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Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre

Note to Executive Board representatives

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For: Approval

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Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for a grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre as contained in paragraph 7.

President's report on a proposed grant under the global/regional grants window to a non-CGIAR-supported international centre

I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed grant for agricultural research and training to a non-Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)-supported international centre in the amount of US\$1.0 million.

Part I – Introduction

1. This report recommends the provision of IFAD support to the research and training programme of the following non-CGIAR-supported international centre: the International Land Coalition.
2. The document of the grant for approval by the Executive Board is contained in the annex to this report:

International Land Coalition (ILC): Catalysing Commitment to Pro-Poor Land Governance.
3. The objectives and content of this applied research programme are in line with the evolving strategic objectives of IFAD and its Policy for Grant Financing.
4. The overarching strategic goal that drives the revised IFAD Policy for Grant Financing, which was approved by the Executive Board in December 2009, is to promote successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, together with enabling policies and institutions, that will support agricultural and rural development, empowering poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security.
5. The policy aims to achieve the following outputs: (a) innovative activities promoted and innovative technologies and approaches developed in support of IFAD's target group; (b) awareness, advocacy and policy dialogue on issues of importance to poor rural people promoted by, and on behalf of, this target group; (c) capacity of partner institutions strengthened to deliver a range of services in support of poor rural people; and (d) lesson learning, knowledge management and dissemination of information on issues related to rural poverty reduction promoted among stakeholders within and across regions.
6. The proposed programme is in line with the goal and outputs of the revised IFAD grant policy, namely (b), (c) and (d) above. The grant is also consistent with the policy's first strategic objective and area of thematic focus regarding the natural resource and economic asset base of poor rural women and men; and aligned with the IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security.

Part II – Recommendation

7. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed grant in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund, in order to finance, in part, the Catalysing Commitment to Pro-Poor Land Governance, shall make a grant not exceeding one million United States dollars (US\$1,000,000) to the International Land Coalition (ILC) for a one-year programme upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board herein.

Kanayo F. Nwanze
President

International Land Coalition (ILC): Catalysing Commitment to Pro-Poor Land Governance

I. Background

1. The International Land Coalition (ILC) is a global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organizations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue, knowledge management and capacity-building. The ILC has 82 members, including IFAD. IFAD also sits on the ILC Council.
2. This grant proposal is based on a set of strategic objectives that are the pillars of the ILC's new Strategic Framework. This new Strategic Framework positions ILC as a representative actor and leading voice on land governance issues in the global arena, a multistakeholder platform that facilitates and convenes dialogue and promotes joint learning.
3. The ILC Secretariat, on behalf of the membership, submits the current proposal to IFAD to enable implementation of critical actions at the national, regional and global level. The actions proposed have been developed as direct outcomes of consultations at the regional and global level that are part of ILC's planning process.

II. Rationale and relevance to IFAD

4. In a rapidly changing global context – especially in light of the recent food price crisis – land governance has become an ever more important topic: land is coveted and disputed and poor people's access is increasingly at risk. As a coalition of diverse actors, including NGOs, producers' organizations, trade unions, research institutes, and intergovernmental organizations, ILC is increasingly solicited for information and advice on responses to current land-related challenges.
5. Access to land and other natural resources is critical for IFAD target groups. The current context of climate change, diminishing natural resources and growing competition for land makes the achievement of this goal not only critical for IFAD's target groups but also more challenging than ever.
6. The ILC is well positioned to respond to this challenge. The Coalition has gone through a successful reform over the last three years. It has increased its membership, influence and resources and is becoming a major knowledge centre and dialogue platform on land issues. In relative terms, IFAD's contribution to the overall ILC budget has decreased to around 20 per cent and is likely to decrease further.

III. The proposed programme

7. The overall goal of the programme is to enable poor women and men to achieve secure and equitable access to and control over land to enable them to increase their food security and overcome poverty and vulnerability. The programme's objectives are to:
 - (a) Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people;
 - (b) Influence global and regional land-related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance; and
 - (c) Build a leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing and uptake of land-related knowledge.

