

C 2006/REP

**REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
(ICARRD)**

**Porto Alegre, Brazil
7 – 10 March 2006**



MEMBER NATIONS PRESENT

Afghanistan	Finland	Nepal
Angola	France	Netherlands
Argentina	Gambia	Niger
Armenia	Georgia	Nigeria
Austria	Germany	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Paraguay
Benin	Guinea	Peru
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Bolivia	Guyana	Poland
Brazil	Haiti	Portugal
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Rwanda
Burundi	India	Senegal
Cambodia	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Italy	Solomon Islands
Cape Verde	Japan	South Africa
Chad	Kenya	Spain
Chile	Kiribati	Sudan
China	Kuwait	Sweden
Colombia	Lebanon	Switzerland
Congo, Democratic Republic	Lesotho	Syria
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Thailand
Croatia	Madagascar	Tunisia
Cuba	Malawi	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Maldives	Uganda
Ecuador	Mali	United Arab Emirates
Egypt	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
El Salvador	Mexico	United States of America
Fiji	Morocco	Uruguay
	Mozambique	Vanuatu
	Myanmar	Venezuela
	Namibia	Zambia
		Zimbabwe

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INTRODUCTION

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

1. The Inaugural Ceremony of the Conference was held, starting at 16.00 on 6 March 2006. The Conference was inaugurated by the Acting President of Brazil, His Excellency José Alencar Gomes da Silva. His Excellency, the Acting President, presented the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr Jacques Diouf, with the Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil.

Dedication of the Conference to Josué de Castro

2. The Acting President, His Excellency José Alencar Gomes da Silva, formally dedicated the Conference to the memory of Professor Josué de Castro (1908-73). Professor de Castro was an eminent physician, diplomat, academic and former Chairperson of the FAO Council whose life's work was devoted to mobilizing the world against the scourge of hunger and poverty. A commemorative plaque was presented to Professor de Castro's son in recognition of the outstanding work of Professor Josué de Castro.

OPENING CEREMONY

3. The Conference opened at 9.30 am on 7 March 2006.

ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSONS

4. The Conference elected His Excellency Miguel Rossetto, Minister of Agrarian Development (Brazil) as Chairperson of the Conference.

5. The Conference elected the seven Vice-Chairpersons of the Conference:

Africa:	Harison Randriarimanana (Madagascar)
Asia:	Suthiporn Chirapanda (Thailand)
Europe:	Hedwig Wogerbauer (Austria)
Latin America:	Florencio Salazar Adame (Mexico)
Near East:	Mohamed Mohattane (Morocco)
North America:	Richard Hughes (USA)
South West Pacific:	Sakiusa Tubuna (Fiji)

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

6. The Conference elected Afonso Pedro Canga (Angola) as Rapporteur-General of the Conference.
7. The Conference elected Noel De Luna (Philippines) as Chairperson of the Drafting Committee.
8. The Conference elected the:

Fourteen Members of the Drafting Committee

Austria	European Union	Paraguay
Bangladesh	Italy	South Africa
Brazil	Indonesia	United States
Chile	Mali	Zimbabwe
Egypt	Morocco	

Five Members of the Credentials Committee

Austria	Cuba	
Cape Verde	Nepal	Syria

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

9. The Conference adopted its Agenda as given in *Appendix A* to this Report.
10. The Conference adopted the Rules of Procedure (Doc ICARRD 2006/2) and the arrangements and timetable for its sessions.

Establishment of Commissions and Appointment of their Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons and Drafting Committees

11. The Conference elected the following Chairpersons of the Commissions:

Commission I	Eduard Hofer (Switzerland)
Commission II	Gunawan Sasmita (Indonesia)

12. Mariel Aguilar (Guatemala) was elected Rapporteur of Commission I.

13. C.C. Ezeudeh (Nigeria) was elected Rapporteur of Commission II.

Verification of Credentials

14. The Credentials Committee held the meeting on 10 March 2006, to examine the credentials of the Delegations of Members of the Organization to the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD). The Committee elected Mr. Norbert Winkler (Austria), as its Chairperson, and Ms. Adelaide Ribeiro (Cape Verde), as its Vice-Chairperson.

15. The Credentials Committee was informed of Rule 2 of the ICARRD Rules and Regulations on “delegations and credentials”, as well as the practice and criteria followed by the ICARRD with respect to the acceptance of credentials.

16. The Credential Committee reviewed the credentials provided by the ICARRD Secretariat and concluded that the credentials of Delegations of 59 members were found valid in line with the Rule 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD) received by the ICARRD Secretariat and Director-General regarding the composition of delegations shown in the attached lists. For the remaining members no valid credentials have been received.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

17. The Chairperson, His Excellency Miguel Rossetto, Minister of Agrarian Development, read the prepared statement of the President of Brazil, His Excellency Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, to the Conference. The President’s statement emphasized the great efforts that are necessary to ensure that the proper urgency of agrarian reform and its vital contribution to the fight against poverty is recognized. The statement reflected on the need for fair rules for international trade and for innovative approaches for creating sustainable agriculture. The statement emphasized the need for new models of agrarian development that combine economic activities with social inclusion and environmental preservation, and a better balance between competitiveness and human well being. The statement concluded that transformations in the global economy are bringing back agrarian reform onto the international agenda.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

18. The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr Jacques Diouf, delivered his statement to the Conference. In reviewing the incidence of poverty and hunger, the Director-General made the point that there are still 852 million undernourished people in the world; equivalent to four and a half

times the total population of Brazil, and that a paradigm shift is necessary to address this chronic problem. The unique preparation of the Conference was drawn attention to, involving partnership between governments, civil society and non governmental organizations, UN organizations and others. The two key and indispensable dimensions of agrarian reform were identified as the need to improve the access of the poor and hungry to land and other natural resources, and to improve rural capacities for development and access of the poor to services and complementary livelihood assets. The Conference and the parallel civil society event represent a call for action with the objectives of generating a lasting platform for action, partnerships and shared experience on good practices. The Director-General pledged the Organization's commitment to follow up the outcomes of the Conference and thanked the Government of Brazil for hosting the Conference and providing excellent facilities.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD

19. The President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Mr. Lennart Båge, delivered his statement to the Conference. The statement referred to the Conference as the most important international initiative on agrarian reform since the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Rome. Emphasizing the extensive, intractable and predominantly rural nature of poverty, Mr. Båge reviewed the approach of IFAD to agrarian reform and rural development as "bottom up", through improving tenure and providing support at the local, national and international levels, the latter not least through IFAD's support for the International Land Coalition. The statement drew attention to the Farmers' Forum at IFAD's Council Meeting in February 2006 which recommended that access to land be put back on the international agenda. Mr. Båge stated IFAD's continuing commitment to work on these issues including, particularly, inequitable access to land.

STATEMENTS ON PROGRESS IN AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

20. Thirty nine Heads of Delegation and the Holy See intervened on this agenda item. Members commented on the overall agrarian reform and rural development situation, as described in the background documents and issues papers, and reported on the agrarian reform and rural development situation and related issues in their respective countries.

21. The Conference noted unanimous support for the view that agrarian reform and rural development are crucial for meeting the World Food Summit targets and the Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty and hunger. The Members emphasized that agrarian reform and rural development are essential to counter the real problems of neglect and exclusion of rural populations. Great disparities continue to exist in ownership and access to land and other natural resources as well as to rural services, with several Members reporting that concentration of ownership is

increasing. The Members recognized that achieving successful agrarian reforms and rural development is very challenging, with some Members reporting successes, and many identifying the difficulties. This reflects the great diversity of circumstances and experiences in designing and implementing agrarian reform and rural development policies. It was unanimously agreed that the agrarian reform and rural development agenda has a great deal yet to achieve and that new visions and political will are crucial to deliver secure and equitable access to land and other natural resources and ensure sustainable rural development.

22. The Conference noted that sustainable agrarian reform and rural development require not only secure and equitable access to land and other natural resources, but also the necessary support services to enable the poor and vulnerable to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Integrated and comprehensive packages are required to address all aspects appropriately. Members commented on the fundamental importance of the rule of law and good governance, and of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks. The need for adequate resources to implement these, to ensure secure tenure and equitable access to land and other natural resources was highlighted. Members identified the importance of ensuring that the poor and vulnerable in society, particularly women and indigenous peoples, are targeted for support by agrarian reform and rural development policies. Members expressed their appreciation and support for the Conference's approach of integrating Civil Society Organizations in the preparation of, and participation at the Conference. This reflected the importance attached by many Members in instituting processes of national dialogue for the design and implementation of appropriate policies of agrarian reform and rural development to ensure full stakeholder involvement and commitment.

23. Several Members drew attention to the particular challenges faced by countries affected by violent conflict in achieving secure and equitable access to land and other natural resources, and the necessary support services required to enable the poor and vulnerable to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Access to land is often a critical issue in such conflicts and their effective resolution, so emphasis was given to the need for appropriate strategies for addressing these issues to ensure lasting peace, and in particular, to the need to face up to the real issues and address them as a part of conflict resolution.

24. Several Members drew attention to their experience that market driven land redistribution mechanisms based on "willing buyer: willing seller" have not delivered the right land fast enough and that there are significant problems in implementation. Others advocated the view that equitable, market-based agrarian reform mechanisms generate sustainable change.

25. Several Members identified challenges that were characterized as "Second Wave" agrarian reform and rural development issues. In particular, demographics resulting from rural-urban drift are sharply aging rural populations, leaving rural communities

weakened and less resilient. A part of the solution to these problems is seen to be the creation of rural environments that are attractive to the next generation of farmers; developing mechanisms to make suitable land holdings available and providing the necessary support services. In this context, several Members drew attention to the importance of land consolidation programs to address excessive land fragmentation.

26. Members noted a number of priority considerations in the context of agrarian reform and rural development including the need for decentralization and local capacity building to enable effective dialogue and participatory approaches; the key role of family farming in sustainable agricultural and rural development including the promotion of resilient agro-ecological systems and biodiversity conservation. To this end, the development of appropriate land policy frameworks for sustainable development through participatory processes was required involving all stakeholders. Members confirmed the importance of effective and accessible land administration systems in support of secure and equitable land tenure. The important roles of expropriation and land taxes were drawn attention to. A number of Members noted that effective management of state and public land can provide significant opportunities for increasing the access of the poor and vulnerable to land. Several Members identified co-operatives, particularly in the context of supporting family farming, as important for sustainable rural development and drew attention to the need to provide conditions that will attract investment. Members underlined the requirements for technical support and capacity building in these areas. Several Members drew attention to the needs of two particularly vulnerable systems, small island states and mountain areas.

