philippines).

The ILC Contribution

1. Secure and equitable access to land is a structural component of food security

- Land tenure and land governance are fragmented and underrepresented topics within the current CFA, with no significant recognition of access to secure rights over land – and other natural resources – as a basic safety net and a political, social and cultural asset.
- Land is mainly discussed at a technical level. Beyond *secure* access to land, there is no mention of *equitable* access to land and other natural resources to avoid concentration of vital resources and secure equal opportunities.
- Not enough space is given to the role of land tenure and land governance in the *Executive Summary* and in the *Tables* at the end of the document.

Contributions²:

"In my view the issue of land is not given enough importance in CFA in relation to its importance in addressing food security. Food security in Africa is very much dependant on how the land question is managed and used (land use systems), but CFA does not seem to realise that, main focus in achieving the sustainable food security in Africa should depend on how the land question is addressed" (RISD: 1 - Rwanda).

"Being a 2008 document, written in the context of the global food crisis, it deserves an updating. For instance, the document does not mention agrarian reform as a mechanism towards food security" (Fundación Tierra: 2 – Bolivia).

"The linkages between access to land rights and food security, of both rural and urban people, are extremely important" (CINEP: 9 – Colombia).

"In fact, even for the purpose of long-term food security, secure access to land, forest and water are essential as for many communities these are like lifesaving" (SDF: 2 – India)

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 3	Include the following: "The rise in food prices has been passed on consumers, with dramatic effects on household and intra-household food security, especially for those who had no access to land and other natural resources".
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 4	Include the following: "The 2008 food crisis suggests the need to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land as an effective strategy to mitigate the impact of food price volatility, to achieve long term food security and to reduce poverty".

² Quotations from contributions presented in French and Spanish have been translated by the ILC Secretariat. The original versions are in the Annex.

2. Policy-making should be inclusive of a rights-based approach to food

- The CFA considers food as a commodity equal to the other market goods and does not acknowledge a human-rights based approach – including the right to food – as a reference for policy-making³.
- The CFA does not make any reference to the IAASTD Report.
- The CFA is strongly focused on *national* food security, rather than *disaggregated* food security, in particular household and intra-household food security.
- The issue of inequality in assets and entitlements is not adequately addressed.

Contributions:

"Among the main problems in the full realisation of the right to food, we have identified (...) the lack of institutions and agrarian and food policies that consider the human right to food" (CINEP: 9 – Colombia)

"Crucial to the attainment of sustainable agriculture are: (a) the right to food; (b) access to and control over resources especially land and other productive assets; (c) community sovereignty; (d) fair trade relations; (e) gender equality, and (f) environmental protection and conservation in the context of climate change and new demands on agriculture" (ANGOC: 11 – Asia)

"[Our experience] confirms the importance of the concept of food sovereignty, in particular during external shocks, and the weakness of the IFI's approach, which has reduced agriculture to a matter of mere competition, instead of fully understanding the centrality of food consumption for farmers" (CONGCOOP: 18 – Guatemala).

"In this world, food produced is enough for providing more than 2,800 cal per person per day. This emphasises Amartya Sen's argument: the problem of hunger is linked to the lack of access to [food entitlements] rather than the shortage of food" (CONGCOOP: 24 – Guatemala).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 5	Include the following: <i>"Right to Food – as enunciated in Art. 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – is among the important guiding principles of the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action".</i>
15	Building long-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security Paragraph 1	Include the following: <i>"The following basic four outcomes, the related menus of actions and the national policy-making should be guided by the principles of the Right to Food - as protected by the Art. 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The fulfilment of these principles is deeply linked to the institutional ability to address horizontal and gender inequalities, in particular on access to and control over assets like land and other natural resources".</i>

³ The right to food is a human right that protects the right of all human beings to live free from hunger. It is protected by several international treaties, including the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (art. 25), *ICESCR* (art. 11), *CEDAW* (art. 12), *CRC* (arts. 24 and 27). The Right to Food is mentioned in some parts in the current CFA (e.g. at page 4), but does not seem to be the key element of the proposed agenda.

3. Insecure and inequitable access to land have fuelled, facilitated and increased vulnerability to food price volatility.

- Land is not mentioned in the CFA's section: "Context Analysis: Drivers" (P. 1⁴). The CFA does not associate food insecurity - and the magnitude of the 2008 food crisis - with the lack of secure and equitable access to land (apart from the expansion of bio-fuel crop production and a reference to scarcity and natural resource degradation).

Contributions:

"Lack of access to land increases farmers' vulnerability to food insecurity. Without access to land, farmers would depend on seasonal farm work, wherein they get an average daily wage of about 1.7 to 2 US Dollars only. Seasonal farm workers usually get hired for only about 4 days per week. Given this situation, and with the increasing prices of commercial products, landless farmers are likely to survive on debts" (TFM: 1 – Philippines)

"Those who concretely depend on land for their food production, such as landless workers or smallholders, are the first exposed to food insecurity due to inequitable land tenure systems (...)" (Fundación Tierra: 1 – Bolivia)

"[Insecure and inequitable access to land] reduces the main source of income for the majority of the population and – in much cases – the very means of survival" (SER: 1 – Peru)

"Our experience in Indian context from the hunger cases proves that most of those who are victim of chronic hunger and malnutrition are landless peasants, i.e. agricultural workers like Dalits and other marginalised communities. Communities like Tribals who are denied access to forest produce and forest in the name of Ecotourism, Tiger parks as well as fisher folks. Most of them cannot buy produce from the market. (...) In Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, it is the most marginalised communities among the Dalits who are landless are facing hunger. A person who owns land and has access to forest produce actually does not depend on market for essential commodities hence the impact of food price volatility is least on him or her" (SDF: 1 – India).

"Regarding the "political" questions of farmers, access to land and land ownership are the fundamental means of survival for the poorest" (CONGCOOP: 18 – Guatemala).

"[In Colombia] there is a structural crisis related to the access to land that should be fully considered if we want to evaluate the increased vulnerability during the global food crisis" (CINEP: 3 – Colombia).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
1	Context Analysis Drivers Para. 3	Include the following: "The 2008 food crisis has revealed how vulnerability to food price volatility and consequent food insecurity has been facilitated, increased and fuelled by a pre-existent inequality in the access to and control over productive resources, in particular land. The expansion of the crisis itself has run along and has reinforced pre-existing social and economic boundaries. Landless people and those

⁴ Any reference to the pages of the *Comprehensive Framework for Action* refers to the English version.

		<p>with the most insecure land rights have experienced the greatest vulnerability to the food crises. Accordingly, both the structural crisis in the access to land and the emerging threats to it caused by the rising demand for agricultural commodities for the international market - including food, feed and agrofuels - as well as for ecosystems services, tourism and soil exploitation are to be considered among the drivers of the 2008 food crisis and as structural causes of the ongoing global food insecurity.”</p>
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4. Secure and equitable access to land works as a safety net to mitigate risks related to food price volatility and assured long term food security

- Land is neither seen as a safety net (in the *Immediate needs* section – P. 6) nor as a complementary solution to social protection systems (in the *Long-term resilience* section – P. 16). This emphasizes the CFA's strong focus on inputs rather than assets.
- There is no explicit mention of the role of secure and equitable access to land as an asset that preserves from social exclusion and economic marginalisation in times of crisis.

