

Landnnes workshop report

29-31 October



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2 Introduction

2.1 Background:

The South African civil society National Engagement Strategy on people centred Land Governance was conceptualised following a National Multi-stakeholder workshop focussed on the global Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT's) in November 2017. Since then an agreed Country assessment was done and a national engagement strategy was developed and agreed to by interested civil society organisations. A programme of actions was then developed and some resources to fund the proposed activities for 2018 was sourced from the ILC.

The advocacy strategy is focussed on 3 priority areas, with working groups around each:

#Get it:- Far reaching redistribution to create land equity (Getting access to land)

#Keep it:- Effective, Just Land Administration

#Use it:- Create an enabling environment for economic success (fish, farms, live)

The programme of action was reviewed at a national workshop on 30 July 2018, where a number of national learning and mobilising activities were planned and confirmed by members. Due to limited funds and the relative newness of the network some actions have not yet materialised. The Steering Committee agreed then to combining some of the planned actions into one national workshop to support the momentum and establishment of the network.

This workshop was held from 29-31 October in Johannesburg.

2.2 Purpose of workshop

Enable civil society organisations to engage, learn and plan together around agreed priorities on land Governance.

2.3 Outcomes expected

- Improved common analysis of current context around Land Governance
- Improved knowledge and understanding of key policy frameworks
- Reviewed plan of action and three year joint action plan
- Strengthened relations and trust amongst members and strengthened network

3 Day One

3.1 Welcome

Laurel Oettle opened the meeting, starting with a short introductory round. See the register for a list of attendees.

Lisa received apologies for: Humphrey Magakula, Mighty Mabule, Constance Mogale, Ronald Eglin, Africa Mthombeni, Pedro Garcia, Mazibuka Jara. Sithandiwe Yeni

The programme of the workshop is structured to start with reflecting, then positioning and concluding with a strategy going forward

3.2 Recap of LandNNES origins (Laurel Oettle) – Chair)

Discussions were started by DRDLR and FAO South Africa with workshops on land governance in 2014. These workshops were initiated after the launch of the VGGTs and were of a multi-stakeholder nature: government, academia, civil society, private sector participated. Main topics were how to apply the VGGTs, and what is our capacity to engage with the VGGTs. It appeared



that there was a strong need for a multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) that could go down to grassroots level, and that could engage on policies. The MSP was formalised in 2016. In the September 2017 workshop the TORs were adopted. This MSP attendees at this workshop were mainly of civil society organisations (CSO). 12 representatives were appointed ensuring representation across the country, across sectors and also including national organisations. It was noted that there was a need for a separate CSO platform as safe space to formulate how they engaged in the MSP, and to make sure that discussions would move forward without other stakeholders blocking progress. The CSO engaged with ILC on their National Engagement Strategy (NES) initiative, whereafter they drafted a country assessment, following which ILC provided some start-up funding.

A second CSO/ NES workshop was held in February 2018 with the main question: what is it that we want to focus on? There was much discussion on common ground, where are our priorities, whilst also acknowledging the difference. During this workshop the slogan #Get_It (access to resources), #Keep_It (administration and systems), #Use_It (what do we need to make use of these resources) was accepted.

After this short reflection Laurel she handed over to Mo Lebepe for the first session of the day.

3.3 Review of current context : Prospects for Secure land and resource rights (Mo Lebepe: Chair)

Mo introduced this session with the questions: What has been happening around us recently? Do we have a common understanding on these happenings? But she also noted that whereas lots had been happening, little progress regarding access to resources has been made. This set the scene for the two presenters who spoke on the prospects and opportunities in the land sphere in South Africa.

3.3.1 Input by Mark Wegerif

Started with asking What is the prospects on equal access for all? He centred his presentation around love, because "In a world of hate, love is not taken seriously, and love is the centre of our being". Love needs to be brought back into the debate on access to resources. Love also drives us to an anger when others are being ill-treated.

He refers to a visit to an MST (Landless workers' movement) settlement in Brazil and to Paolo Freire. MST started under military dictatorship, but they were inspired by people such as Paolo Freire. The organisation has kept their clarity on what they want and remained independence from policy. This gives them resilience in an ever-changing context.

He then mentioned how the youth needs inspiration and leadership. You're not inspired by a strategic plan or a logframe. Young people are capable to engage in struggle, but what examples can they follow? And there are real struggles: pressure on resources, climate change, inequality, joblessness. But, do we inspire them to engage in these struggles? We should be angry because of a love for humanity.