PRESENTATION OF ISSUES PAPERS

27. The Plenary received the presentations of Professors Sergio Leite, Peter Rosset, Ignacy Sachs and Miguel Altieri, and of Dr Parviz Koochafkan. The presentations were well received and provoked interesting and valuable discussion. (Executive summaries of the papers are available in Annex D.)

28. Nine countries addressed comments and questions to the presenters. The questions raised included getting small scale producers out of the poverty cycle and the importance of investment in the provision of water. Concerns were expressed that the reference in one of the papers to the “misguided land policy of the World Bank” would cause confusion as land policy is no longer seen in state versus private terms. Development solutions now include public/private partnerships and address a wide range of opportunities from local to international levels. A further question was raised about whether the work of the proposed International Agrarian Observatory could be undertaken by existing international organizations, rather than by creating a new institution or mechanism. It was noted that cooperatives and farmer organizations, vital for family farming viability, had not been adequately addressed in the papers and, likewise, that education needs to be highlighted in any effective vision for the future.

Issues were raised of how to address the lack of availability of credit for small farmers and the need to have clear tenure before expropriation can be undertaken. The importance of a clear legislative framework was emphasized and the possibility of calling for an international legal framework for agrarian reform was posed. The critical need for full inclusion of rural women and indigenous peoples in agrarian reform and rural development was emphasized for the eradication of rural poverty. Finally, the need for a healthy management of food markets was advocated.

29. The speakers' panel responded that mobilization of farmer networks and establishment of pilot and demonstration farms are appropriate approaches to getting small scale producers out of the poverty cycle. Water supply and management were advocated on a watershed basis, envisaging water harvesting and storage by careful management of soils. Rural education was called for to bring back rural values to rural dwellers. Concern was expressed that farmers see migration as their solution rather than staying in rural areas and improving their situation. With the privatization of state and public sector buyers of agricultural produce (and the preference of the private sector for the lower overheads of purchasing from large scale growers) and with the privatization of credit suppliers, it is increasingly hard for small family farmers to survive. Past World Bank policies on cadastres, titling, registries, land markets and land banks were cited as inappropriate because they were viewed as having resulted in mass forced-sales of agricultural land by family farmers in some instances. Land banks were criticized for allowing small farmers to acquire land at inflated prices. The International Observatory was clarified as a proposed function of existing organizations. The importance of changing the perception of "rural" from negative to positive was emphasized, to stimulate "rural" as an engine for growth, taking advantage of developing pluri-activity of rural people, with decentralized industries, tele-working and retirement to the countryside developing markets for rural services. The need to reverse the long term reduction in rural investment and for massive reinvestment in rural areas to counter their decline was emphasized. It was acknowledged that national governments have legal responsibility for their own jurisdictions, however, the possibility was raised of considering the development of voluntary guidelines on agrarian reform and rural development, together with some form of agreed indicators of rural development, along the lines of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

30. A summary was provided by the Chairperson of the Conference emphasizing the importance of looking at new options and possibilities, in particular at new approaches to creating income for development and re-examining policies that lead to distribution of land avoiding overly large or small parcels. The need was emphasized for balanced rural development in today's situation of internationally determined markets.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS

31. Each commission completed three working sessions. It was highlighted that the objective of the conference is to promote a constructive dialogue stimulating co-participation of the different social actors, with the objective of securing more equitable access to land.

Report of Commission I: Agrarian Reform and Access to Land: Challenges and Opportunities

32. The participants agreed that agrarian reform is an instrument to fight poverty. The participants also agreed that agrarian reform should promote social justice and raise productivity. They agreed that different modalities of agrarian reform implemented in various countries have not always achieved overcoming poverty and that such modalities present various degrees of success or failure. The reasons for the difficulties and failures can be diverse. In some cases titling processes were not completed or were inadequate, in others development programmes (credit, insurances, marketing and training) did not accompany these processes. The approach to agrarian reform requires a broader focus, with flexibility necessary to include a menu of participatory approaches that respond to diverse national contexts. Participants learned about diverse agrarian policy mechanisms implemented by participating countries. Some participants indicated that in some contexts, land reform (in the sense of securing the existing land rights) may be more appropriate than land redistribution.

33. The great challenges of achieving an adequate balance between the promotion of agro-business, foreign investment and the interests of the small farmers were recognized. It was underlined that both objectives can be accommodated and that family agriculture should be a competitive enterprise. It was recommended that national policies and programmes promote investment and higher productivity of small scale farming systems production through measures that promote efficiency and increased production with investment in infrastructure and services. Some members indicated that supporting the competitiveness of small scale farmers requires time and investment.

34. Participants agreed on the need for equal opportunities for men and women in the access to land and titling. In this respect, legal and customary laws should be inclusive, especially for women. Some Civil Society representatives recommended that States should be accountable to their populations about affirmative actions in support of women's land rights and that these should be put into practice.

35. The participants agreed that the theme of land is one of conflict and that this needs to be tackled with prudence in the context of stakeholder participation that does not alter the security of investments. Similarly it was agreed that conflicts are inherent to land and natural resources management, and that conflict resolution processes are essential for approaching the agrarian issues.

36. The recognition of legitimacy of rights of women to land was fully supported by the Commission. The member states underlined that measures need to be taken to guarantee access of women to land in practice both in formal systems as well in customary systems. National budgetary resources need to be allocated and disaggregated information systems need to be established to monitor the progress and outputs of these objectives. It was emphasized that women should have a key role in national decision-making processes and in that respect the development of awareness, legal support and education programmes are key areas to promote gender equity.

37. There was general agreement about the need to widen and deepen the participation of stakeholders in processes of agrarian reform. Dialogue and consultation between governments and civil society, especially rural communities and agricultural producers, was considered a key factor in building legitimacy and sustainability of agrarian reform policies. Partnership development was considered as a complementary effort to sustain civil society involvement. Dialogue in different forms and spaces was considered a priority to establish wide debate and create a basis of trust. Several participants proposed to create a network of communication and information to allow the exchange of information on policies, programmes and national experiences relevant for good practices of land and agrarian reform.

38. Members agreed fully on the importance of developing effective and efficient institutions to apply agrarian policies as well as complementary policies that enable poverty reduction. In addition, they agreed on the need to support the role of structures that contribute to better governance.

39. Participants indicated that some institutions and customary practices can play a positive role for land management, and that it is important to support them in the area of common property management in particular. However, the need to consider the improvement of local customary institutions, especially as they relate to transparency, equity and local capacity, requires greater attention.

40. The need for effective decentralization policies, which combine local contexts with state regulation systems was highlighted by the commission to allow secure and effective land administration in favour of the poor.

41. Case studies showed that many countries had implemented policies to tackle the agrarian issue demonstrating diverse modalities of execution. Participants agreed that it would be negative to create an environment of uncertainty surrounding the security of land tenure. At the same time, it should not be feared to envisage reforms in land markets.

42. The commission emphasized the importance of cadaster, titling and registries as instruments for transparency and certainty of property rights.

43. Internal and external markets, together with other non agricultural market mechanisms, were considered by participants as priority concepts to enable competitiveness. Participants recognized the problem of natural resources degradation, and agreed that agrarian reform policies should contribute to environmental conservation and not accelerate degradation.

Report of Commission II: Rural Development and Poverty Eradication: Challenges and Opportunities

44. Members recognized that there are different types of land with different potentials, a variety of beneficiaries with different needs and opportunities, and different national policy contexts. The Commission agreed that there are no blueprint solutions for rural areas. Members emphasized that agrarian and rural development in all countries needs to focus on small farmers, other small producers, women, youth, indigenous peoples, workers, and underprivileged classes.

45. Members stated that sustainable rural development begins with agriculture and extends to other rural activities that generate rural employment, support rural based industries and services, and enhance the economic well being and livelihood opportunities of rural people. They affirmed that subsistence, economic growth and revitalization in rural areas require diverse forms of rural employment. Markets for inputs and outputs, services, post harvest and market infrastructure, urban linkages, communication and access to information and synergies among the activities of the key stakeholders are also important. Local level initiatives in the farm and non-farm sectors are an important means to reduce rural-urban migration and improve the standards of living in rural areas.

46. Many countries reported major advances in their legislation for the implementation of agrarian reform and rural development. Others underlined the presence of a dual legal system (customary and statutory) or conflict or overlap among the existing land use codes (rural, forestry, mining) that can result in time consuming and costly land administration and result in difficulties in implementing agrarian reform and rural development programmes. Many members expressed a demand to clarify the relationship between dual legal systems and to harmonize laws and regulations associated with different land related sectors. Members noted the importance of agrarian reform and access to resources as tools for the enhancement of social cohesion and the reduction of conflicts. Some participants considered the respect of indigenous land tenure regimes to be fundamental for successful agrarian reform.

47. Most members stated that the private sector can be an important source of rural investment and finance and provide markets for agricultural produce; therefore synergies between public and private sector should be promoted. The Commission agreed that the State needs to ensure transparency and prudence in the allocation and

use of public funds and to provide guarantees for rural producers and the poor, if private-public partnerships are to result in agrarian reform and rural development that benefits the poor. Members noted a number of funding initiatives from private sector, civil society, central and decentralized government, and international sources. The Commission highlighted solidarity funds, land taxes, revolving funds, credit, insurance to reduce risk, and others as promising financial mechanisms for generating rural revenues.

48. Members agreed that participatory democracy requires the active involvement of local actors, and the development of their capacities to conceive and manage their own projects in a bottom-up, multi-sectoral, decentralized, inter-community and inter-territorial fashion. They underlined that Governments should enable and build the capacity of rural communities to define and implement their own plans of action, based on local partnership, inter territorial cooperation, decentralization of management, financing and decision making. The Commission agreed that national efforts and investments should focus on building capacities of local institutions, farmers organizations, cooperatives, and people's organizations, training their leaders and other stakeholders, and developing their negotiating capacities in agrarian reform, rural development projects, agricultural prices and meet local and international market standards, as well as their capabilities for conflict resolution. Members noted the importance of agrarian reform and more equitable access to resources as tools for social cohesion and reduction of conflicts.