Contributions:

"With secured access to land and access to productivity development support services, safety nets are established for long-term food security. TFM's experience in Hacienda Velez Malaga in the province of Negros Occidental proved that the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program works, as it improves the lives of agrarian reform beneficiaries by opening economic opportunities, like the Muscovado Sugar Mill project (...) These agrarian reform beneficiaries may still be far from being well-off but many of them can now better provide nutritious food for their families, afford to send their children to school, buy basic appliances (...)" (TFM: 1 – Philippines)

"As it has been recognised by several international instruments, having access to land and other natural resources or not, is critical for the fulfilment of the right to food" (CINEP: 1 – Colombia).

"Access to land and control over the territory allow certain basic levels of production that make farmers communities, indigenous peoples and afro descendents able to reach some independency from the market and take control over the kind and the quantity of food produced" (CINEP: 4 – Colombia).

"SDF's own experience in many places where we provided small credit to women to get land on lease. These women are now doing wonders. They produce tomatoes and green chillies which they are selling in the market. But by and large, rural poor who have land can produce food for their consumption as well as sale something in the market for buying essential commodities" (SDF: 2 – India).

"Land for people mean they will be able to access financing services, which is not available to landless, they cannot be forced to obey big landlord, who force them to vote them in elections. Food production capacity through one's own land, no matter how limited it is, can provide a social and economic protection and socio-political dignity, much need to survive". (SCOPE: 3 – Pakistan).

"Women with land have greater bargaining power, which would enable them to negotiate more equal allocations in the family and higher wages in the labor market. Formal land titles and entitlements would contribute to improving women's access to production credit. (...) Land would also serve as a security asset for mortgage or sale during crises" (ANGOC: 4 – Asia).

"The requirement of having access to land (...) has reduced communities' chance to access national credit schemes" (CONGCOOP: 5 – Guatemala).

"The lack of access to land and the shortage of other economic opportunities and work in the rural areas forced significant parts of the rural population to strategize migration as the only possible solution to overcome poverty and social exclusion" (CONGCOOP: 14 – Guatemala)

"Strategies to achieve food security should (...) include the promotion of production and plans to enable people to acquire and own productive resources as well as to improve access to land to enable people to produce their own food" (CONGCOOP: 31 – Guatemala)

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
6	Emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions and safety nets enhanced and made more accessible	<p>Include the following:</p> <p>"As part of the lessons learned during the 2008 food crisis, and in order to analyse longer-term food insecurity trends, it is recognised that secure and equitable access to land and control over it has worked as a concrete safety net and has mitigated the risks of food price volatility for poor households. Hence, beyond the need to ensure emergency food assistance, it is necessary to recognise land and other natural resources as primary assets in household food production and- being it a basis of social relations-as a key factor in preventing social and economic exclusion, especially in times of crisis."</p>

5. Equitable and secure access to land and diversified production are key to protect ecosystems, combat land degradation and ensure food security

- The current CFA only briefly mentions traditional and local knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and common property rights as effective tools for protecting natural resources, combated land degradation and ensured food security.
- The risks related to single-crop productions and the impact of transnational corporations on local poor's food security are not adequately addressed in the current CFA (See also Point 13 – Agrofuels and Point 14 - Trade)

Contributions:

"Land-holders working on single-crop soya production and having secure access to land waste land and natural resources and worsen food security" (Fundación Tierra: 1 – Bolivia).

"We believe that the CFA does not adequately reflect (...) the need to manage natural resources in order to ensure environmental protection and not affect people" (SER: 6 – Peru).

"We [urge] States to protect tenure security over land and other natural resources, not just in order to preserve property rights and concessions to small-holders and indigenous peoples, but also to guarantee that natural resources will be protected, especially vis-à-vis economic interests" (SER: 6 – Peru).

"Common property rights have led (...) to the implementation of cultural processes of food production, as proved by the Indigenous People of Zenú: since their return in 1996, after having been displaced, it was tried to build a community-based proposal, which worked on the lost biodiversity, by starting the recovery of traditional plants (...). When the land was eventually recognised as OGM free, the community worked also for the recovery of traditional local seeds (...) and finally reached community food security" (CINEP: 4 – Colombia)

"[Indigenous] communities are high-potential actors in ensuring food security: they have an ancestral knowledge on adequate production (...); they are skilled in natural and sustainable resource management that – if properly replicated – may increase local food production; (...) they know adequate techniques for water management and protection" (SER: 2 – Peru).

"It is necessary to support the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the use and the management of natural resources. There is not just the need to remember the existence of international treaties (...) but also that recent debates and proposals for climate change adaptation and mitigation agree in considering the need to incorporate traditional and local knowledge" (SER: 6 – Peru)

"(...) In District Tharparkar (...) common grazing lands locally known as Gochars (pastures) exist under the traditional common control and management of animal keepers. Thakur (...) people believed that land, plants and trees are holy entities (...) and they resisted any commercial felling of trees (...) other than very limited subsistent use. Due to these traditional practices, Thakur lands were full of trees and vegetation where a traditional natural resource management system worked very effectively" (SCOPE: 5 – Pakistan).

"It has to be considered that the expansion of single-crop production – sugar cane, African palm and banana – has displaced indigenous people's agriculture for staple food and local farmers. This has increased food insecurity in areas such as Valle del Polochic e Franja Transversal del Norte" (CONGCOOP: 2 – Guatemala).

"In Guatemala traditional and local knowledge of Indigenous People is not supported by the national Government; (...) regarding the protection of natural resources, the Government does not protect land, and still gives concessions to large multinationals for mining (...) and large mono-crop production" (CONGCOOP: 17 – Guatemala).

"The expansion of mono-cropping of sugar-cane, African palm and (...) jatropa is happening on land suitable for food production" (CONGCOOP: 24 – Guatemala)

"Include the following sentence in the Table 2.2: Guarantee means and resources to climate change adaptation, especially through the contribution of the indigenous people's traditional knowledge" (SER: 7 – Peru)

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 4	Include the following: "Sustainable management of natural resources, which are fundamental for agricultural systems, social and environmental sustainability, is an indispensable element of long-term global and local food security. The CFA recognises farming communities, indigenous peoples, fisher folks and pastoralists as primary managers of ecosystems, and their traditional and local knowledge as key tools to combat land degradation, protect biodiversity and enhance soil and water enrichment"
22	Ecosystems are Key to Food Security Paragraph 2	Include the following: "Traditional and local knowledge of indigenous people, in particular, has to be supported in order to combat land degradation, enhance soil enrichment and ensure food security. Common property rights are often the most suitable tool for ensuring the right to food of indigenous people and, above all, for taking advantage - at global level - of their role in mitigating the impact of climate change.
22	International food markets improved	Include the following: "In the context of free-trade policies, single-crop productions developed by highly mechanised agriculture and transnational corporations have had detrimental effects on local small-holders. They have reduced biodiversity and have increased household's dependency to international markets"

6. Improving secure and equitable access to land is a key strategy for food security

- Beyond the important paragraph: "Ensure secure access to land and better management of natural resources, including land, water, and biodiversity" (P. 20) and a mention of "Policy measures that include land tenure, access rights to land and trees" (Pag. 18) and of: "Supporting land tenure security programs" (Table 1 – P. 39), there is no clear recognition of the role of access to and control over land in enhancing food security, not even as a necessary asset for accessing credit.
- Above all, there is no mention to *equitable* – apart from *secure* – access to land.