Mark stated that we need a different paradigm to motivate. Use other words, such as the "oppressed" rather than the "marginalised". We, as leaders, need to support the oppressed to get the land. Current legal struggles in the current legal framework is still about not losing more land, rather than keeping it. Give communities space to use their resources. We need to develop alternative food chains for small-scale farmers/fisheries, rather than corporate chains to achieve this.

What is the real challenge? What is it that we need to be doing? We often see that the oppressed adopt the same practices as their oppressors. Rather, we should set up the structures in the field, they are the ones that we need to engage with.



Prospects of secure access for all and equal access to resources are slim at the moment. But, the prospect for meaningful struggle is there. Out of that, we can get a change in paradigm. But that is entirely up to us.

3.3.2 *Input by Mdu Shabane*

I also grappled with the question, what are the prospects? Go back: where does CSO come from in the struggle for equal access to land. CSO have made inroads into policies, but we got crowded out without much resistance. We didn't understand enough on what was needed to overhaul the land governance policy. As a result, we still don't have a consistent land policy.

Without the efforts of CSO around 1994, the situation around land rights would have been much worse. The Land Restitution Act was the result of CSO work, as were other pieces of legislation. CSO was in the driver seat then, when did we lose it? A movement returning from exile had different ideas. Parallel happenings such as engagement with World Bank, IMF, which led to critical concessions regarding land administration system. 1937 Deeds Act has never been adjusted and still underlies land administration in SA. But what does this do for communities in contexts where other systems are applied?

Similar to the different waves in economic policy, Mdu identified two phases in the land reform policy. Phase 1, between 1994 and 2000 was social justice orientated. But this was followed by a market-orientated, elitist land reform since 2000.

He asked the questions: Do we understand the complexities that we are facing? Are we ambitious and committed enough? He reminded us that the question of land governance takes many years to resolve. He identified farm dwellers and labour tenants as particular groups that have been left out from the land reform debate: Who will stand up for them? He stated that land policy is still very much underdeveloped within the SA policy context, particularly regarding land tenure systems. Think of the migration to cities and townships. Often, townships have many overlaying plans, with potentially multiple owners of one piece of land. Title deeds are muddled and are not sufficient for secure tenure and as asset base to start socio-economic development. Nothing is happening in the policy sphere to address this. Worse: new RDP house owners do not come with title deeds in practice.

Going forward, there is major space for CSO in the policy making process in a situation where the ruling party is losing grip and government is too weak to deliver on its mandate.

Land administration and adjudication system is required that also works for the poor in former homelands, farm dwellers, townships and RDP houses. This is a prospect for CSO to crowd in. But define scope, taking into account your capacity, where can you really make an impact.

Forge new alliances, in- and outside of CSO.

CSO seems to be holding the line, when other actors rotate and disappear (e.g. counsellors).

3.3.3 *Discussions and questions*

Mo confirms that we should be engaging with other stakeholders such as academia and other progressive organisations. CSO needs to wake up and find the love for what we do.

An elaborate discussion on the role of civil society followed.

- *Lisa del Grande: many questions raised. We haven't grasped the moment. Why is it so difficult to organise ourselves and work together?*
- *Hilda Adams: keep asking questions, keep challenging authorities. How do we capacitate so that we can benefit communities out there, rather than just talking. Refers to Arudathi Roy's pamphlet [The NGO-ization of resistance](#).*
- *Pooven Moodley (Natural Justice): The assumption is that government is in charge, but we need to question that. The model is based on the invisible hand of capitalism. The people*



who run the show are in the shadows. How do we shift our own thinking on where the battle lines are and who we are fighting. We need to come out of our comfort zone.