49. Members underlined that the success of agrarian reform and rural development initiatives depends upon effective participation of all stakeholders in decision-making. They agreed that preconditions for this are rules that are fair, equitable, and universally applied, a climate of trust among actors, and incentives to create accountability between local and central stakeholders and to maintain a momentum in agrarian reform and rural development efforts. The Commission considered social organizations and movements to be essential in influencing decision-making process in ways that ensure that agrarian reform and rural development policies and programmes really benefit the poor and vulnerable. The Commission also recognized that local authorities need to be encouraged to work with the local people. Many members stressed the importance of recognizing the rights of the multiple actors in rural areas and the principles of food sovereignty.

50. The Commission recognized that globalization and liberalization of agricultural trade have both positive and negative major impacts on the agricultural sector and rural livelihoods. Members suggested that there may be a conflict between agrarian reform and rural development implemented at the national level on the one hand and global trends which are beyond the control of a single country on the other. Many members underlined that the unfavourable structure of agricultural prices and structural adjustment have seriously limited the effectiveness of government institutions in implementing agrarian reform and have strengthened the influence of

the markets and the private sector. The Commission noted with concern that globalization poses major challenges for small scale farmers and forces prices below production costs, contributing to unemployment and landlessness.

51. There was a consensus among all Members that agrarian reform and rural development are not possible without strong political will. Members recognized that agrarian reform is fundamentally a political measure which modifies the rural power structure and radically changes the positions of different rural actors and different kinds of farmers. In this process, the Commission emphasized that agrarian reform should take care not to destroy the production capacity and has to be accompanied with measures to reinforce the capabilities of beneficiaries to take advantage of newly granted lands. The State has an important role to play because serious imbalances in power make it difficult to implement agrarian reform that is simply negotiated between large landowners and civil society representing the landless or near landless.

52. Members highlighted the inclusion of rural workers, especially agricultural workers, in the agrarian reform and rural development programmes as these are often among the poorest and landless. Many members agreed that, for agrarian reform to be successful, agricultural workers and their trade unions must participate. An enabling policy environment and legal framework to support workers' rights and labour standards is also needed, as are advocacy for workers' interests and needs. Moreover, targeted interventions are required to enable the poor to acquire, manage and cultivate the land sustainably and to access credit, training, skills, and services. The growing disparities between the urban and rural areas constitute a major challenge, however. Given high rates of rural-urban migration, governments and civil society organizations should organize training programmes to enhance the skills needed for informal and formal employment in both urban and rural areas (e.g. farming, computer skills, enterprise management, etc.).

53. Members affirmed that rural development requires the promotion of simple tools and appropriate technologies for agricultural production and processing. Technology development should take into account the demographic trends in rural areas, including labour shortages associated with HIV/AIDS, out-migration and aging of rural populations, the need to reduce drudgery, and the relative availability and accessibility of natural resources.

54. Several members insisted on the need for follow-up, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of existing strategies and plans of action at both national and regional levels. They emphasized the need for coordination mechanisms for various agencies and institutions working for agrarian reform and rural development. Members noted with concern the decline of some of the regional centres set-up for follow up to WCARRD and expressed the hope that sufficient support would be given for their revitalization, with the help of FAO, to enable them to serve as national and

regional observatories of national agrarian reform and rural development efforts, especially in Africa.

55. The Commission endorsed the recommendation that FAO undertake a review of experiences of regional organizations that were originally established to support follow-up to WCARRD (e.g. CIRDAP, CIRD-Africa and others) and that lessons be drawn to contribute to realistic and appropriate follow-up for ICARRD. Members recommended that, based on this review, technical support should be provided to strengthen these regional organizations, to enable them to generate comprehensive knowledge at both national and regional levels, to facilitate inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination on rural issues at the national level, and to support policy dialogue, cooperation, exchange of good practices, and monitoring at the regional level.

56. Members also endorsed the recommendation that, with the support of FAO, the principles, findings and declaration of ICARRD should be incorporated into comprehensive regional development plans and strategies (such as the African Comprehensive Agricultural Development Plan).

REPORTS OF THE PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Roundtable: Open Debate between Civil Society, Social Movements and Governments

57. A dialogue on equal footing between 7 representatives of civil society and 7 representatives of governments, including Ministers, focused on Agrarian Reform as crucial to achieving national policies promoting Food Sovereignty. All recognized the fundamental importance of open dialogue and the need for public policies for more equitable access to land and resources as a condition for future development and human dignity. They also called on FAO to play its role to offer a neutral forum for policy discussions, to provide technical advice, and to monitor and evaluate agrarian reform.

Panel: Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development

58. The Expert's Panel Discussion in the afternoon of 9th March on Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development was represented by eminent experts from governments of Indonesia, Niger, Philippines and Rwanda; National Civil Society and Social Movements from Italy, Brazil and South Africa; International Civil Society representatives from federated producer's and worker's organizations, food security, and capacity building organization; two representatives from Inter-Governmental Organizations; two representatives from international research organization; a

representative from international coalition; and an expert advisor of an international summit and ICARRD. The panelists were requested to focus their remarks around four questions: (1) What elements have been missing in the ICARRD debate? (2) What are the basic conditions for achieving social justice? Can industrial agricultural production be socially just? Can socially-just systems that are de-linked from global forces be viable over the long-run? (3) What are the policies and practices of Agrarian Reform that guarantee environmental sustainability now and for future generations?; and (4) What needs to change in research and extension to ensure the development of appropriate technology that responds to the needs of conditions of small-scale rural producers and workers?

59. The panelists recognized the wide range of issues addressed during ICARRD debates and noted that the convergence of opinions and ideas of diverse stakeholders provided a sound base for future joint action. The WCARRD Peasants' Charter adopted in 1979 is still relevant as a marker for measuring progress towards ICARRD and better understanding of the challenges ahead. There was a general consensus that land redistribution alone is not a panacea, and that there is no single solution for socially-just agrarian reform, rural development and the alleviation of rural poverty. Panelists emphasized the human face of policy considerations and interventions for ICARRD. Consideration of customary cultural practices, local knowledge systems, the needs of marginalized populations such as women and indigenous peoples, diverse models of family farming, and the commons use of natural resources was emphasized. Panelists stressed the necessity of equality between women and men in regards to access and control over land and other productive resources. It was emphasized that policy-makers should give high importance to issues of food sovereignty and a rights-based approach to agrarian reform and rural development.

60. Panelists noted the need for in-depth discussions of actual implementation strategies and new ideas for ICARRD. The issue of financing of ICARRD implementation has not been broached, but it was determined that an increase in funding to agriculture and rural development is of utmost importance. Policy approaches need to be broadened to include new social movements, as well as the need for support for alliance-building that can remedy structural power imbalances and promote broad-based approaches that are both flexible and responsive to local and national conditions. Likewise, multi-lateral institutions need to work directly with social movements from rural sectors. The issue of good governance was stressed. Panelists articulated the clear importance of local capacity building that can strengthen government accountability and transparency in ICARRD implementation, and foster the empowerment of the rural poor for participation in decision-making. Panelists emphasized the importance of the rule of law in guaranteeing social justice, as well as the necessity of political will to transfer power and resources from the rich to the poor, judiciary systems that protect rural local communities and their local leaders, and the need for strategies that strengthen land rights administration systems in favor of smallholders, particularly women. Panelists recognized that in view of recurrent

violence in rural areas, there is a need for capacity building for negotiation by local stakeholders, strategic partnership-building, consensus-building, and the strengthening of conflict management practices at the local level within territories concerned.

61. There was a divergence of opinion among panelists on how agricultural industrial models could serve social justice. In some developed countries such models have developed successfully, but replication in most developing countries has been hampered by adverse external conditions, such as international trade regimes and the role of multi-national companies in shaping local food and agriculture sectors as well as retail structures. Indigenous models for fair trade and just pricing should be developed from local producers to towns, and national and regional markets. The negotiation power of rural producer groups needs to be enhanced to include cooperative marketing and other forms of direct village and town marketing strategies.

62. The panelist highlighted that agrarian reform is an ongoing reform process that should first and foremost have supportive state intervention and policies for development and poverty reduction, particularly integrating protection for vulnerable groups from environmental disasters. It was expressed that investments in rural people's livelihoods are necessary to create "wealth of peasants", common property protection from powerful outside investors, and create access to markets for small scale farmers. The panelists suggested ways and mechanisms in order to reverse economic trends due to inappropriate policies by undertaking analysis of lessons learned of current dominant policy models and redistributive measures. A convergence of efforts working towards similar objectives among diverse institutions, research and planning in the stock-taking of lessons learned, and identification of champions that can facilitate empowerment of small farmers and communities to negotiate for their rights will be necessary. The panel expressed the high importance of available financial resources for improved credit and investment, for education and locally-adapted technology in support of small-scale farmers' productivity, improved farming systems and natural resources management, including organic farming. The panelist noted that many of effective strategies already exist which should be shared through south-south exchange and collaboration.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL THEMATIC SESSIONS

63. Twenty seven Special Thematic Sessions were organized as a part of the Conference, by governments, international organizations, including FAO and IFAD, NGOs or civil society networks in order to present and discuss specific themes related to the ICARRD Conference. Eleven sessions related to specific country or regional experiences (in countries including Brazil, India, South Africa and regions, including Africa, Asia, the Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe). The other sessions discussed agrarian reform or rural development issues from the point of view of specific groups: women (two sessions on eight March), rural poor, indigenous people, youth, mountain populations; or related to a specific problematic: land rights, organic agriculture,

traditional farming systems, research, sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD). Four sessions illustrated the role of networks in exchanging experiences and promoting lobbying for agrarian reform and rural development policies at national, regional or international levels and the need to reinforce these networks through exchanges between these various levels. One session worked on the mechanisms for follow-up and indicators on rural development. Most thematic sessions made specific recommendations for the follow-up to the Conference and made concrete suggestions or commitments for the implementation of activities related to the topics discussed.

STATEMENT BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

64. The statement by Civil Society Organizations was delivered to the Conference (Annex F).

PRESENTATION OF PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

65. Fifteen Partnership proposals were presented at the Partnership Fair, of which six were already agreed, signed or under implementation. The Partnership Fair presented an opportunity to showcase progress in existing projects and partnership initiatives on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and to present innovative projects that have achieved success in implementing agrarian reform and rural development. It was also an opportunity to announce and launch new joint action-oriented projects that highlight dialogue processes among diverse partners and stakeholders leading to achievements of agrarian reform and rural development processes. The Partnerships presented involved liaison and networks with existing and potential partners, the creation of synergies between partnerships, the identification of new partners and funding sources, and the opportunity to learn from each other's experiences.