Contributions:

"Secure access to land is linked to the land tenure security, which is a basic pre-condition for economic investments" (Fundación Tierra: 1 – Bolivia)

"There is a positive correlation between food security and access to land. [In Asia] the four categories of the level of food security in five countries, the food secure group has the largest percentage of owner-cultivators at 70% of respondents. (...) Even among the household who do not own farmland, the food secure groups have better leasehold arrangements than the other categories" (ANCGOC: 2 – Asia)

"The 200-Village Project, which was implemented in 1998 by the ANCGOC Network from nine other Asian Countries involving 5,640 poor households have shown a positive correlation between food security and agricultural productivity. In this sense, access to land is of vital importance" (ANCGOC: 8 – Asia)

"Food security is best assured when there is sufficient production capital; when incomes improve; and when there is a greater access to land and credit" (ANGOC: 8 – Asia).

"Our experience is that women who have access to land or have land are far more confident in their work (...). The fact is that land is a political tool to oppress people. Even a cursory look to the marginalisation of Dalits in India shows that landlessness lead to cultural genocide. It leaves human being vulnerable to violence and exploitation. (...) It is a vicious cycle in which land is a central part. Equitable access to land to land can alter gender bias in India as women do not own this asset. Once she claims it (...) also her food security will get enhanced at the end (SDF: 2 – India)

"[In Pakistan] from 2007 to 2008 the number of people deemed "food insecure" increased by 28%, from 60 million to 77 million. Land ownership pattern causes problems to the rural masses, and food distribution affects all (...). If Pakistan simply secure land rights for the farmers that are currently working for elite land owners, they will be solving many of the poverty problems" (SCOPE: 2 – Pakistan)

"Land to tenant will definitely ensure food security and will provide a defensive shield to poor farmers as they will be able to grow food for their families and animals, and it will provide them a reasonable shelter against the onslaught of food price inflation" (SCOPE: 3 – Pakistan)

"(...) Land ownership has proved to be central for the rural economy in terms of food security, in particular when it is linked to productive models, which are less dependent on imported food supply" (CONGCOOP: 18 – Guatemala).

"It appears that landlessness to agricultural land is one of the most important contributors to rural poverty in Pakistan. A high concentration of landownership and unfair tenancy contracts are major obstacles to agricultural growth and alleviation poverty. Thus both agricultural growth and poverty alleviation can be achieved, if land inequality is reduced and the tenants are protected by well-enforced tenancy contracts" (SCOPE: 2 – Pakistan).

"It is necessary to follow recommendations from the Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (DESC), and implement access to land programmes and reduce social exclusion of the rural poor (...) in particular of marginalised group, including indigenous peoples" (CONGCOOP: 35 – Guatemala).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
Throughout the doc		Any reference to "secure access to land" should become "secure and equitable access to land".
20	Menu for actions	The CFA should give more visibility to the welcomed paragraph "Ensure secure access to land and better management of natural resources, including land, water and biodiversity".
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	<p>Include the following:</p> <p>Secure and equitable access to land is central to the attainment of food security for more than 1 billion people, who are undernourished in the world today. Equitably accessed and sustainably managed natural resources, especially land, are key to enabling poor women and men to exercise the fundamental right to be free from hunger and poverty, and live in dignity.</p> <p>Practical measures to promote secure and equitable access to land include: (i) transparent, inclusive processes to develop land policies; (ii) people-centred land policies; (iii) gender equality in access to land and land tenure; (iv) recognition of diverse, flexible and plural tenure systems; (v) land redistribution to expand access to land for landless and land-poor; (vi) transparent and accessible land information.</p> <p>Such measures will contribute to unleash the full potential of smallholder farming, but also the potential of the full spectrum of land users, from indigenous people, to pastoralists and the fisher folk in enhancing food security.</p>

7. Improving democratic land governance is a key strategy for food security

- The CFA provides technical solutions to food insecurity. No attention is given to the issues of inequality and entitlements.
- The CFA does not consider equitable and democratic land governance, with the meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and civil society organisations, as a solution to eradicate poverty and enhance food security.

Contributions:

"In Colombia (...) the realization of the human right to adequate food – in sufficient quantity, healthy and culturally acceptable – in a sustainable way, necessarily passes through policies of redistribution" (CINEP: 3 – Colombia)

"Among the main problems in the full realisation of the right to food we have identified (...) the backward movement of agrarian reform. (...) Accordingly, the actions the State should put forward, together with farmers, unions and firms, relate to the elimination of inequitable concentration of land and to guaranteed access to land for peasants, indigenous people and afro descendents " (CINEP: 9 – Colombia)

"Unfortunately there are not such examples of participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes in Pakistan. But in theory it is obvious that in a true democratic social and political system people get empowerment through participation in decision-making processes. Whatever little benefits peasants in Pakistan drew from land reforms processes, in 1960s and 70s, proves this theory" (SCOPE: 5 – Pakistan).

"Men and women farmer beneficiaries [of the Agrarian Reform] being asset holders, are now in a better position to negotiate their identity and rights (...) as actors in the local economy. They are in possession of land assets that can be used as leverage to access support services from government or generate capital from the private sector" (TFM: 1 – Philippines).

"[In Pakistan] land distribution is very unequal and a large number of farmers are landless sharecroppers. Price hike in food commodities is plunging poor into further depths of poverty vicious ditch" (SCOPE: 1 – Pakistan)

"ANGOC strongly believes that agrarian reform will break land monopoly while improving the quality of life of the rural poor. Not only does agrarian reform would bring relief to rural poverty, its democratising effects enable other pro poor reforms to work more efficiently" (ANGOC: 3 – Asia)

"People's participation is a prerequisite for improving food production and sustaining access to food to meet the nutritional requirements and other needs of the community" (ANGOC: 13 – Asia)

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	Include the following topic box: "Topic Box: Land redistribution to expand access to land for the landless and the rural poor Redistributive reforms are an important policy tools for enhancing household food security, particularly in

		<p>countries where biased past policies have created vast inequalities in land distribution. Countries with a colonial history show not only the challenges of land redistribution, but also the importance and the possibility of achieving equitable land ownership as an essential strategy for readdressing past inequities, increasing political, social and economic stability, and improving food security. A clear lesson from land redistribution programmes is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ redistribution must be accompanied by support services in agriculture, access to market and credit if beneficiaries are to use the land productively and to retain the rights they have gained;➤ redistribution enhances inclusive societies and promotes active citizenship.
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8. Strong emphasis on smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer food production should be maintained. Women’s role should be recognised.