8. The target groups that ILC works for are smallholders, landless people and those with the most insecure land rights and the greatest vulnerability to landlessness, namely:
 - Small and marginalized farmers, especially women;
 - People reliant on common property resources such as water, forests, pastures, rangelands and indigenous territories; and
 - People affected by land-related conflicts.
9. The programme will have a one-year duration and will comprise three main components associated with the objectives listed above.
10. To implement the programme, the ILC will work through its members and use its programmes and mechanisms, including its Land Alliances for National Development, the Land Reporting Initiative, the Commercial Pressures on Land, the Women's Access to Land and the emergency solidarity fund. Support will also be mobilized on key themes through organization and sponsorship of ILC members' participation in relevant events and collective learning activities such as cross-regional exchanges and internship programmes. Special piloting, capacity-building and empowerment promotion projects will also be implemented.
11. **Component 1.** Influence the formulation and implementation of national land policy for the benefit of rural people. Support will be targeted at strengthening rural people's rights and access to land at the national and local level and facilitating collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and intergovernmental organizations. This will increase engagement with governments and other key actors in national land-related processes such as:
 - (a) National and subnational dialogue and advocacy for land and agrarian reform and the implementation of land-related laws;
 - (b) Raising awareness of the rights of marginalized groups or priority issues;
 - (c) Empowerment and capacity-building of civil society, especially farmers' organizations, to enhance effectiveness;
 - (d) Piloting and documenting approaches to securing land rights for advocacy;
 - (e) Developing solidarity mechanisms to support CSO land rights defenders whose work puts them at risk of violence and human rights abuses.
12. Along with addressing the persisting necessity for land policy formulation, the programme will focus on the implementation of existing policies. Geographically focused support will be provided to members and partners to take advantage of opportunities for direct impact (recently adopted land-related laws and policies, champions in government, etc.) or for scaling up innovative interventions. Based on a set of agreed criteria and in consultation with IFAD's regional divisions, the ILC has selected seven priority countries from a list of the 15 focus countries under the ILC's four-year Strategic Framework (Bangladesh, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, the Niger, the Philippines, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania).
13. **Component 2.** Influence global and regional land-related processes and systems in favour of pro-poor land policies and governance. The programme will engage with global and regional processes and systems to increase recognition of, and commitment to, pro-poor land governance in order to amplify local voices and allow them to be heard in global debates:
 - (a) Advocate for the protection and promotion of land rights (as key conditions for achieving broader development goals) through participation in international forums and initiatives (including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO] Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, African Union

Land Policy Initiative, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [UNDRIP], United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD], and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]);

- (b) Initiate inclusive dialogue with key actors, including governments, CSOs, and bilateral and multilateral agencies on critical and emerging issues.
14. **Component 3.** Build a leading knowledge network on land governance, contributing to substantive improvements in the monitoring, sharing and uptake of land-related knowledge. Credible evidence will be gathered as a basis for advocacy, through monitoring and assessment of the state of land governance and through facilitating collective learning:
- (a) Launch and continue developing the Land Portal as a leading source of information on land governance;
- (b) Monitor the creation of an evidence base for advocacy, including the pilot-testing of a pro-poor land governance index to feed into a global land report;
- (c) Research the changing global context and linkages between land and key development challenges; and
- (d) Support the identification, sharing and uptake of good practices related to land governance.

IV. Expected outputs and benefits

15. The following outputs are foreseen:
- (a) Under component 1:
- Strengthened or initiated collaborative partnerships in the ILC's focus countries on land governance issues.
 - Pro-poor land policy implementation is pilot tested, documented, shared and adopted.

Success indicators. Pro-poor provisions in national land laws, policies or programmes are strengthened in at least two focus countries; implementation of existing land policy is improved in at least two focus countries; number of households (gender disaggregated) that gained or protected their land rights as a result of 10 ILC-supported direct initiatives on the ground (target: 50,000 beneficiaries).

- (b) Under component 2:
- Improved understanding of land issues by CSOs, international organizations, governments and other concerned actors.
 - Global and regional processes benefit from and are meaningfully informed by the perspectives, knowledge and expertise of actors traditionally excluded from such forums.

Success indicators. The ILC inputs are discernable in at least three global or regional land-related policy processes or documents. Positive rating for relevance and impact of at least three multistakeholder dialogues initiated or supported by ILC on emerging issues.

- (c) Under component 3:
- Establishment of a world-leading easy-access, easy-to-use online platform to share land-related information (the Land Portal);
 - Progress towards bridging the gap between grass-roots and academic research on land issues

Success indicators. The Land Portal appears among the top 10 results for land governance-related searches on Google and other major internet search engines; a 30 per cent increase in number of hits and portal log-ins; positive ratings by leading experts of the knowledge contribution of ILC's publications; confirmation by sample of members and partners attending collective learning initiatives that they are using the knowledge they have acquired.

V. Implementation arrangements

16. The grant will be managed according to ILC's Operating Framework. The December ILC Council meeting approves the annual workplan and provisional budget. Following the Council's approval, the Secretariat will facilitate the detailed planning of proposed activities in consultation with relevant IFAD divisions and ILC members to complement members' interventions and take into account their priorities.
17. At the regional level, the secretariat is hosted by regional CSOs: the Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) in Kigali (Rwanda) for the Africa node; Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) in Manila (Philippines) for the Asia node; and Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES) in Lima (Peru) for the Latin America node. Rome-based secretariat functions such as support to members and supervision of small grants will be delegated to regional coordinators as the regional nodes strengthen their governance.
18. All activities described in the grant proposal will be implemented by ILC members and the ILC's network of partners, with assistance provided by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Coalition Council. The Rome-based secretariat will lead and coordinate implementation.