PRESENTATION AND ADOPTION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

66. The draft report of the Conference was presented by the Rapporteur-General of the Conference, Mr. Afonso Pedro Canga (Angola). The Conference adopted the draft report.

PRESENTATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE ICARRD DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION

67. The draft Declaration was presented by the Chair of the Drafting Committee, Mr. Noel De Luna (Philippines), who also listed a few editorial changes that the Secretariat would later correct in the text. The Conference adopted the Declaration by acclamation (Annex G).

68. Several delegations made comments on the Declaration. With regard to paragraph 7, Niger wished to add that “laws should be designed, revised *and implemented* to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to land and other resources...” and requested that the final phrase of paragraph 11 be modified to read “.....roles of traditional rural communities and indigenous groups in contributing to food security, the eradication of poverty *and the sustainable management of resources.*” With regard to paragraph 21, Niger also noted that the main purpose of land administration was to ensure security of land tenure.

Mauritania indicated that problems of desertification and natural disasters such as drought and locusts, and their impacts on sustainable development, should be referred to explicitly. Colombia emphasized that hunger and land are affected by social justice and war. With regard to the beginning of paragraph 7, “We recognize that laws should be designed and revised to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to land and other resources, *including through the right to inheritance*”, Morocco noted that inheritance is governed by Islamic Law in Muslim countries. Morocco therefore expressed a reservation on the phrase “*including through the right to inheritance*” and suggested that it be deleted. Nigeria proposed a reference in paragraph 23 to the high out-migration of youth and the productive age group due to lack of opportunities in rural areas. Honduras highlighted civil society concerns that agrarian reform and rural development should link to food sovereignty and the dangers of GMOs and suicide technologies. Mali regretted that many OECD countries were not represented at ICARRD since many of the issues concern all countries and not just those in developing regions. Sierra Leone proposed that pledge 2 in paragraph 30 should start with the wording “We recommend” and not “We will recommend”. Peru asked that the Spanish translation should be kept close to the English text since the latter had been adopted by the Conference. Finally, several countries, including Austria (on behalf of the EU), Madagascar (on behalf of the African Union), Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico and Syria, expressed appreciation for the work of the Drafting Committee and for the Declaration.

CLOSING CEREMONY

69. The closing speech of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr Jacques Diouf, was delivered by Mr. Jose Tubino, Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Government of Brazil. The Director-General considered that this innovative Conference was a timely opportunity to direct world attention to rural hunger and poverty and that it had achieved important results. The first major result of the Conference was the Declaration which puts forward a new vision and principles for agrarian reform and rural development. A key innovative feature of the Conference was the strength of dialogue between Civil Society Organizations and Governments which was built into the Conference structure from the start. The Parallel Civil Society Forum attracted more than 300 civil society participants from

210 organizations and 66 countries. Key outputs of the Conference along the theme of dialogue highlighted in the Director-General's speech included the two panel sessions, the 27 special thematic sessions and the 15 partnership agreements, of which six have already been agreed in detail and signed. The implementation of the Conference Declaration will be through a lasting platform at global, regional, national and local levels. FAO's Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in close co-ordination with its Committee on Agriculture (COAG) will consider the ICARRD Declaration and the recommendation of the Conference that CFS adopt a set of additional reporting guidelines and through support for International Partnership Initiatives along the lines of the ICARRD Declaration. In reaffirming FAO's commitment to supporting the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference, the Director-General drew attention to the proposal to include an agenda item on agrarian reform and rural development in the multi-stakeholder dialogue of the Special Forum of the 32nd CFS in September 2006 as an additional follow-up item for the Conference and to the recommendation in the Declaration that the FAO Council in November 2006 examine the possibility of further follow-up mechanisms to assist countries in the implementation of the outcomes of ICARRD.

70. His Excellency Miguel Rossetto, Minister of Agrarian Development (Brazil) as Chairperson of the Conference gave his thanks to the organizers for the organization and administration of the Conference and delivered his closing comments.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The information provided below describes the proposed daily organization of work for ICARRD. The purpose is to assist the Commissions, Governments, FAO and all partners, as well as non-governmental and civil society organizations, with the preparations for ICARRD. It is being proposed as a draft working document for the chairs, vice-chairs and rapporteurs of the main sessions and the Commissions so as to achieve a productive process leading to the achievement of expected results of ICARRD.

The Programme of ICARRD can be divided into six parts:

Part I (6 March) will be the **Inaugural Ceremony** hosted by the Acting President of Brazil with the participation of all delegates and statements by Acting President, Director General of FAO and a Representative of Civil society.

Part II (7 March) includes the **Opening Ceremony** chaired by the host government Brazil, **Statements** focused on overview of progress in achieving Agrarian Reform and Rural Development from Ministers and Heads of the Government Delegations (a highlight of national reports) and Heads of International Agencies in the morning and Presentation of three Issue papers and FAO Stocktaking in the afternoon. The statements of heads of delegations and international organizations will continue from 16:30 to 19:30 and continue in a plenary session parallel to Commissions the next day (8 March) as required.

Part III (8- 9 March) includes the work of the two (parallel) **Commissions** that will provide an opportunity to focus deliberations and debates on lessons learned, challenges and principles for action in relation to two thematic clusters: Agrarian Reform and Access to Land: Challenges and Opportunities (Commission 1) and Rural Development and Poverty eradication: Challenges and Opportunities (Commission 2).

Part IV (9-10 March) includes (1) Open Debate between civil society and governments on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (seven governments representing FAO regional groups, and seven Civil society organizations representing regions and constituencies of these organizations) (2) Expert Panel on Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development, the way forward (7 selected experts by governments, five experts from UN Agencies and other international organizations, 4 CSOs and farmers organizations' experts, 1 expert ILC and 3 Eminent Experts.

Part V (10 March) includes Plenary Sessions on (1) Statement by Civil Society; (2) Reports of the Commissions; (3) Presentation of Partnership Initiatives; (4) Presentation and adoption of the Final ICARRD Declaration; and (5) Closing Ceremony.

Part VI (throughout days 8-10 March, afternoons): Special Theme Sessions, Partnerships Initiatives Fair, Poster Exhibits and Display of Documents, and a Field Trip.

Participation of NGOs and Civil Society

During the course of the Conference, representatives of NGOs, civil society and Major Groups that are accredited to FAO and NGO/CSO members of national delegations will be invited to participate in the following:

- Plenary sessions
- The Open debate between civil society and governments
- Presentation of case studies in the Commissions
- Participation in the Commission discussions, the Special Themes Sessions, the Partnerships Initiatives Fair and Poster Exhibits
- Presentation of the Statement of Civil Society to the Plenary

The outputs of ICARRD

The outputs of ICARRD will include:

- (1) the Opening and General Statements; (2) the Final ICARRD Declaration; (3) the Lasting Platform (virtual network) with a Plan of Action for achieving Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; and (4) Reports of the Chairs of the Commissions.
- A proposed follow-up mechanism to review progress in the implementation of agrarian reform and rural development along the lines of the principles for action agreed upon at ICARRD.
- Record of the Special Themes Sessions, Panel Discussions, Partnerships Initiatives, and the Open Debate between Civil Society and Governments.
- A set of concrete projects, programmes and initiated proposals for the implementation of ICARRD principles.

Organization of work for ICARRD ANNOTATIONS

Tuesday, 7 March 2006

9:30 – 13:00

Conference Room – Auditorium José Gomes da Silva (Plenary)

The opening session of ICARRD will take place in the plenary in the morning of 7 March 2006. It will start with the election of the officials (chairs, 7 vice chairs and rapporteurs), adoption of the agenda and organization of work. The Chair of ICARRD will make the opening statement. This will be followed by the opening Statement by the FAO Director-General, Ministers, President of IFAD and heads of other UN Agencies, and heads of other delegations (Deputy ministers and directors levels).

14:30 – 18:30

**Conference Room - Auditorium José Gomes da Silva (Continuation of
Plenary)**

General Statements

This session provides an opportunity to continue General Statements. Delegations are invited to focus their statements (5 minutes each) on selected issues of priority concern to them, as well as challenges and opportunities.

Information on the list of Speakers (in alphabetical order) will be announced in the Journal in advance.

Delegations are invited to send their statements by email to: ICARRD-secretariat@fao.org for posting on the ICARRD website.

Summary by the Chair.

Plenary Presentation of Issues papers

S. Leite on the theme of Access/Agrarian Reform

I. Sachs and M. Altieri on the theme of Rural Development Opportunities

P. Koochafkan - Presentation of FAO Stock-taking on policies and practices on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Discussions

Summary by the Chair

Wednesday, 8 March 2006

9:30 – 13:00 (Morning Parallel Sessions)

The Day 2 of the Conference will start with the deliberations and discussions in the two Commissions on the topics assigned to the two thematic clusters. The Chairs of the Commissions will provide the guiding principles and will direct discussions towards action-oriented outputs.

Please note: A provision needs to be made for a continuation of the Plenary Session parallel to the two Commissions in case the delivery of General Statements from the previous day should continue.