- The CFA extensively recognises the central role of smallholder food production (P. 18).
- The CFA does not clearly identify women as primary direct producers of food and as key actors in enhancing food security.

Contributions:

"We would like to stress to aspects, holistic agrarian reforms and access to financial services by poor and landless farmers and above all and above all a level playing field against subsidies in industrial economies" (SCOPE: 8 – Pakistan)

"Small-holder farmer-led growth is seen most effective in developing the economy. Both in Negros and Mindanao, farmers’ organisations engage into farm diversification, backyard farming, integrated farm planning – that is development of both cash crops and consumption crops. These farm initiatives address the food price crisis in all TFM areas" (TFM: 2 – Philippines)

"Numerous studies across the region show that: (i) Small family farms are more productive than large farms per unit of land because of their differential advantage in labor cost and the superiority of soil quality. There is a greater labor intensity and more attention to the land and crops with the use of household labor; (ii) Owner-operated family farms are generally more efficient in the use of land and other inputs (...)" (ANGOC: 7 – Asia).

"Land concentration is linked to large-scale farming, which modifies rural poor’s habits and make diversified production less competitive. Hence, small farmers and rural people become more vulnerable to the volatility in the international food market" (Fundación Tierra: 1 – Bolivia).

"Women’s exclusion to inheritance rights exposes them to real food insecurity in case of the husband’s death (...). Equally, the establishment of conservation areas has led to the displacement of local people, who suddenly have lost their access to land" (CODELT: 1 – DR Congo).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	The strong emphasis on smallholder food production should be maintained. Include the following sentence: "Smallholder farmers should be sustained by services in agriculture (inputs and technology) and credit, also through a supportive fiscal framework"
15	Building longer-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security	Include the following topic box: "Topic Box: Women and gendered aspects of food security" Women play a key role as direct food producers and as guarantors of household food security, yet their access to and control over land is very limited, because of

		<p>widespread gendered legal and social norms. Inequitable distribution of land must be addressed, by building the capacity and knowledge of local women's, and by developing participatory approaches to influence policies that secure access to land and natural resources, as well as other resources such as credit and inputs. It is essential to promote from the beginning gender equality in the formulation and the implementation of national food and land policy strategies, as well as agricultural policy more broadly. Most importantly, women must be given meaningful voice and must be equitably represented in decision-making processes. Having a clear picture based on reliable data of intra-household food security and gender dynamics related to food is a first essential step in this direction.</p>
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9. Indigenous peoples, pastoralists and landless rural workers are key actors in food security

- Vulnerable groups - who experience insecure and inequitable access to land - are the most affected by food price volatility and food insecurity (as mentioned in the CFA at Page 2 and 7⁵) even if they are direct food producers.
- There is no commitment in the CFA to address horizontal inequalities as a strategy for achieving long-term food security.

Contributions:

"This is obvious that landless, indigenous people, minorities and pastoralists are among the most poor tier of Pakistani society and they are the first to be stricken by the food price inflation due to their extremely low buying power and access to economic opportunities and government safety nets schemes" (SCOPE: 5 – Pakistan)

"ANGOC believes that a more promising strategy for reducing poverty and hunger must start with a clear targeting and identification of the most affected and vulnerable groups composed of marginalised small holders, indigenous peoples, landless rural workers, marginalised fishers, upland dwellers and women. These rural poor must be given access to and control over land and water resources, agricultural inputs and extension services" (ANGOC: 4 – Asia)

"The most affected people [by the rise in food prices] have been those who do not own or do not own enough land and, hence, have to rent it; those who, even owning land, are dependent from exogenous technological inputs; those who depends on the ability to sell themselves as labour force and those who live in marginal regions" (CONGCOOP: 18 – Guatemala).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
15	Building longer-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security	<p>Include the following topic box:</p> <p>"Marginalised small-holders, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, fisher folk and landless rural workers are key to food security"</p> <p>Vulnerable groups, who have been the most affected by the 2008 food price volatility, are also key players in ensuring household and community long-term food security. Their meaningful participation in national strategies is crucial for building the necessary consensus and political will for the successful implementation of food security programs. For all these actors secure access to land is central to the attainment of food security.</p>

⁵ "Risks are particularly acute for those who spend over 60% of the income on food (...) like rural landless and pastoralists" (Page 2) and "(...) Communities or groups facing discrimination and social exclusion in relation to productive resources are likely to be highly vulnerable (...) such as indigenous communities" (Page 7).

10. Inclusive processes and meaningful collaboration of international, governmental and non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and social movements are crucial for achieving long-term food security

- There is the need to develop country-specific solutions to food insecurity, based on the meaningful collaboration of international organisations, governments and civil society, including non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and social movements.
- ILC's grass-roots members are particularly concerned about the concrete implementation of CFA at local level and ask for a clear community-based focus in addressing food security.

Contributions:

"[In Rwanda] up to the phase of land registration, the processes [of formulating the national land policy] have been very inclusive, recognising strongly the role of civil society (...). Such approach strategy has increased land security of the marginalised groups and the majority of rural people who are the main producers and in most cases exploited. (...) RISD's experience is that, pro-poor land policies combined with the community participation, is particular women, is very close to food security strategy" (RISD: 1 – Rwanda).

"Effective collective action and partnership between international, NGOs and community-based organisations have contribute a lot to the success of the Rwandan land tenure process, which is seen as the main engine for the food security strategy in the country" (RISD: 1 – Rwanda).

"[International, governmental and NGOs, community-based organisations and social movements] have worked together to secure tenure of the poor. (...) I think that the efforts of these organisations should now focus on developing the capacities of the local NGOs and community-based organisations to support the rural poor so that the need for external support is minimised" (SAFIRE: 1 – Zimbabwe).

"The main issue that is missing in developing countries is the definition of inclusive national plans for food security based on protecting biodiversity and strengthening indigenous and small-holder farmers' production" (SER: 2 – Peru)

"It is not difficult to relate the lack of access to land with food insecurity. On the other hand, this relation can't be reduced to a simple flat equation. Both are complex phenomena and multi-causal" (CINEP: 3 – Colombia)

"Let's empower civil society which is in the best situation to bridge between poor and grassroots level and international initiatives like CFA" (SCOPE: 8 – Pakistan)

"Networking farmers' federations, building alliances with civil society organisations, building critical collaboration with the government, the church and the media, and working with international advocacy organisations (...) amplify the voice of vulnerable farmers' groups. (...) TFM also links with private stakeholders and alternative support institutions" (TFM: 3 – Philippines).