VI. Indicative programme costs and financing

19. Document EB 2006/89/R.36 (IFAD's plan for its future relationship with the International Land Coalition) set a target that not less than 65 per cent of the ILC's funding should come from non-IFAD sources.¹ The ILC has either met or surpassed these targets since December 2008 and is committed to continuing to do so. Under the 2011 approved ILC budget, the new IFAD contribution would be equivalent to 22 per cent of the total ILC annual budget and 18 per cent of its administrative budget (hosting fees, governance events, administrative and programme staff, travel and general administrative costs). This proportion is likely to decrease by year-end as the ILC continues resource mobilization throughout the year.
20. In 2010, the ILC Secretariat mobilized new funds from: the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) totalling SEK 6,000,000 – approximately US\$808,000 – in support of core ILC activities for the years 2010 and 2011; the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) for NOK 3,000,000 – approximately US\$474,000 – for activities related to the land reporting initiative and women's access to land; Omidyar Network, a non-profit corporation based in the United States, in the amount of US\$241,000, to be used in 2010-2011 mainly for the Land Portal under the land reporting initiative; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for CHF 175,000 – or approximately US\$175,000 – for the initiative "Widening the Dialogue on Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and their Alternatives" from October 2010 to end-2011.

¹ Page 5, paragraph 22: "...future [IFAD] funding [to ILC] will depend on achieving targets for cofinancing by other donors such that by month 24, cofinancing of the overall budget by other donors must account for no less than 65 per cent of required revenues and, within this, the cofinancing by other donors of the administrative portion must be not less than 50 per cent." This Action Plan was developed in response to an external evaluation of ILC that was requested by IFAD and was valid until December 2008, when a memorandum of understanding between ILC and IFAD was signed. Nevertheless, ILC continues to strive towards guaranteed financial sustainability and autonomy.

21. In 2011, the Secretariat will continue to coordinate the main resource mobilization functions of identifying new funding opportunities, writing proposals and reports, and negotiating with existing and potential donors. Particular emphasis will be placed on securing core funding in support of the new Strategic Framework. The ILC will start negotiations with the Government of the Netherlands and NORAD following the formal approval of the Strategic Framework. Discussions with new members and partners are also under way to develop joint proposals.
22. In 2011, the ILC Secretariat will continue to work with the regional nodes and encourage fund-raising, while acting in a supporting role. It should be pointed out that members generally contribute to ILC activities both financially (cofinancing) and in kind. Following the approval of the membership contribution policy in 2009, in 2010 ILC members for the first time paid membership fees, with 70 per cent of members paying either in cash or in kind. Membership contributions are an important means for members to express a sense of ownership and commitment to the Coalition and support its financial sustainability. This IFAD grant will contribute to the 2011 ILC programme of work, according to the following budget. Selected expenditures incurred by the ILC in 2011 before the signing of the grant agreement may be deemed eligible for the purpose of this grant provided they are consistent with the programme described above.

Summary of budget and financing plan

(In United States dollars)

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>IFAD</i>	<i>Cofinancing</i>
ILC Secretariat hosting	-	250 000
ILC governance planning ^a	90 000	87 865
Secretariat administrative cost	50 000	638 601
Secretariat staff global activities	130 000	597 906
Secretariat staff regional programmes	100 000	249 607
Travel and monitoring and evaluation	40 000	97 015
Programme grants/activities	590 000	1 676 072
Total	1 000 000	3 597 066

^a Includes ILC Assembly of Members 2011.