<p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSION 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Agrarian Reform and Access to Land: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conference Room Auditorium José Gomes da Silva</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSION 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rural Development and Poverty Eradication: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conference Room Auditorium B</p>
<p>Chair: Rapporteur:</p> <p>9:30 – 9:45 Opening of the Chair 9:45 - 10:00 Presentation of Issue Paper 1 on “<i>Policies and practices For Securing and Improving Access to Land</i>” by Julian Quan</p> <p>10:00 – 13:00 Session 1 <i>What are the roles for the actors - State, Civil Society, Communities, Private Sector - and Market Forces?</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks, by Michael Carter</p> <p>Case studies: India - <i>Implementing Land Rights for Women</i> Uganda - <i>Voices of Women on Land</i></p>	<p>Chair: Rapporteur:</p> <p>9:30 – 9:45 Opening of the Chair: 9:45 - 10:00 Presentation of Issue Paper 2 on “<i>States and Civil Society, Access to Land and Rural Development: Capacity Building for New Forms of Governance</i>” by Samuel Thirion</p> <p>10:00 – 13:00 Session 1 <i>What are the opportunities for small-scale producers and workers in new rural development challenges?</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks, by Jack Wilkinson</p> <p>Case studies: Colombia - <i>Alianzas Productivas</i> Chile - <i>Access to resources by fisher folks</i> Mozambique - <i>Attaining food and</i></p>

<p><i>Andean Region – Is Agrarian Reform Over?</i> Rwanda – <i>Implications of the Ongoing Land Reform on Sustainable Rural Development</i></p> <p>Questions, answers, debates</p>	<p><i>nutritional security</i></p> <p>Questions, answers, debates</p>
<p>14:30 – 16:30 (continuation of Parallel Sessions)</p>	
<p>COMMISSION 1 (con'td)</p> <p><i>Agrarian Reform and Access to Land: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p>Conference Room Auditorium José Gomes da Silva</p>	<p>COMMISSION 2 (con'td)</p> <p><i>Rural Development and Poverty Eradication: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p>Conference Room Auditorium B</p>
<p>14:30 – 16:30 Session 2 <i>How to manage conflicts, address issues or rights and governance over land and natural resources</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks, by Ruth Meinzen-Dick</p> <p>Case studies: Iran – <i>Lessons from the Experience of Land Reform: Impact of Nationalization of Rangelands on Nomadic Pastoralism</i> Syria - <i>Rangeland Rehabilitation and Establishment of a Wildlife Resource in Al Badia Region</i> Ghana – <i>Land Access and Security of Tenure</i> <i>Indonesia - Agrarian Conflict and Violence toward Peasants</i> Nepal – <i>Marginalized Indigenous Communities Access to Natural Resources</i></p>	<p>14:30 – 16:30 Session 2 <i>What are the roles, responsibilities and capacity building needs of rural actors</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks, by Mamadou Cissokho</p> <p>Case studies: Brazil - <i>Participatory Territorial Planning</i> Bosnia-Herzegovina - <i>Participatory Land Use Development</i> Philippine – <i>Challenging areas for improvement of local processes</i> South Africa – <i>Area Land Reform Initiative in Makhado Municipality</i></p> <p>Questions, answers, debates</p>

Questions, answers, debates	
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Thursday, 9 March 2006

9:30 – 13:00 (Morning Parallel Sessions)

The Day 3 morning of the Conference will continue on the deliberations and discussions in the two Commissions on the issues within the thematic cluster. The Chairs of the Commissions will provide the guiding principles and will direct discussions towards action-oriented outputs.

<p>COMMISSION 1 (con'td)</p> <p><i>Agrarian Reform and Access to Land: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p>Conference Room Auditorium José Gomes da Silva</p>	<p>COMMISSION 2 (con'td)</p> <p><i>Rural Development and Poverty Eradication: Challenges and Opportunities</i></p> <p>Conference Room Auditorium B</p>
<p>Chair: Rapporteur:</p> <p>9:30 – 13:00 Session 3 <i>How to improve capacities for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development?</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks by Michel Merlet</p> <p>Case studies: Ethiopia - <i>Policies and Practices for Securing and Improving Access to and Control over Land</i> Niger – <i>Rural Code; Participatory Land Tenure Reform</i> Chile – <i>Socio-economic Improvement of Small-land-holders</i> Madagascar – <i>Experience of land reform institutions</i></p>	<p>Chair: Rapporteur:</p> <p>9:30 – 13:00 Session 3 <i>What support strategies, policies and mechanisms for implementation and follow-up?</i></p> <p>Introductory remarks, by Olivier Dubois</p> <p>Case studies: <i>Asia-Pacific Region - From the Peasant Charter to ICARRD</i> Lebanon – <i>Agricultural and Rural Development: From Theory to Practice</i> Namibia - <i>Land Taxation System</i></p>

Questions, answers, debates	Questions, answers, debates
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The Day 3 afternoon of the Conference will start with an Open Debate between civil society and governments followed by a panel discussion on Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development. The Chairs of these sessions will provide the guiding principles and will direct discussions.

14:30 – 16:00: Round Table

**Open debate between civil society/social movements and governments
(7 representatives designated by the Civil Society Forum and 7 by
governments)**

Facilitator: Padre Martinho Lenz

16:30 – 18:30 (Panel Discussion)

Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development

Panelists:

7 government experts

5 inter-governmental experts (FAO, IFAD, ILO, Un Habitat, WB)

**4 CSOs and farmers organizations expert representatives (1 INGO, 2
IPC/CSOs, 1 National NGO)**

1 ILC

3 Eminent Experts

Facilitator : Gunilla Olsson

Friday, 10 March 2006

9:30 – 13:00

Conference Room Auditorium José Gomes da Silva (Plenary)

The Day 4 of the Conference will conclude the work of the two Commissions which will present their outcomes. The Final Declaration and the Summary Report of the Chair on the *Next Steps and Ways Forward* will be also presented. Civil society will be given an opportunity to present their statement to Plenary. A Presentation will be provided on the highlights of the Special Theme Sessions and Partnership Initiatives Fair. There will be a Closing Ceremony with Ministers' speeches and a press communiqué.

<p>Report of the two Commissions Report of Drafting Committee on ICARRD Declaration and Plan of Action Statement by Civil Society</p>

14:30 – 18:00

Conference Room Auditorium José Gomes da Silva (Plenary)

<p>Presentation of Partnerships Initiatives</p>

<p>Presentation of the Chair's Summary</p>
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<p>The Chair will invite delegates to make brief comments on Chair's Summary</p>
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<p>The Chair will ask the meeting to adopt the Report of ICARRD.</p>
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<p>Presentation and adoption of the Final ICARRD Declaration and Plan of Action</p>

<p>The Chair will invite presenters of closing statements.</p>
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<p>Closing Ceremony</p>

APPENDIX B

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

[List of Participants](#)

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ICARRD 2006/1	<u>Provisional Agenda</u>
ICARRD 2006/DJ/1	<u>Order of the day - Day 1</u>
ICARRD 2006/DJ/2	<u>Order of the day - Day 2</u>
ICARRD 2006/DJ/3	<u>Order of the day - Day 3</u>
ICARRD 2006/DJ/4	<u>Order of the day - Day 4</u>
ICARRD 2006/2	<u>Rules and Procedures</u>
ICARRD 2006/3	<u>Final Declaration</u>
 <i><u>ICARRD 2006/INF Series</u></i>	
ICARRD 2006/INF/1	<u>Concept Note</u>
ICARRD 2006/INF/2	<u>List of Documents</u>
ICARRD 2006/INF/3	<u>Provisional List of Delegates and Observers</u>
ICARRD 2006/INF/4	<u>FAO's contribution to Good Policies and Agrarian Reform and Rural Development: A Brief Overview</u>
 <i><u>ICARRD 2006/IP Series</u></i>	
ICARRD 2006/IP/1	<u>Policies and Practices for Securing and Improving Access to Land States and Civil Society: Access to Land and Rural Development and Capacity Building for New Forms of Governance</u>
ICARRD 2006/IP/2	
ICARRD 2006/IP/3	<u>New Opportunities for Community Driven Rural Agrarian Reform, Social Justice and Sustainable Development</u> <u>Agrarian Reform in the Context of Food Sovereignty, the Right to Food and Cultural Diversity: "Land, Territory and Dignity"</u>
ICARRD 2006/IP/4	
ICARRD 2006/IP/5	
 <i><u>ICARRD 2006/NR Series</u></i>	
ICARRD 2006/NR/1	<u>Afghanistan National Report</u>

ICARRD 2006/NR/2	Chile - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/3	Costa Rica - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/4	Republica Dominicana - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/5	El Salvador - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/6	Japan National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/7	Kenya National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/8	Mexico - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/9	Niger - Rapport National
ICARRD 2006/NR/10	Peru - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/11	Philippines National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/12	Thailand National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/13	République Tunisienne - Rapport National
ICARRD 2006/NR/14	Indonesia National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/15	Burkina Faso - Rapport National
ICARRD 2006/NR/16	Netherlands National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/17	Mali - Rapport National
ICARRD 2006/NR/18	Royaume du Maroc - Rapport National
ICARRD 2006/NR/19	United Arab Emirates National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/20	Nepal Executive Summary National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/20	Nepal National Report
Rev. 1	
ICARRD 2006/NR/21	Finland National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/22	South Africa National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/23	Lesotho National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/24	People's Republic of China National Report (C/E)
ICARRD 2006/NR/25	Uruguay - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/26	Ecuador - Informe Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/27	República de Angola - Relatório Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/28	Republic of Turkey
ICARRD 2006/NR/29	Moçambique - Relatório Nacional
ICARRD 2006/NR/30	Namibia National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/31	The Arab Republic of Egypt National Report (A/E)
ICARRD 2006/NR/32	Zimbabwe National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/33	National Report: Benin
ICARRD 2006/NR/34	Nigeria National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/35	Zambia National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/36	Rapport National de Madagascar
ICARRD 2006/NR/37	Rapport National de Côte d'Ivoire
ICARRD 2006/NR/38	Rapport National du Liban (A)
ICARRD 2006/NR/39	Tanzania National Report
ICARRD 2006/NR/40	Rapport National de Mauritanie

Series

ICARRD 2006/CS/1	<u>Case Study: Algérie: De la Réforme Agraire au Développement Rural, l'Évolution des Interventions en Milieu Rural</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/2	<u>Case Study: Policies and Practices for Securing and Improving Access to and Control Over Land in Ethiopia</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/3	<u>Case Study: Land Access and Security of Tenure in Ghana: Some Considerations for Improvement</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/4	<u>Case Study: The Experience of the National Land Programme in Madagascar</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/5	<u>Case Study: Garantindo Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Moçambique</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/6	<u>Case Study: Implementation of Land Tax Commercial Agricultural Land in Namibia</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/7	<u>Case Study: The Rural Code in Niger: A Land Tenure Reform on a Continuing Participatory Process</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/8	<u>Case Study: Implications of the Ongoing Land Reform on Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Reduction in Rwanda</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/9	<u>Case Study: Area Land Reform Initiative in Makhado Municipality, South Africa</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/10	<u>Case Study: Voices of Women on Land, Uganda</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/11	<u>Case Study: O Planejamento Territorial Participativo em Brazil</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/12	<u>Case Study: Chile I</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/13	<u>Case Study: Proyecto Apoyo Alianzas Productivas en Colombia</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/14	<u>Case Study: Acceso a los Recursos Pesqueros en Chile</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/15	<u>Case Study: La Reforma Agraria en la Región Andina ¿ es cosa del pasado?</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/16	<u>Case Study: Colombia</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/17	<u>Case Study: Implementing Land Rights for Women in India and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Just Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/18	<u>Case Study: Agrarian Conflict and Violence Toward Peasants in Indonesia</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/19	<u>Case Study: Reality Revisited – Marginalized Indigenous Communities' Access to Natural Resources in Nepal</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/20	<u>Case Study: Challenging Areas for Improvement of Local Process in the Philippines</u>
ICARRD 2006/CS/21	<u>Case Study: Understanding Land Issues and Post-Tsunami Situation in Sri Lanka</u>
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ICARRD 2006/CS/24	<u>Case Study: Le Développement Agricole et Rural au Liban: Entre</u>