- *Themba: (LPM) We have developed 3,000 gardens, but we find that people prefer their vegetables in plastic. It illustrates that we have dual challenges. Similar with traditional leaders who have other interests than the community members.*
- *Siyabu (Phuhlisani). What is the state of CSO? CSO has been weakened through withdrawal of international donor funding. The challenge doesn't match the strength of CSO. We need to look inwards so we can start to grab the opportunities identified by Mdu. Also, government is not open, they are arrogant. They don't appreciate input and advice from other stakeholders. They are guided only by what the ANC conference has agreed.*
- *Lauren (AFRA). Add inner city communities to the list of groups that need rights. Research shows that younger generations of farm dwellers decide to stay on the farm. Post 1994, litigation has been available to some NGOs, but not to others – discussion needs to be nuanced. What are our tools and methods so that we can find each other? Eg documentation, litigation.*
- *Mark Wegerif: It is not just a matter of funding if we have the funds to all come here. We were value-driven, now technocratically driven through reporting and other donor-related aspects. We used to stay with comrades, now in hotels... Where has the solidarity gone? Recommends book "Silence in NGO discourse: The role and future of NGOs in Africa" by Issa Shivji from Tanzania. Confirms Hilda's comments: what is important to us at home, should be the same as what is important in our work. We need to step outside of the box to bring about a paradigm shift. How can we build Themba's gardeners into comrades that join the wider struggle?*
- *Rosalie (Phuhlisani): adding on to Mark – we can inspire young people by land administration. We have a duty to pass on conceptual understanding on land administration and policy. Our legal system has made great progress in land rights, but still, nothing happens on the ground. How do we address this space in between?*
- *Randall (Collective): How deep does your love go to help our fellow human beings.*
- *David Mason: People in this room have a lot of experience on land reform, but the state has no understanding of land reform. How do we bring the technical aspect together with the work on the ground, but also with the high-level interventions, with limited resources.*
- *Lisa dG: Don't romanticise. There are voices out there, it is not an empty space. We need to be less naïve. We need to engage with what the government is saying. We need to understand who is influencing decisions. You need to understand the policy environment. Think about what is the fundamental message we want to bring. Be precise, be clear, bring the message together.*
- *Zakes: What future do we envisage, what do we want? Need common vision what the land relation should look like. We are talking about vested interest that needs to be interrogated. We need to make sure that the poor and landless are behind us.*
- *Harry (Surplus PP): What do we consider to be a transformed society? That will inform agricultural system, etc. Now we just tinker within the same space which keeps getting smaller. NGOs take away voice from people. Donors need to support the NGOs vision, not determine what NGO should do.*
- *Mark W: Don't want to deny the value on what we can achieve in the technical space, but we need a bigger picture that informs us in our work in the technical discussion. It is our values that keep us going and that inspire others.*

The session was closed and followed by lunch.

3.4 Role of civil society in Land Governance, Policy Making and M&E (Lisa Del Grande)

(Presentation available)

- This session was a combination of sharing information and reflection by the group.
- The session dug deeper into the role of civil society in land governance, policy making and M&E.
- How government makes decisions and how the platform can position itself?
- Have we positioned ourselves as we should have?

NES Purpose, Strategy and objective?

Lisa started the session with a look at what the NES is and strives to do. The NES country strategy states that it is :- **Promoting people centred land governance at country level**. This automatically implies an engagement in policy change and implementation (promote and support policy level). Country assessment done- with an analysis of what is wrong in SA (incorporates HLP and VGGT). Three focus areas (Get it, Keep it, Use it) were identified based on the country assessment.

Based on the NES strategy, what is people centred land governance? One way described: **Land governance for and with people responding to the needs and protecting the rights of those who live on and from the land**. What does it mean to you?

- *Siyabu- people centred land governance is the purpose for which entire government system is set up. For example, current land administration system is about making markets work, does not work for and accommodate pro-poor.*
- *Emily- governance and managing should be done by the people and not always the government. People must be able to engage in it and direct it towards their needs.*
- *Hilda- What do we want to do- Need more discussion on what we need and what we see is people centred land governance.*
- *Patrick- engaging in decisions around the land- including marginalised groups (women, youth).*
- *Mdu- considering which people we are talking about "who is the".*
- *Rosalie- in considering what people centred is, we can also look at it the other way around and determine what is it not? What are we rejecting? We must ask the people on the land, government must listen.*
- *Mdu- people centred is not top down, not autocratic. David- the issue of with the people. How do you get the needs across and heard?*

Lisa- from the discussion we seem to agree we are aiming towards people centred governance but need to keep reflecting on the concept and asking ourselves if we are getting there. How to achieve and how we want it to look.

What do we mean by promoting and supporting policy level change and implementation?

What does policy level mean to you?

Feedback from groups:



- *is it promoting new laws, existing laws.*
- *Making people aware of current policy-*
- *teaching their rights.*
- *Policy level change is taking policy to the people and policy level change can take place from actions on the ground. Action on ground can also lead up to policy change.*
- *Influenced by interested and needs of citizens.*
- *Drivers of policy change could also be the barrier of implementing policy. Policy influenced from bottom up.*
- *Policy needs to be changed- all policy in place informed by old laws.*
- *Engage community, so that they know their rights.*
- *We have good policy- problem is nothing is done to extend the limbs of the laws supporting the constitutions.*
- *Land mark cases are not used to inform policy and still fight to administer the case.*

There is an assumption that there is a problem at policy level (and it is reflected in the NES strategy).