"We suggest to (...) promoting (...) demonstrations centres on community-led food security initiatives. (...) Let the national governments incorporate the national wisdom for achieving

food and nutrition security at the family and community levels. Let the initiatives be designed and operationalised through the strategic partnership of Local Self Government Units, NGOs and farmers organisations” (SARRA: 1 – India).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
29	Partnership at country level	<p>Include the following paragraph:</p> <p>Collaboration with civil society organisations, farmers unions, community-based groups and social movements will be enhanced during the design, the formulation and the monitoring of country-level food strategy. Achieving long-term food security, secure and equitable access to land and sustainable agriculture needs therefore the meaningful national level participation of a full spectrum of stakeholders. Inclusive processes build the consensus and the political will upon which the successful implementation of food and land policies depend on.</p> <p>Partnerships should be anchored on the overarching principle of <i>Right-to-Food</i> and the following people-centred guidelines⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The commitment to eradicating poverty and hunger; ➤ Promoting people’s participation and empowerment with preferential option for the poor; ➤ Strengthening domestic economy with agriculture as a major driver for poverty reduction, wealth creation and employment generation towards equity-led growth; ➤ Promoting local governance with emphasis on the meaningful participation of various stakeholders in the pursuit for agrarian reform and rural development programs; ➤ Strengthening civil society organisations through capacity building, research, advocacy and networking activities, among others; ➤ Empowering women, children, youth and the elderly in the context of globalization; and ➤ Sustainable development and environmental protection. <p>Partnerships should guarantee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Openness and genuine dialogue to facilitate information exchange, technology transfer and pooling of resources to achieve a common goal. This includes clarifying roles, responsibilities and the expected outputs for all concerned parties. This should promote transparency, accountability and integrity among different stakeholders. ➤ Unity in diversity – maintaining a common position despite possible differences in development approaches and political leanings including the various types of organizations involved in the

⁶ The principles mentioned are mainly drawn from ANGO’s contribution (ANGOC: 17 – Asia)

		<p>network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopting communication tools such as newsletters, website and publications to facilitate knowledge management and information sharing. ➤ The importance of gathering support at the national and international levels if mechanisms to resolve the issues at the local level are inadequate. <p>For governance to be meaningful, it is not only natural but necessary for CSOs to continue taking on a role as 'critical partners' and 'equal stakeholders' of governments in the task of poverty eradication and sustainable development. It is important that international donors recognise this important role of CSOs and support active citizenship to promote inclusive societies.</p>
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11. Beyond agro-fuels, broader commercial pressures on land can increase food insecurity at local/community/household level

- Beyond the important reference on the impact of commercial pressures on land on land tenure (P. 24) and the need – remarkably mentioned – of “appropriate safeguard (...) in place for vulnerable groups” (P. 25), there should be an analysis of the contents of such “appropriate safeguards”.
- Such “appropriate safeguards” should ensure the adequate, meaningful and on equal-foot participation of vulnerable groups to decision-making processes on land tenure in order to enhance long-term food security.
- There should be a clear analysis of the impact of large-scale land acquisitions, land expropriation, forced evictions and displacements in terms of increased vulnerability to food price volatility and long-term food insecurity.

Contributions:

“We have reports how farmers are committing suicides in SEZ [Special Economic Zones] where their settlements have never taken place. They got paltry sum. Nobody was ever asked for settlement or rehabilitation. How can we destroy the livelihood of a community without their asking for it” (SDF: 5 – India).

“Our experience with agro-fuels is problematic, both in terms of environmental protection and food security (...). On the one hand, there are planned sugar-cane plantations for ethanol in the north-coast of the country (...), which displaced traditional Peruvian crops (...) and have not considered the impact on water systems. (...). On the other hand we find the case of a bio-fuel plantation planned in the Amazon Forest, in the San Martín y Loreto region, which has already led to an open social conflict (i.e. 10,000 hectares). These plantations are affecting the livestock activity of the area, the food supply of the two main cities of the region (Tarapoto and Yurimaguas) and the self-sufficiency of more than 5,000 families” (SER: 4 – Peru).

“Our experience in the Philippines have shown that rural elites (...) could reverse the gains in land reform programs through lease-back arrangements, land purchasing or at worst, land grabbing cases forcibly evicting rural poor farmers given their private armies and corrupt lawyers” (ANCGOC: 3 – Asia).

“[Agro fuels production] has put pressure on farmers, making them simple rural workers (...) of agro industrial projects (...). Single-crop production is linked with the high concentration of agrarian property in few hands, accompanied by land evictions and displacement. One of the most dramatic cases happened in the Chocó area, where land occupation by firms and the production of oil is deeply linked with public force and paramilitary action against people and their human rights” (CINEP: 8 – Colombia).

“Commercial pressures to land aggravate the situation of small farmers, like the situation of small farmers, like the threat of bio ethanol production and the yearly expansion of supply need that reinforces mono-cropping in the areas. Unfair relations dominated by multinational corporations against the small farmers increase food insecurity at community and household levels” (TFM: 3 – Philippines)

“National and international companies are purchasing large portions of land to produce agrofuels, (...) not just acquiring land that could be used for food production but also (...) displacing smallholder farmers that are the current producer of staple food” (CONGCOOP: 14 – Guatemala).

"[In Guatemala] the majority of the population has been forced to sell their properties. Mostly, the land occupied by transnational companies [for mono-crop production or mining] was suitable for producing basic grains and other kinds of food. This process has increased poverty and malnutrition, also incrementing the import-dependency. Food security is not guaranteed in the country (...). Whilst basic food prices have risen, salaries have not changed, leading rural poor to deep crises" (CONGCOOP: 17 – Guatemala).

"In certain areas of the country, access to land for agriculture has become difficult due to the policy of giving vast mining concessions, which are taking land away from local people" (CODELT: 1 – DR Congo).

"The richness of the land and the soil increased speculation over land. This context of speculation over land favours the strongest and the richest" (CODELT: 1 – DR Congo).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
24	International bio fuels consensus developed	<p>Include the following section: "Impact of commercial pressures on land on local household food security"</p> <p>Commercial investments that alienate land from local land users increase landlessness and inequality, provoke conflict, undermine household food security and entrench poverty. To avoid risks to the livelihoods of local land users, and to increase their ability to benefit from increasing land values, multi-lateral agencies should support country-level legislation, which places the right of land users – and the right to food – at the centre of every negotiation process related to land and local communities in an equitable position to derive benefit from such changes of land uses.</p> <p>This implies the protection of minimum human rights principles, as identified by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (A/HRC/13/33/add.2). Among them, in particular, fully transparent negotiations; the free, prior and informed consent of the local communities concerned; adequate protection and enforcement of human and labour rights consistent with the applicable ILO instruments. Finally, multilateral organisations should support the collection and the analysis of robust, good quality, verified data on land-related international and national investment projects.</p>

12. Other crucial themes – Trade/Labour rights/Young farmers

- ILC members who participated in the ILC consultation process highlighted the need to consider also other issues – beyond land – in the updating the CFA.
- In particular, it emerged the strong need to (i) fully understand limitations and impact of trade agreements, export-oriented agriculture and the market economy model on household and national food security; (ii) fully understand the impact of the extraction of value along the food chain and the action of large transnational corporations on household food security; (iii) to ensure labour rights; (iv) to sustain young farmers.

Contributions:

"In the country, the promotion of the free market has priority (...) and has weakened small-holder and common productions, making local markets more fragile and adequate daily diet less affordable" (SER: 1 – Peru).