ICARRD 2006/CS/25	la Theorie et la Pratique Case Study: Rangeland Rehabilitation and Establishment of a Wildlife Resource in Sustainable Rangeland Management in Al Badia Region, Syria
ICARRD 2006/CS/26	Case Study: Participatory Land Use Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Integrated Approach in the Preparation and Management of Rural Development Strategies
ICARRD 2006/CS/27	Case Study: From the Peasant Charter to the ICARRD: An Overview of the Current Trends and Emerging Issues in Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region
ICARRD 2006/CS/28	Case Study: Desarrollo Rural Local Sostenible en Paraguay

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ICARRD 2006/TD/1	Participatory and negotiated territorial development (PNTD): An Approach to Rural Development
ICARRD 2006/TD/2	Indicators and referential for agrarian reform and rural development follow-up
ICARRD 2006/TD/3	Agriculture labour as stakeholders in land reform: a review
ICARRD 2006/TD/4	From the peasant charter to the ICARRD: An Overview of the Current Trends and Emerging Issues in Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region
ICARRD 2006/TD/5	Securing the commons
ICARRD 2006/TD/6	Les voies de la transition de la Sécurité Alimentaire – Quelques conditions pour une couverture alimentaire mondiale
ICARRD 2006/TD/7	Consensus, confusion and controversy: Selected Land Reform Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa
ICARRD 2006/TD/8	Reforma agraria y evolución del marco jurídico del agua en Chile
ICARRD 2006/TD/9	Technical note from the Holy See to the ICARRD
ICARRD 2006/TD/10	El acceso al agua con seguridad juridical, la titulación de tierras agrícolas y la formalización de los derechos de agua en el Peru

ICARRD
2006/LIM/Series

ICARRD 2006/LIM/1	Report of Commission II
ICARRD 2006/LIM/2	Report of Commission I
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Series

ICARRD 2006/REP/1 Report of the Conference

APPENDIX D

EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF THE ISSUE PAPERS

ISSUE PAPER ONE:
POLICIES AND PRACTICES
FOR SECURING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO LAND

This paper reviews recent policy and practice to secure access to land for poor people. It covers Africa, Latin America and Asia, while also referring to experience from Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The paper examines shifting approaches to land reform, different means to secure land rights and achieve more equitable distribution, the vulnerability of particular groups to losing their land rights, and the need to address land rights when resolving conflict and building peace. It concludes with broad recommendations for practical measures to protect land rights for poorer, more vulnerable groups.

Land is an asset of enormous importance for billions of rural dwellers in the developing world. The nature of rights and how strongly they are held vary greatly, depending on competition for land, the degree of market penetration and the broader institutional and political context. The picture is hugely diverse within and between countries and regions. Nevertheless, some general trends and common challenges can be identified.

Although there are significant differences between and within countries, pressure on land is set to increase over future decades, given the impact of continued population growth, urbanization, globalization of markets and climate change. As a resource becomes scarcer and more valuable, those with weak rights to this resource tend to lose out. In the case of land, particular groups are more vulnerable to such dispossession, including the poor, those in peri-urban areas, indigenous people, women, those relying on common property resources, and those in areas of conflict. Addressing land access and tenure security for these groups is crucial for social justice, sustainable livelihoods, political stability and peaceful co-existence. Attention to securing land rights is also important for promoting rural development, as it helps create conditions that encourage local and foreign investment.

Policy dialogue at all levels should recognize the importance of secure land rights for sustained development, growth and peace. There is a need to mainstream more systematically land access and property rights in PRSPs and macro-economic policy at

national level, and in the MDGs at global level. Otherwise, land issues are squeezed out of mainstream strategy development.

The land reform agenda must be driven and owned at the individual country level and, whilst lessons of good practice can be shared across countries, simple one-size-fit-all solutions are unlikely to help. Effective reform of land and property rights to support the livelihoods of the poor requires sustained, long-term commitment from governments and development agencies. Successful land reforms ultimately depend upon the exercise of strong political power allied to land reform movements, jointly prepared to challenge resistance by vested land interests.

Promoting equitable access to land requires an effective drive to implement ongoing land redistribution programmes, and assess the systems and institutional arrangements used to deliver these programmes. Securing land rights requires: a range of tools to be tailored to different groups and circumstances, paying special attention to the land tenure security needs of poorer and more vulnerable groups; support for democratic land institutions and land information systems that are decentralized, problem centred and open to public scrutiny; effective links between new institutions and existing local mechanisms for managing land; and improved systems for resolving land disputes, including formal, alternative dispute resolution and customary procedures.

Capacity building is critical for improving access to land and its effective administration. A shortage of skilled personnel in government agencies and lack of legal awareness amongst the general public combine to render land administration services largely inaccessible for ordinary people. The need to pay fees, the distance to access land registries, and reliance on being literate in the official language all limit further the outreach of state policy in rural areas. This calls for support to professional development, lesson sharing and capacity building, including at university level, in centres of excellence and through learning networks of policymakers, practitioners and civil society. Capable and well-informed civil society organizations play a very valuable role in informing, and providing checks and balances on government decision-making and the development and implementation of land policy. Exchange of experience through networks of civil society organizations, analysis and research linked to practical measures can also help develop more appropriate land policy and institutions capable of meeting the land security needs of poor and rich alike.

ISSUE PAPER TWO:
***STATES AND CIVIL SOCIETY: ACCESS TO LAND AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NEW FORMS
OF GOVERNANCE***

Success in the struggle to reduce hunger and poverty around the world requires an understanding of the actual causes of the current, unacceptable situation; causes which are linked to the competition developing in global agricultural markets between different levels of production. Entire social groups and millions of producers are losing the access to land and natural resources that provide their livelihoods and rural production systems are being irreversibly destroyed on a large scale. Because these systems have historically proven to be the most appropriate to meet human food requirements and to preserve natural resources, it is imperative to put a stop to this process. This economic, social and ecological crisis is a threat to peace and to the survival of humanity, and finding solutions to this crisis will be a major challenge in years to come.

The document identifies the main capacities of States and civil society that need to be strengthened, and that are necessary for sustainable rural development. Currently, neither States nor international organizations have proven capable of introducing effective policies to halt this trend of reduced access to land and natural resources. They have not been effective in encouraging processes to put a stop to growing inequality. Because a general discussion will not facilitate any progress in this debate, the document lists and briefly analyses central issues relevant to forming a precise understanding of the requirements for new capacities. Redistributive agrarian reform processes are more necessary than ever, but for these processes particular policy conditions are necessary. As these policy conditions are often transient, it is important to know how to profit from them when they occur. Meanwhile, however, it is possible to intervene in other ways, by opposing illegal appropriations, regulating land markets, and guaranteeing producers' usage rights rather than only landowners' rights. Nowadays it is necessary to implement policies that facilitate the evolution of agrarian structures with the aim of rendering them more compatible with majority interests. However, civil rights of future generations and alternatives to current dilemmas are built from basics, through the struggles of producers' and rural people's organizations, supported by the development of civil society. These organizations have always played an essential role in the establishment of new legal frameworks and new policies. With the acceleration of the historical process, these organizations also need to strengthen their capacities to become more effective.

Analysis of the performance of new forms of government shows clearly that neither States nor Civil Society will be able to face the challenges of the twenty-first century alone. On the basis of an analysis of the relationship between States and Civil Society and advanced levels of communication between these two poles, the document

develops a conceptual framework for new forms of regulation and governance in the pursuit of sustainable and equitable rural development. Further essential building bricks of this development process are territorial dialogue, vertical dialogue between different levels, active subsidiarity and “autonomy versus responsibility”. From this it is possible to propose a preliminary outline of actions and programmes to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved, with a view to establishing new forms of governance. These proposals include the establishment of an Observatory which would be responsible at a global level for the development of training processes related to good governance in rural areas; the creation of mechanisms encouraging States to implement suitable policies and to hold themselves accountable to them; and the strengthening of rural and peasants’ organizations.

The document ends with a question: for such proposals to be applied, is it not necessary to challenge certain dominant ideas, to tackle the roots of the poverty question by correcting the devastating effects of the global market, to give up the myth of absolute ownership of land so as to invent new forms of territorial governance, and to give up the illusion of a perfect market for land and natural resources? There is a need for pluralistic solutions to these challenges, within the increasingly broad dynamics of alliances that must extend beyond the rural environment.

ISSUE PAPER THREE:
***NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY DRIVEN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT***

Rural development is still an essential component of sustainable development strategies for three reasons:

1) As a social imperative, through social inclusion by ‘decent work’: Since we have entered the age of de-industrialization, where hi-tech industries create few jobs, rural areas will continue to provide crucial opportunities for ‘decent work’ (i.e. work with reasonable pay and acceptable work conditions) to the billions of rural people who will not be able to be absorbed by urbanization (the latter concept being understood as applying only to those who have a decent work, a decent shelter and conditions to participate in civic and community life)

Opportunities for rural employment should be sought in both the farm and non-farm sector (which currently accounts for 40 to 60% of rural income in developing countries), following employment-led development strategies which combine the multifunctionality of rural economy and pluriactivity of rural folks. Such opportunities include:

- The upgrading of existing agricultural practices, both in terms of productivity and working conditions;
- The modernization of subsistence activities, so as to release time for new market-oriented and/or non-economic activities (especially for women);
- The Diversification of agricultural production by adding new niches with preference for products which require high inputs of labour;
- Whenever possible, the starting of local small scale agro-processing industries;
- The exploration of new forms of market organization, in particular through collective entrepreneurship;
- The identification of off-farm employment opportunities;
- The promotion of small scale non-agricultural businesses.