We need to identify in our work (1) what relates to change in policy and (2) what relates to the implementation. Fundamentally we need to look at these two issues.

Accountability is also a problem. Can make new law, but without an accountability structure the laws become useless. Therefore, we see that the system behind law is as important as the law itself.

Public policy (what, how, why?)

Policies should tell us what systems are in place to achieve outcomes. It is a statement of intent. Turns bill of rights into intention statement to make bill of rights real.

When reviewing policy consider; identify the problem, why problem exists (what were they trying to address with the policy), what solutions did they come up with and finally consider whether the policy is working or not.

We then understand a law to be a tool of the public policy, and not the end state in itself.

Policy often starts in political party meeting and then goes to parliamentary debate and passing of legislation.

There is a new push for evidence-based policy. Is this how we can further engage using the NES structure? Keep in mind that evidence-based policy is not without issues for example; what constitutes evidence? We need to make sure that we bring both opinions and evidence when we want to engage.

What challenges do we face in engaging and influencing policy making process and what opportunities exist?

Feedback:

- *ethics of who is implementing policy?*
- *Some policy opens opportunities for corruption (specifically look at section 42D).*
- *Submissions made in response to policy and green papers are not used effectively.*



- *Consultation process is not effective.*
- *what are we doing about it? How can we change the challenges?*
- *policy makers not taking inputs to policy seriously. It is generally considered a poor and problematic process, submissions made not transparent, no accountability in policy process to public generally.*

Advocacy.

Is advocacy our approach for promoting and influencing policy towards people centred land governance?

What activities do we engage in? What advocacy activities can we do?: Examples are protest, lobbying, writing new policy, policy papers setting out position, organising, educate legislators, educate public, research, training, litigation, draft a petition, regulatory efforts, organising a rally, educational conferences.

What types of advocacy efforts will be most effective in influencing public policy. Have we planned as we need to? Each time undertake one strategy, need to measure to see if it has taken you forward. We need to have a multi strategy, with several options on the table. Draw out the activities which together make the most coherent intervention? Consider what activities matter for the audience and what you are trying to achieve? Have we got a strategy together?

Actions taken need a long-term goal- why are we taking these actions and how will they help? Have a clear picture of the change you want to encourage when designing your advocacy strategy. Strategy should include; setting goals, defining criteria and guidelines, research and tracking policy, listing available resources, developing a strong message, choosing target audience and finally creating a communication plan.

Lisa appealed to the groups to go back to mapping stakeholders (powermapping). Identify who can influence and how can they help? How do we engage with them to get our message across? Who is creating the problem, who is geographically relevant to the issue, who is working to fix the problem, how closely are we working with them. Each working group to undertake a powermapping session.

Based on the presentation, Lisa asked members to keep the following in mind during day 3 (planning): Are current LandNNES strategies, plans and organisations up to the task?

3.5 Measuring progress and impact of land and agrarian reforms- what, who, how? (Wytske Chamberlain)

Laurel introduced the idea behind the land monitoring governance framework and specifically incorporating VGGT's into the framework (it has been included in the NES country strategy). We need to build our own thinking about if and how we take on land governance monitoring in South Africa. This session is a practical reflection session.

Wytske facilitated this session.

Issues covered in this session:

- why need monitoring,
- what initiatives are out there,
- what are aspects,
- what are processes to go through to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework.



Monitoring is measuring where we are so that we can ensure that we are going in the right direction (where we want to go).

Monitoring assists in providing feedback on the implementation processes and problems experienced. Monitoring can also provide an assessment of stakeholder's performance (who is doing well, not so well, can we share best practices). Therefore, monitoring and measuring can be one method of empowering stakeholders. The objectives for monitoring include tracking real world land (and ocean) outcomes for people, building a common understanding and stakeholder learning on current policies (build programs to ensure stakeholders understand what is happening), informing formulation of land policy and budgeting (ensure programs are efficient and effective), identifying areas for improvement, promoting better understanding at disaggregated level, identifying specific responsibilities related to land governance, promoting transparency and access to information.

Several international initiatives have mushroomed.