"To improve alliances, and work together, it is necessary to (...) broaden our perspective over food security towards (...) food sovereignty, namely the "right of every country to control its own food process according to its own traditions, uses, costumes, needs and strategies, in harmony with other peoples, the environment and future generations"⁷ (CINEP: 8 – Colombia)

"Secure and equitable access to land limits agribusiness' decision-making power over food prices and hence, enhance food security" (Fundación Tierra, 2 – Bolivia).

"Actually, before India opened its door to international market, the farmers and poor mostly depended on local markets which were not affected by the international pulls and pressures" (SDF: 1 – India)

"Part of the problem is the complex process for the food to get from producer to consumer, which leads to the price increasing" (SCOPE: 1 – Pakistan)

"We agree with the CFA but at the same time we realised that reality is far remote to this utopia" (SCOPE: 7 – Pakistan)

"We would like to stress to aspects, holistic agrarian reforms and access to financial services by poor and landless farmers and above all and above all a level playing field against subsidies in industrial economies" (SCOPE: 8 – Pakistan)

"In 2008, a rise in the international price of basic grains became evident. In Guatemala, in three years basic grains and their derivatives increased more than 50% of their price. Beyond the economic crises, the causes of such rise are linked to an import-dependency and the lack of regulation over such price volatility" (CONGCOOP: 2 – Guatemala).

"The [current] food security strategy – producing to export (...) and buying food with the income generated – has transformed autonomous farmers in labour force for agribusiness. This happened whilst salaries lost 10.1% of their purchasing power between May 2007 and May 2008 (and 56% against the year 2000) and the items within the "food and non-alcoholic drinks" basket in Guatemala increased, in the same period, of 17.40%. This rise has not led to

⁷ Translation done by the ILC Secretariat. *Plataforma Colombiana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo. Hambre y Vulneración del Derecho a la alimentación en Colombia. Segundo Informe sobre la situación del derecho a la Alimentación en Colombia, 2010.*

better prices for the producers. The rise in the price of US's maize has been absorbed and passed onto consumers, because of the oligopoly of agribusiness on this item: the price of maize flour increased 32% between May 2006 and May 2008, whilst the maize's just of 12%. Hence, in May 2008, the majority of rural workers in Guatemala were hardly able to afford 77% of the so-called Basic Food Basket and 42% of the Vital Food Basket. If high prices generated income for some producers (...) a significant section of the net food consumers was negatively affected (...). The WFP Guatemala considered that, because of the rise of prices, poverty increased of 5.4% and extreme poverty of 4.5.%" (CONGCOOP: 24 – Guatemala).

"The recent research on the factors for the migration of rural youth to urban areas indicates that the new generation from the rural areas is not very much interested to continue agriculture as their occupation. Hence there is the need for the highly educated and enlightened youth to develop commitment to go to rural areas and inspire the rural youth about the noble cause of food production and food security" (SARRA: 2 – India).

Recommendations:

Page	Section	Recommendation
22	International food markets improved	<p>Include the following paragraph:</p> <p>"Current international trade regimes have created disadvantages for developing states, particular in terms of diversification of food production, ability to cope with food price volatility, developing infant industries and, ultimately, guaranteeing household food security and adequate nutrition.</p> <p>Beyond, the current food security strategy – producing to export and buying food with the income generated - has facilitated the transformation of autonomous workers in labour force for agribusiness.</p> <p>Such disadvantages created by international trade regimes have been dramatically increased by distortions in the agricultural market, such as the existence of subsidised food and agriculture products in the developed countries and the market domination of well-established transnational corporations on the food chain.</p> <p>Measures removing the negative impact of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements on the right to food should be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ promoting labour rights and ➤ supporting civil society organisations and a well organised unionised workforce able to improve bargaining power <i>vis-à-vis</i> transnational and national corporations, inform the agenda of national governments and local institutions and participate in the relevant decisions on equal footing"
21	Smallholder farmer food production sustained	<p>Include the following:</p> <p>"Sustain agricultural programmes targeting young farmers - through training and credit schemes - in order to strengthen future smallholder food production and reduce the benefit of migration strategies"</p>

Updating the High Level Task Force's (HLTF) Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)

Contribution of the International Land Coalition (ILC)

March 31st, 2010

Compendium of Recommendations

Principles		
Page	Section	Recommendation
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 3	Include the following: "The rise in food prices has been passed on consumers, with dramatic effects on household and intra-household food security, especially for those who had no access to land and other natural resources".
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 4	Include the following: "The 2008 food crisis suggests the need to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land as an effective strategy to mitigate the impact of food price volatility, to achieve long term food security and to reduce poverty".
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 5	Include the following: " <i>Right to Food</i> – as enunciated in Art. 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – is among the important guiding principles of the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action".
15	Building long-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security Paragraph 1	Include the following: "The following basic four outcomes, the related menus of actions and the national policy-making should be guided by the principles of the <i>Right to Food</i> - as protected by the Art. 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The fulfilment of these principles is deeply linked to the institutional ability to address horizontal and gender inequalities, in particular on access to and control over assets like land and other natural resources".

Drivers of the 2008 global food crisis

Page	Section	Recommendation
1	Context Analysis Drivers Para. 3	Include the following: "The 2008 food crisis has revealed how vulnerability to food price volatility and consequent food insecurity has been facilitated, increased and fuelled by a pre-existent

		inequality in the access to and control over productive resources, in particular land. The expansion of the crisis itself has run along and has reinforced pre-existing social and economic boundaries. Landless people and those with the most insecure land rights have experienced the greatest vulnerability to the food crises. Accordingly, both the structural crisis in the access to land and the emerging threats to it caused by the rising demand for agricultural commodities for the international market - including food, feed and agofuels - as well as for ecosystems services, tourism and soil exploitation are to be considered among the drivers of the 2008 food crisis and as structural causes of the ongoing global food insecurity.”
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Safety Nets

Page	Section	Recommendation
6	Emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions and safety nets enhanced and made more accessible	Include the following: “As part of the lessons learned during the 2008 food crisis, and in order to analyse longer-term food insecurity trends, it is recognised that secure and equitable access to land and control over it has worked as a concrete safety net and has mitigated the risks of food price volatility for poor households. Hence, beyond the need to ensure emergency food assistance, it is necessary to recognise land and other natural resources as primary assets in household food production and- being it a basis of social relations-as a key factor in preventing social and economic exclusion, especially in times of crisis.”