2) As an environmental imperative, through the promotion of the ‘making good use of nature’ by peasant societies: At times of high oil costs and risks caused by climate change, some of the most promising avenues to achieve this relate the coming-of- age of agroenergy and other opportunities offered by markets for environmental services.

3) As a sector with significant multiplier effect on the rest of the economy: This should be achieved through the expansion of ‘internal markets’, which are key elements of the strengthening of the competitiveness of national economies. As such they can be considered as essential elements of ‘development from inside’, considered by many as an essential engine of growth in developing countries.

Three elements will be important to pro-rural and pro-poor development strategies:

A) *Pro-active (neo) developmental States*, with the particularly important functions of regulating and re-governing markets; which is more likely to ensure for patterns of virtuous growth which are both socially inclusive¹ and environmentally sustainable;

B) *Participatory and negotiated territorial development*, as a basis for local development along the following principles:

- Actor based
- Territory-based;
- Dynamic;
- Systemic;
- Multi-sectoral;
- Multi-level, and ;
- Participatory and negotiated.

C) *The invention of a modern biomass-based civilization*; which goes much beyond the production of food alone, as it encompasses food and animal feed, green fertilizers, biofuels, industrial feedstock, construction materials, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

The elements presented above should form the basis of an innovative world-plan aimed at small-scale farmer, and should be coordinated by FAO. It would concern both:

- the eradication of hunger, primarily through the expansion of environmentally-friendly and collective farming enterprises, and ;
- the promotion of agro-energy, compatible with the sustainable management of life systems.

The compatibility between these two components should be ensured through ascertaining the potentials of life supporting systems.

Research priorities to support the implementation of such world plan should concern biotechnologies, integrated food-energy production systems and novel use of agricultural and forest waste, scope and limits of genetic, improved access to technological innovations and modern communication means.

Other elements of such plan would include:

- Promotion of non agricultural employment would constitute another, starting with a stock-taking of pertinent experience;
- Time-and target-bound agrarian reforms, with means to regularly and efficiently review progress
- Participatory and negotiated territorial development.

¹ Dudley Sears used to say that whatever the rate of economic growth, one cannot speak of development unless progress is observed with respect to reduction of unemployment, social inequalities and poverty.

ISSUE PAPER FOUR:
AGRARIAN REFORM, SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

It is necessary to rethink the process of agrarian transformation by approaching agrarian reform as a strategic vehicle for social and sustainable development. This has implications for general agricultural and economic growth, as well as for social justice and the conception of development as an expansion of freedom.

- **Asset distribution, agrarian reform and economic growth**

Various analytical studies of the economic and historical factors of agricultural development processes have highlighted a number of important linkages that should be considered in discussions of agrarian reform:

- High levels of inequality at the beginning of a development process (for example, high concentration of land and wealth) weigh negatively on long-term economic growth. Countries with a high concentration of land achieve slower economic growth than those with a more egalitarian land structure. High levels of economic and land concentration also form a barrier to the promotion of social justice, leaving millions of people in the margins of full citizenship.
 - A number of factors which are neither economic nor agricultural, such as access to health and education, also play a crucial role in the expansion of productivity in agriculture, particularly for the poorest of people. However, these factors can only be transformed into economic development if productive assets, such as land, are made available to the majority of the poorest producers.
 - Agrarian reform programmes should be accompanied by measures such as poverty reduction and equity promotion policies, to support the beneficiaries in order for these reforms to have significant and sustainable results.
 - Land is not only a means of production; it is also a means of gaining wealth, prestige and power. Therefore, more equitable redistribution of land would lead not only to an increase in the economic assets held by the poorest people, but also an increase in their political power and social participation.
-
- **Critique of the economics-based model of agrarian growth, of equity and of development as seen as freedom**

Important interactions exist between political and economic processes: to be successful, economic changes require the presence of strategic actors. The political dimension of these processes and the choices of development imply that what is at issue is the predominance of the agro-exporting model and agro-business interests (principal beneficiaries of this model), in view of the fact that this model obstructs fairer and

more equitable development. Agrarian modernization through integration with world trade markets, usually undertaken without changes in land structure, often has certain unwanted effects: an increase in income inequality and land concentration, a decrease in competitiveness, vulnerability of family holdings, environmental degradation...

In order to make a critical analysis of this debate and of the agro-exporter agricultural growth model based on agro-business, it is important to recognize that the theme of agrarian reform is located within the fields of economic, political and social relations. Agricultural transformations have not been limited to modifications in the technical foundation of farm holdings, but have also included parallel effects in a range of other relatively autonomous social processes. These processes comprise self-assertion of the peasantry, modernizing interventions on the part of the State, rural migration, models of organization and representation of the interests of various social groups, etc. When these interests are in opposition with each other, conflict becomes an intrinsic factor of institutional change in the development process.

As well as forming a condition for sustainable development, agrarian reform is a major element of social justice and a process enabling expansion of the capacities of landless rural workers and the poorest rural people in general. In this sense, this reform is a major component of the conception of development (by Amartya Sen) as a process of which the primary means and principal outcome are the expansion of freedom.

ISSUE PAPER FIVE:
*AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD
SOVEREIGNTY,
THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY: "LAND,
TERRITORY AND DIGNITY"*

In this paper, which provides a civil society perspective on agrarian reform and rural development, we develop the concept of food sovereignty as an overarching framework or paradigm. Food sovereignty essentially defines the policy package that would be needed so that policies of agrarian reform and rural development might truly reduce poverty, protect the environment, and enhance broad-based, inclusive economic development. The most fundamental pillars of food sovereignty include the recognition and enforcement of the right to food and the right to land; the right of each nation or people to define their own agricultural and food policies, respecting the right of indigenous peoples to their territories, the rights of traditional fisherfolk to fishing areas, etc.; a retreat from free trade policies, with a concurrent greater prioritization of production of food for local and national markets, and an end to dumping; genuine agrarian reform; and peasant-based sustainable, or agroecological, agricultural practices.

We develop the human rights aspects of food sovereignty--and how food sovereignty implies agrarian reform--through an analysis of the right to adequate food, and of the right to land that rural social movements claim. We then analyze different agrarian reform policies in the light of food sovereignty, calling for a new redistributive land reform that defends and/or restores indigenous territories and respects and balances the needs of diverse rural peoples.

We highlight the issues raised by diversity by examining the perspective of indigenous peoples with regard to *territory* as a more inclusive and important concept than mere *land*, and the right to self-determination of peoples in their territories, and by looking at the situation in West Africa, where conflicting traditional practices and State-led agrarian policies can pit local, endogenous communities against colonists, colonists against the State, and farmers against cattlemen and nomadic pastoralists. In other words, while civil society organizations and social movements call for genuine redistributive agrarian reform in the context of food sovereignty policies, such programs must be designed through processes in which local communities take leadership, and which address the needs and demands of diverse constituencies, including but not limited to indigenous peoples, traditional fisherfolk, nomadic pastoralists, migrants, peasant and family farm cultivators, forest peoples, rural workers, and others. We end with a set of guidelines or recommendations to orient future agrarian reform policies in the context of food sovereignty.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS AND CASE STUDIES

LIST OF NATIONAL REPORTS

1. Benin
2. Burkina Faso
3. Chile
4. Costa Rica
5. Côte d'Ivoire
6. Democratic Republic of Congo
7. Dominican Republic
8. Ecuador
9. El Salvador
10. Finland
11. Indonesia
12. Japan
13. Kenya
14. Lesotho
15. Liban
16. Madagascar
17. Mali
18. Mauritania
19. Mexico
20. Moçambique
21. Namibia
22. Nepal
23. Netherlands
24. Niger
25. Nigeria
26. People's Republic of China
27. Peru
28. Philippines
29. Republic of Turkey
30. República de Angola
31. République du Cameroun
32. République Tunisienne
33. Royaume du Maroc
34. South Africa
35. Tanzania
36. Thailand
37. The Arab Republic of Egypt

38. United Arab Emirates
39. Uruguay
40. Zambia
41. Zimbabwe

LIST OF CASE STUDIES

AFRICA REGION

1. De la Réforme Agraire au Développement Rural, l'Évolution des Interventions en Milieu Rural, Algérie
2. Policies and Practices for Securing and Improving Access to and Control Over Land in Ethiopia
3. Land Access and Security of Tenure in Ghana: Some Considerations for Improvement
4. The Experience of the National Land Programme in Madagascar
5. Garantindo Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Moçambique
6. Implementation of Land Tax Commercial Agricultural Land in Namibia
7. The Rural Code in Niger: A Land Tenure Reform on a Continuing Participatory Process
8. Implications of the Ongoing Land Reform on Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Reduction in Rwanda
9. Area Land Reform Initiative in Makhado Municipality, South Africa
10. Voices of Women on Land, Uganda

ASIA REGION

11. From the peasant charter to the ICARRD: An Overview of the Current Trends and Emerging Issues in Rural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region
12. Implementing Land Rights for Women in India and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Just Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development
13. Agrarian Conflict and Violence Toward Peasants in Indonesia
14. Reality Revisited – Marginalized Indigenous Communities' Access to Natural Resources in Nepal
15. Challenging Areas for Improvement of Local Process in the Philippines
16. Understanding Land Issues and Post-Tsunami Situation in Sri Lanka

LATIN AMERICA REGION

17. La Reforma Agraria en la Región Andina ¿ es cosa del pasado?
18. O Planejamento Territorial Participativo em Brazil
19. Acceso a los Recursos Pesqueros en Chile
20. Reforma agraria y evolución del marco jurídico del agua en Chile
21. Proyecto Apoyo Alianzas Productivas en Colombia
22. Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo Rural para los Grupos Étnicos en Colombia

23. Desarrollo Rural Local Sostenible en Paraguay
24. El acceso al agua con seguridad juridical, la titulaci3n de tierras agricolas y la formalizaci3n de los derechos de agua en el Peru

NEAR EAST REGION

25. Afghanistan: Land Policy and its Implementation
26. Lessons from the Experience of Land Reform in Iran: Impact of Nationalization of Rangelands on Nomadic Pastoralism
27. Le Développement Agricole et Rural au Liban: Entre la Théorie et la Pratique
28. Rangeland Rehabilitation and Establishment of a Wildlife Resource in Sustainable Rangeland Management in Al Badia Region, Syria

EUROPE

29. Participatory Land Use Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Integrated Approach in the Preparation and Management of Rural Development Strategies

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION



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APPENDIX G

CONFERENCE DECLARATION

1. We, the Member States, gathered at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), hosted by the Government of Brazil, strongly believe in the essential role of agrarian reform and rural development to promote sustainable development, which includes, *inter alia*, the realization of human rights, food security, poverty eradication, and the strengthening of social justice, on the basis of the democratic rule of law.
2. We recall the outcomes of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1979 and the Peasants' Charter, which emphasized the need for the formulation of appropriate national strategies for agrarian reform and rural development, and their integration with overall national development strategies.
3. We recall the significant steps taken by the whole membership of FAO in adopting a set of Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, which is one essential consideration when dealing with the need to promote rural development.
4. We recall the commitments to achieve the internationally-agreed development goals reaffirmed during the Millennium Summit and the Sixtieth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2005, as follows: "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development."