Results-based logical framework

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal	Secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men	Percentage of farming rural households having access to tenure security (ownership rights, secure leaseholds agreement) in areas covered by ILC's land monitoring activities ; Reduction in the frequency, severity of land disputes in areas covered by ILC's land monitoring activities	Compilation of results of CSO-IGO monitoring activities (Land Watch; Observatories; World Bank's Land Governance Assessment Framework) Surveys and study reports on Impact Ad hoc expert task force's opinion/assessment (to be organized by ILC biennially)	
Objectives	1.influence formulation & implementation of national policy 2. Influence global & regional land-related processes and systems 3. Building the world's leading knowledge network on land governance	Number of ILC's target countries in which pro-poor provisions in national land law, policy or program are strengthened (target: 2); Number of ILC target countries in which the implementation of existing progressive land policy is improved (target: 2); Number of households (<i>gender disaggregated data</i>) that gained or protected their land rights as a result of ILC direct action on the ground (target: 50,000 households) Number of global or regional land related policy process or document in which ILC inputs are reflected in a discernable manner (target: 3); Positive rating of relevance and impacts of at least 3 multi-stakeholder dialogues initiated or supported by ILC on emerging issues . Land Portal appears as one of the 10 first results for searches on Google, and other major internet search engines for land governance related topics; Number of hits, log-ins to Portal increase of 30%; Sample of leading experts positively rate the knowledge contribution of ILC's publications (four out of five scale); Sample of member and partners attending collective learning initiatives confirm that they are using the knowledge acquired	Legislative and Legal Provisions National Programmes and Budget Monitoring government targets (i.e. Ministries, local authorities, national committees) Monitoring Media and other relevant group (Church, NGOs etc.) Progress and final reports of 25 supported actions Global Policies and Agreement Monitoring international targets Media monitoring Land Portal webpage Survey reports Expert task-force opinion/assessment	Focus countries enjoy a stable political environment necessary for land reform and implementation to proceed Land issues retain or gain in the level of interest in the global development agenda Interpretative barriers on concepts hold by ILC constituents 'sub-groups do not hinder the generation of "collective knowledge"
Outputs	Strengthened or initiated collaborative partnerships in focus countries Land Policies Implementation pilot tested, documented, shared and adopted CSOs, Int. Orgs, Govs and other actors have a better understanding of land issues Global and regional processes benefit from perspectives, knowledge and expertise from actors traditionally excluded World leading online platform to share land related information established Contributed to bridging the gap between grassroots, academic research	4 country-level collaborative partnerships Land watch/observatory (ILC's focus countries) Comprehensive country profiles (ILC's focus countries) 10 ILC supported direct interventions on the ground Number of events organized at national level to share results High rating by expert/interest group panel (4 in a scale of 5) of the relevance and significance of results of pilot interventions Number of global advocacy events organized and attended (panel discussions, side events etc.) Number of dialogues with key actors on emerging land-related issues (foreign investment in land, FPIC,	Progress and final reports from grant recipient Media clips Documenting and evaluation reports Proceedings and other documentation of workshops Trip reports by secretariat, regional coordinators members and partners web-statistics Survey of participants in training, learning routes and internship programmes Expert task-force	Members, partners and other relevant actors perceive the benefits of participating in the national dialogue higher than its costs. Local authorities and communities targeted remain receptive Appropriate inputs are provided in a timely and effective manner Government agencies remains committed to implement policies and laws

	Objectives-hierarchy	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
		etc.). High rating (4 in a scale of 5) by participants of the relevance and quality of ILC-facilitated events ILC inputs are reflected in a discernable manner in at least 5 global land related policy agreement processes Number of members and partners contributing to ILC consultations and involved in joint advocacy initiatives Number of members and partners attending international events Number of policy brief, declarations and policy papers resulting from ILC consultation Continuous expansion of Land portal including at least 25 baseline country profiles completed Land Portal appears as one of the 10 first results for web searches land governance related topics Number of hits, log-ins to Portal increase of 30% Increase Number of collaborative research on the ground on priority themes Collaborative research generates high-value knowledge products Increase in number of workshops and other knowledge sharing events 25% increase of members and partners attending collective learning initiative (learning routes, training of trainers etc.) Average high rating (4 out of 5 scales) of the quality of learning routes, training activities by beneficiaries Evidence of positive impacts of internship programmes Positive rating of knowledge sharing efforts	opinion/assessment Feedback from members and partners	International organizations working on development remains committed to include land issues in their policies International organisations remains open to include alternative voices in the consultations on policy formulation and implementation High heterogeneity of data do not impede the comparability of reports
Key Activities	1.1.1 Develop ILC National Engagement Strategies 1.1.2 Support national multi-actor dialogues 1.1.3 Raising public awareness 1.2.1 Empowerment & capacity building CSOs 1.2.2 Support Piloting and documenting 2.1.1 Initiating & coordinating multi-actor dialogues 2.1.2 Participation in international for a and initiatives 2.2.1 Facilitating consultations 3.1.1 Launch & further develop Land Portal 3.1.2 Monitoring land governance (Land Watches) 3.2.1 Collaborative research and 3.2.2 identification, sharing of good practices 3.3.3 Learning routes 3.3.4 training of trainers 3.3.5 Internship programmes	National strategy focal point organization Contracts for multi-stakeholder dialogue Regional coordinators Funding for 10 initiatives on the ground Funding for documenting and sharing results of pilots and other initiatives on the ground Inclusive dialogue coordinators Funding for participation in international forums Coordination of consultation at global and regional level Land Portal Coordinator hired Contracts for supporting monitoring activities at national and regional level Funding for collaborative learning initiatives Focal point organisations for learning initiatives Regional and global coordination		Donors retain interest