Ecosystems

Page	Section	Recommendation
IX	Executive Summary Paragraph 4	Include the following: “Sustainable management of natural resources, which are fundamental for agricultural systems, social and environmental sustainability, is an indispensable element of long-term global and local food security. The CFA recognises farming communities, indigenous peoples, fisher folks and pastoralists as primary managers of ecosystems, and their traditional and local knowledge as key tools to combat land degradation, protect biodiversity and enhance soil and water enrichment”
22	Ecosystems are Key to Food Security Paragraph 2	Include the following: “Traditional and local knowledge of indigenous people, in particular, has to be supported in order to combat land degradation, enhance soil enrichment and ensure food security. Common property rights are often the most suitable tool for ensuring the right to food of indigenous people and, above all, for taking advantage - at global level - of their role in mitigating the impact of climate

		change.
22	International food markets improved	Include the following: “In the context of free-trade policies, single-crop productions developed by highly mechanised agriculture and transnational corporations have had detrimental - if not dramatic - effects on local small-holders. They have reduced biodiversity and have increased household’s dependency to international markets”

Secure and equitable access to land

Page	Section	Recommendation
Throughout the doc		Any reference to “secure access to land” should become “secure and <i>equitable</i> access to land”.
20	Menu for actions	The CFA should give more visibility to the welcomed paragraph “Ensure secure access to land and better management of natural resources, including land, water and biodiversity”.
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	<p>Include the following:</p> <p>Secure and equitable access to land is central to the attainment of food security for more than 1 billion people, who are undernourished in the world today. Equitably accessed and sustainably managed natural resources, especially land, are key to enabling poor women and men to exercise the fundamental right to be free from hunger and poverty, and live in dignity.</p> <p>Practical measures to promote secure and equitable access to land include: (i) transparent, inclusive processes to develop land policies; (ii) people-centred land policies; (iii) gender equality in access to land and land tenure; (iv) recognition of diverse, flexible and plural tenure systems; (v) land redistribution to expand access to land for landless and land-poor; (vi) transparent and accessible land information.</p> <p>Such measures will contribute to unleash the full potential of smallholder farming, but also the potential of the full spectrum of land users, from indigenous people, to pastoralists and the fisher folk in enhancing food security.</p>
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	<p>Include the following topic box:</p> <p>“Topic Box: Land redistribution to expand access to land for the landless and the rural poor Redistributive reforms are an important policy tools for enhancing household food security, particularly in countries where biased past policies have created vast inequalities in land distribution. Countries with a colonial history show not only the challenges of land redistribution, but also the importance and the</p>

		<p>possibility of achieving equitable land ownership as an essential strategy for readdressing past inequities, increasing political, social and economic stability, and improving food security. A clear lesson from land redistribution programmes is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ redistribution must be accompanied by support services in agriculture, access to market and credit if beneficiaries are to use the land productively and to retain the rights they have gained; ➤ redistribution enhances inclusive societies and promotes active citizenship.
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Key actors in food security

Page	Section	Recommendation
18	Smallholder farmer food production growth sustained	The strong emphasis on smallholder food production should be maintained. Include the following sentence: "Smallholder farmers should be sustained by services in agriculture (inputs and technology) and credit, also through a supportive fiscal framework"
15	Building longer-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security	<p>Include the following topic box: "Topic Box: Women and gendered aspects of food security"</p> <p>Women play a key role as direct food producers and as guarantors of household food security, yet their access to and control over land is very limited, because of widespread gendered legal and social norms. Inequitable distribution of land must be addressed, by building the capacity and knowledge of local women's, and by developing participatory approaches to influence policies that secure access to land and natural resources, as well as other resources such as credit and inputs. It is essential to promote from the beginning gender equality in the formulation and the implementation of national food and land policy strategies, as well as agricultural policy more broadly. Most importantly, women must be given meaningful voice and must be equitably represented in decision-making processes. Having a clear picture based on reliable data of intra-household food security and gender dynamics related to food is a first essential step in this direction.</p>
15	Building longer-term resilience and contributing to global food and nutrition security	<p>Include the following topic box: "Marginalised small-holders, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, fisher folk and landless rural workers are key to food security"</p> <p>Vulnerable groups, who have been the most affected by the 2008 food price volatility, are also key players in ensuring household and community long-term food security. Their meaningful participation in national strategies is crucial for building the necessary</p>

		consensus and political will for the successful implementation of food security programs. For all these actors secure access to land is central to the attainment of food security.
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Ways of working together

Page	Section	Recommendation
29	Partnership at country level	<p>Include the following paragraph:</p> <p>Collaboration with civil society organisations, farmers unions, community-based groups and social movements will be enhanced during the design, the formulation and the monitoring of country-level food strategy. Achieving long-term food security, secure and equitable access to land and sustainable agriculture needs therefore the meaningful national level participation of a full spectrum of stakeholders. Inclusive processes build the consensus and the political will upon which the successful implementation of food and land policies depend on.</p> <p>Partnerships should be anchored on the overarching principle of <i>Right-to-Food</i> and the following people-centred guidelines⁸:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The commitment to eradicating poverty and hunger; ➤ Promoting people’s participation and empowerment with preferential option for the poor; ➤ Strengthening domestic economy with agriculture as a major driver for poverty reduction, wealth creation and employment generation towards equity-led growth; ➤ Promoting local governance with emphasis on the meaningful participation of various stakeholders in the pursuit for agrarian reform and rural development programs; ➤ Strengthening civil society organisations through capacity building, research, advocacy and networking activities, among others; ➤ Empowering women, children, youth and the elderly in the context of globalization; and ➤ Sustainable development and environmental protection. <p>Partnerships should guarantee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Openness and genuine dialogue to facilitate information exchange, technology transfer and pooling of resources to achieve a common goal. This includes clarifying roles, responsibilities and the expected outputs for all concerned parties. This should promote transparency, accountability and integrity among different stakeholders. ➤ Unity in diversity – maintaining a common position

⁸ The principles mentioned are mainly drawn from ANGO’s contribution (ANGOC: 17 – Asia)

		<p>despite possible differences in development approaches and political leanings including the various types of organizations involved in the network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopting communication tools such as newsletters, website and publications to facilitate knowledge management and information sharing. ➤ The importance of gathering support at the national and international levels if mechanisms to resolve the issues at the local level are inadequate. <p>For governance to be meaningful, it is not only natural but necessary for CSOs to continue taking on a role as 'critical partners' and 'equal stakeholders' of governments in the task of poverty eradication and sustainable development. It is important that international donors recognise this important role of CSOs and support active citizenship to promote inclusive societies.</p>
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Commercial Pressures on land

Page	Section	Recommendation
24	International bio fuels consensus developed	<p>Include the following section: "Impact of commercial pressures on land on local household food security"</p> <p>Commercial investments that alienate land from local land users increase landlessness and inequality, provoke conflict, undermine household food security and entrench poverty. To avoid risks to the livelihoods of local land users, and to increase their ability to benefit from increasing land values, multi-lateral agencies should support country-level legislation, which places the right of land users – and the right to food – at the centre of every negotiation process related to land and local communities in an equitable position to derive benefit from such changes of land uses.</p> <p>This implies the protection of minimum human rights principles, as identified by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (A/HRC/13/33/add.2). Among them, in particular, fully transparent negotiations; the free, prior and informed consent of the local communities concerned; adequate protection and enforcement of human and labour rights consistent with the applicable ILO instruments. Finally, multilateral organisations should support the collection and the analysis of robust, good quality, verified data on land-related international and national investment projects.</p>