We have therefore adopted the following Declaration:

5. We recognize that food insecurity, hunger and rural poverty often result from the imbalances in the present process of development, which hinder wider access to land, water and other natural resources, and other livelihood assets, in a sustainable manner.
6. We reaffirm that wider, secure and sustainable access to land, water and other natural resources related to rural people's livelihoods, especially, *inter alia*, women, indigenous, marginalized and vulnerable groups, is essential to hunger and poverty eradication, contributes to sustainable development and should therefore be an inherent part of national policies.
7. We recognize that laws should be designed and revised to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to land and other resources, including through the right to inheritance, and administrative reforms and other necessary measures should be undertaken to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, labour rights, legal identification documents, appropriate technologies and access to markets and information.
8. We recognize that resource-based conflicts have been a major cause of civil unrest, political instability and environmental degradation over time in many parts of the world.
9. We recognize the need for rural development policies and programmes to ensure better preparedness to increase resilience and respond effectively to natural and man-made disasters.
10. We acknowledge that many global trends may influence patterns of development, in particular, rural development.
11. We reiterate the importance of traditional and family agriculture, and other smallholder production as well as the roles of traditional rural communities and indigenous groups in contributing to food security and the eradication of poverty.
12. We recognize the need to facilitate increased and environmentally sustainable agricultural productivity and fair trade, and follow with attention negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda, and on operationally effective instruments for special and differential treatment, among others, so as to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development.
13. We reiterate that agricultural policies need to find balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments. Indeed, agricultural policies are an important tool to promote land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development.
14. We recognize that policies and practices for broadening and securing sustainable and equitable access to and control over land and related resources and the provision of

rural services should be examined and revised in a manner that fully respects the rights and aspirations of rural people, women and vulnerable groups, including forest, fishery, indigenous and traditional rural communities, enabling them to protect their rights, in accordance with national legal frameworks.

15. We emphasize therefore that such policies and practices should promote economic, social and cultural rights, in particular of women, marginalized and vulnerable groups. In this context, agrarian reform and rural development policies and institutions should involve stakeholders, including those producing under individual, communal and collective land tenure systems, as well as fishing and forest communities, among others, in relevant administrative and judicial decision-making and implementation processes in accordance with national legal frameworks.

16. We emphasize that agrarian reform and rural development policies, laws and institutions must respond to the needs and aspirations of rural people, taking into consideration gender, economic, social, cultural, legal and ecological factors, and therefore should involve relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process.

17. We acknowledge the important role of social justice, a democratic rule of law and an adequate legal framework for agrarian reform and rural development.

18. We recognize the crucial role of the State to provide fair and equal opportunities and promote basic economic security for women and men as equal citizens.

19. We are convinced of the importance of equity including, *inter alia*, gender aspects and social inclusion in sustainable rural development, where dialogue, exchange of information, capacity building and experiences are essential elements for the enhancement of agrarian reform and rural development policies in the world.

20. We recognize the importance of establishing just, effective and participatory land and water policies, respecting relevant international obligations, especially for women, marginalized and vulnerable groups.

21. We therefore recognize the need for establishing administrative systems conducive to efficient registering, titling, and surveying of land holdings, improved legal, institutional, and market infrastructure, including laws governing water use, and the formal recognition of customary and communal use rights in ways that are transparent, enforceable and consistent with community interests.

22. We recognize the importance of improving equal access to finance, for both men and women, improving mechanisms to reduce transaction costs, including for remittance transfers, in order to mobilize resources and facilitate their focused contribution to strengthening capacities for rural development.

23. We recognize the need to provide enabling policies, legislation and services, in particular those related to rural production and commerce, technical assistance, financing, capacity building, health and educational measures, infrastructure and institutional support, in order to obtain the fullest possible integration of rural areas into national development efforts

24. We acknowledge the need for expanded opportunities for employment and income for rural people and development of men and women farmers' associations, organizations of family farmers, other producers and rural workers, cooperatives, and other rural organizations.

25. We recognize that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, which includes national policies for the implementation of agrarian reform and rural development strategies. In this context, we recognize the crucial role of the partnership of governments, civil society and other stakeholders for the sustainable implementation of agrarian reform and rural development.

26. We recognize the need to ensure fishing, forest, mountain and other unique communities' rights and their access to fishing, forest and mountain areas and other unique environments within the framework of sustainable management of natural resources.

27. We reaffirm that agrarian reform and other efforts towards the eradication of rural poverty should take into account the preservation and conservation of land, water and other natural resources, and not result in the loss of those resources, particularly for indigenous peoples, such as pastoralists, shepherds and nomadic peoples, nor in the assimilation and erosion of their cultures.

ICARRD Vision

28. We propose that rural development policies, including those on agrarian reforms, should be more focused on the poor and their organizations, socially-driven, participatory, and respectful of gender equality, in the context of economic, social and environmentally sound sustainable development. They should contribute to food security and poverty eradication, based on secure individual, communal and collective rights, and equality, including, *inter alia*, employment, especially for the landless, strengthening local and national markets, income generation, in particular through small and medium sized enterprises, social inclusion and conservation of the environmental and cultural assets of the rural areas, through a sustainable livelihood perspective and the empowerment of vulnerable rural stakeholder groups. These policies should also be implemented in a context that fully respects the rights and aspirations of rural people, especially marginalized and vulnerable groups, within national legal frameworks and through effective dialogue.

ICARRD Principles

29. We agree on the following principles:

- National and inclusive dialogue as an overarching mechanism to ensure significant progress on agrarian reform and rural development.

- Establishment of appropriate agrarian reform mainly in areas with strong social disparities, poverty and food insecurity, as a means to broaden sustainable access to and control over land and related resources. This should be achieved through a programme based on coherent, ethical, participatory and integrated policies, on, among others, technical assistance, financing, service provision, capacity building, health and educational measures, infrastructure and institutional support, which aim at achieving overall efficiency of the productive systems, optimizing agricultural productivity, increasing employment opportunities and well-being of the people to make rural development truly effective and equitable.
- Support for a participatory approach based on economic, social and cultural rights as well as good governance for the equitable management of land, water, forests and other natural resources within the context of national legal frameworks focusing on sustainable development and overcoming inequalities in order to eradicate hunger and poverty.
- Enhanced support to developing countries, including capacity building and adequate technical assistance, in order to guarantee small-scale uses of productive natural resources for family agriculture and small producers, in particular rural people, women and vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, forest and fishing communities, pastoralists, peasants, and landless people, to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.
- Support for applied research, technology development and transfer by national and international research institutions and extension services, to meet the needs of women farmers, traditional and family agriculture and other smallholder producers as well as traditional rural communities and indigenous groups, in the context of sustainable production systems.
- Adoption of policies and programmes for rural development that promote decentralization, through empowerment at local level, with a special focus on the poor, in order to overcome social exclusion and inequalities and promote sustainable development, gender equality, and new economic and employment opportunities.
- Promotion of practical, simple, affordable and accessible administrative mechanisms to secure land rights, taking particularly into account marginalized groups.
- Strengthening the role of the State to develop and implement more just and people-centred development policies and programmes to ensure food security and the well-being of all citizens, particularly programmes aimed at addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS and other diseases on rural communities and livelihoods.

- Support for local knowledge and experiences, assuring availability and effective access by traditional and family agriculture and other smallholder producers as well as women farmers, traditional rural communities and indigenous groups to adequate information and technologies for production, income diversification, enhanced market linkages at all levels giving priority to local and national markets, promotion of high quality local and traditional products, and developing the means to maintain and rehabilitate the resource base.
- Support to increased local, national, regional and global partnerships, international solidarity and support to organizations of small farmers, landless people and rural workers, in order to provide more harmonized technical assistance/advice, investment and exchanges, and foster participatory monitoring and evaluation of the impact of agrarian reform and rural development.

30. We pledge our actions and support to implementing the ICARRD Principles in order to achieve the new vision of agrarian reform and rural development, through the following:

1. We will develop appropriate mechanisms through a lasting platform at global, regional, national and local levels in order to institutionalize social dialogue, cooperation and monitoring and evaluation of progress in agrarian reform and rural development, which are crucial to promote social justice and to enhance an environmentally sustainable agrarian reform and rural development, more focused on the poor and respectful of gender equality.
2. We will recommend that FAO's Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in close coordination with its Committee on Agriculture (COAG), adopt appropriate measures to implement the ICARRD Declaration. In order to monitor the implementation of the ICARRD Declaration, we will also recommend that the CFS adopt a set of additional reporting guidelines. These processes should include the participation of civil society, and other UN Organizations dealing with food sovereignty, food security, agrarian reform and rural development.
3. We will support International Partnership Initiatives on agrarian reform and rural development along the lines of the ICARRD Declaration.
4. We propose that the multi-stakeholder dialogue of the Special Forum to be held during the Thirty-second Session of the Committee on World Food Security, September 2006, include an agenda item on agrarian reform and rural development, as an additional follow-up mechanism on the results of ICARRD. This will be an important agenda item to be discussed during the Mid-Term

Review of the Progress in the Implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

5. We will recommend to the Hundred and Thirty-first Session of the FAO Council, November 2006, to examine the possibility of further follow-up mechanisms designed to assist countries in the implementation of the outcomes of ICARRD.