Trade, Labour rights and Young Farmers

Page	Section	Recommendation
22	International food markets improved	<p>Include the following paragraph :</p> <p>“Current international trade regimes have created disadvantages for developing states, particular in terms of diversification of food production, ability to cope with food price volatility, developing infant industries and, ultimately, guaranteeing household food security and adequate nutrition.</p> <p>Beyond, the current food security strategy – producing to export and buying food with the income generated - has facilitated the transformation of autonomous workers in labour force for agribusiness.</p> <p>Such disadvantages created by international trade regimes have been dramatically increased by distortions in the agricultural market, such as the existence of subsidised food and agriculture products in the developed countries and the market domination of well-established transnational corporations on the food chain.</p> <p>Measures removing the negative impact of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements on the right to food should be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ promoting labour rights and ➤ supporting civil society organisations and a well organised unionised workforce able to improve bargaining power <i>vis-à-vis</i> transnational and national corporations, inform the agenda of national governments and local institutions and participate in the relevant decisions on equal footing”
21	Smallholder farmer food production sustained	<p>Include the following section:</p> <p>“Sustain agricultural programmes targeting young farmers - through training and credit schemes - in order to strengthen future smallholder food production and reduce the benefit of migration strategies”</p>

Annex I - Contact List

<p>ANGOC www.angoc.org</p>	<p>ASIAN NGO COALITION FOR AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 73-K Dr. Lazcano Street, Barangay Laging Handa Quezon City, 1103, Philippines Tel: (632) 3510581 Fax: (632) 3510011 Email: angoc@angoc.org</p>
<p>CINEP www.cinep.org.co</p>	<p>CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y EDUCACION POPULAR Carrera 5 No. 33a – 08, Bogotá D.C. , Colombia. Tel. +57 1 2456181 Fax. +57 1 2879089 Email: direccionprogramas@cinpe.org.co</p>
<p>CODELT</p>	<p>CONSEIL IL POUR LA DÉFENSE ENVIRONNEMENTALE PAR LA LÉGALITÉ ET LA TRAÇABILITÉ 7, avenue Mutombo Katshi, Gombe Kinshasa, R.D.Congo Tel. (243) 998-162-759 Email Address: ampoyfr@yahoo.fr; fellykabamba@yahoo.fr</p>
<p>CONGCOOP www.congcoop.org.gt</p>	<p>COORDINACIÓN DE ONG Y COOPERATIVAS 2da.Calle 16-60 zona 4, Mixco Edificio Atanasio Tzul, 2do nivel, Guatemala Tel. (502) 432 0966 Fax. (502) 433 4779 E-Mail Address: direccion2@congcoop.org.gt</p>
<p>FUNDACIÓN TIERRA www.ftierra.org</p>	<p>FUNDACIÓN TIERRA Calle Hermanos Manchego 2576, Sopocachi, La Paz, Murillo Tel. +591-2 2432263 Fax. +591-2 2111216 Email Address: fundaciontierra@ftierra.org</p>
<p>RISD risdrwanda.org/</p>	<p>RWANDA INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Amajyambere Zone 1 19 Kimihurura, Kacyiru P.O. Box 2669 Kigali, Rwanda Tel. (250) 582265 Email Address: kairabaa@risd.org.rw</p>
<p>SAFIRE www.safireweb.org</p>	<p>SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR INDIGENOUS RESOURCES P.O. Box BE 398 Belvedere Harare 10 Lawson Av Milton Park Zambia Tel. (00263 - 4) 795 461 / 794 333 Fax.(00263 - 4) 790 470 Email Address: gladmank@safire.co.zw</p>

<p>SARRA</p>	<p>SOUTH ASIA RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION No.3 II Main,Veerabdra Layout Basavanagar,Manathahali P.O. Box Bangalore-560037 Kamataka,India Tel. 9180-5232227 Fax.9180-5288098/9180-5282627 Att.Box 153 Email Address: gnreddy@bgl.vsnl.net.in</p>
<p>SCOPE www.scope.org.pk</p>	<p>SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT D-141 (annex), Block-2 P.E.C.H.S. Karachi 75440 Pakistan Tel. 92-21-4522562 Fax.92-21-4557009 E-Mail Address: scope@scope.org.pk</p>
<p>SDF www.thesdf.org</p>	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION 188, Master Block, Street No 5 Shakarpur Extension, New Delhi-110092 Tel. (0091-11) 22462528 Fax.(0091-120) 2605950 Email Address: sdfindia@gmail.com</p>
<p>SER www.ser.org.pe</p>	<p>ASOCIACIÓN SERVICIOS EDUCATIVOS RURALES Mayta Capac 1329, Jesús María, Peru Tel. 51-1472-7950 Fax.51-1471-3697 Email Address: postmaster@ser.org.pe</p>
<p>TFM www.tfmnational.org/tfm/</p>	<p>TASK FORCE MALAPAD 18-C Marunong Barangay Central, Diliman Quezon City Philippines Tel. +632 426 5487 Fax. +632 426 5487 E-Mail Address: tfmnational@yahoo.com</p>

Annex II – The questionnaire

Questions

Topic 1 – Related to Section: Context Analysis, Drivers (Page 1)

Q.1. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has lack of access to land and/or inequitable access to land fuelled, facilitated and increased vulnerability to food price volatility and long term food insecurity?

Topic 2 – Related to Section: Safety Nets (Page 6)

Q.2. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has secure and equitable access to and control over land worked as a safety net, mitigated risks related to food price volatility and assured long term food security?

Q.3. In the experience of your organisation, in what ways has land as a political, social and cultural asset preserved poor women and men from social exclusion and thus ultimately from food security?

Topic 3 – Related to Ecosystems as Key to Food Security (Page 22)

Q.4. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has secure and equitable access to land protected natural resources, combated land degradation and ensured food security?

Q.5. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has traditional and local knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and common property rights protected natural resources, combated land degradation and ensured food security?

Topic 4 – Related to vulnerable groups (Page 2 and 7)

Q.6. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has inequitable and insecure access to land fuelled food insecurity for vulnerable groups, e.g. women, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, landless rural workers?

Q.7. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways has effective participation of vulnerable groups to decision-making processes on land tenure increased their food security and mitigated their risks during food prices crises?

Topic 5 – Practical ways of working together

Q.8. In the experience of your organisation in what ways has collective action / partnerships between international, governmental and non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations and social movements increased food security? In what ways these could be improved?

Topic 6 – Agrofuels (Page 24)

Q. 9. In the experience of your organisation, to what extent and in what ways have commercial pressures on land/bio-fuel crop production increased food insecurity at local/community/household level?

Topic 7 – Land within the CFA

Q.10. Express your considerations on the profile given to equitable and secure access to land within the CFA. Express your level of satisfaction on: a) the text and the position of the paragraph “Ensure secure access to and better management of natural resources” on Page 20, and b) the role of equitable and secure access to land in the Executive Summary and the Tables at the end of the CFA.

Open question

Feel free to express your opinion on the CFA overall document and/or any specific sections of it, and to present your experience on the links between land tenure and food security.