One example are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have been adopted by the UN general assembly. South Africa is a part of the assembly, and therefore have adopted this initiative. Another is the VGGT initiative, which specifically also include forestry and fishery section. Again, South Africa is a signatory to the initiative. Others include the voluntary guidelines on small scale fishing, AU framework and guidelines on land policy. LGAF gives some hand and feet to other initiatives (to measure VGGT), 21 governance indicators, 80 dimensions. GLII lists 15 indicators and provides guidance on how to put numbers and indicators to the likes of VGGT and other international initiatives. The Dashboard consists of 15 indicators, give more information on the practicalities on what kind of indicators we should consider in monitoring. Prindex / Land Alliance is more recently established and measures legal versus perceived tenure security.

Questions and feedback—

- *Siyabu: which of these initiatives is LandNNES trying to monitor.*
- *Lisa: we need to decide what is it that we want to monitor. VGGT etc exist but we are not responsible to measure/ we don't have to but might want to include as our government has committed so might be something to hold them to. Our point is to see what is out there and then do we want to do.*
- *Wytske: We need to decide what we want to measure for us. We are not alone- there are several out there and we need to decide what parts (if any) we want to take from them.*

There are **several aspects of monitoring.**

An **INDICATOR** gives the precise picture of complex phenomenon- a quick picture of where we stand (summary). Indicator allows to view temporal changes over time. Outcome indicators are a level below the defined objective. These indicators can be quantitative and qualitative.

OUTPUTS are the products that result from project activities. Whereas activities can be viewed as the activities NES want to engage in to achieve outputs (who is going to conduct activity, what are they going to do it and where are they going to do it). The indicators need to define linkages between them. The assumption is that these different aspects are linked (activities- outputs- outcome- objective).

NES will need to develop a coherent set of indicators with clear and agreed upon definitions. Feedback loops are also vital and allow you to take steps to address failures and shortcomings where and when you come across them.

Steps to develop an M&E framework:

1. Develop the high-level objective (define what NES wants to achieve in the long term). Define your high-level impact for LandNNES as a whole. Some responses to what participants consider



as the objective of NES- just and equitable land access for all, impact from point of view of access and rights. Rights are not an end in themselves, what change do we want to achieve with the rights. Socio-economic participation and control in the access to land and resources.

2. Consider what the outcome indicators are. What benefit is LandNNES going to bring? Outcome is a measurable benefit that aiming for/ product trying to deliver (e.g. better understanding of legal framework). For example, land conflicts- outcome is reduction in land related conflicts (situation that want to achieve), output to achieve outcome is for example using land courts in your area.

- *Siyabu: LandNNES is not an organisation, we are separate organisations working together- how do we pull this together?*
- *Lisa: my understanding is that we have agreed as a platform that we are working towards certain goals, we are working together as an organisation towards this.*
- *Laurel: We need to consider what we can do working together as collective that will amplify our work at an organisation level.*

4 Day 2

4.1 Reflections on Day 1: What do we need to take into planning and actions?

- We need to get clarify on our planning and how to measure our own progress and monitoring land governance in the country. Think about what the indicators are that we need to get clarity on.
- Each organisation has their focus, on the national space some of that gets left behind and it becomes more theoretical. Need to think more about what is happening on the ground and that will shape our thinking. Difficult to change people's mindsets. We need to bring the balance between empowering our people/ serving them and big thinking- how best to move it forward to speak on behalf of communities and empower them.
- We need to consider how we make strategic alliances among ourselves- how best to strengthen our platform. At the moment there is a space for CSO to seize the space that the weak government is giving us (but we are also weak). New developments in the state (new president etc.) is contradictory- less corrupt perhaps but also big capital and international capital is fore on the agenda. NES has a need for strategic partners to fill the capacity gaps. Big gap to fill regarding political education- so that people understand why there is an issue around land, poverty etc. Can we use the weakness of the state as an opportunity to get them on-board? Also, with campaigning for next elections, how can we swing them. We need to come across with one message. We need to be very realistic with what we can do.
- We need to consider our plans that we have- do we implement them due to the donor, or is it for the communities on the ground?
- It is difficult to handle the diversity within the group and it will take some time. To overcome some of these challenges, we need to know what our aim and objectives are. We also need to bring the local community voice into the platform more. We need to continuously reflect on our activities and whether we are moving on the right track. Understand more what is NES trying to achieve- this will help our activities. We need to open the channels for an honest debate about what needs to be done- and to say when we got it wrong and let it go.



- I am not seeing a full connection between where we are sitting in the NES and the organisation I am coming from- I can't separate myself from my organisation when I am here. How can we leverage the activities of NES to empower each organisation and the members (consider what NES adds to activities of individuals)?

4.2 #Use it - Policy engagement and issues (Randall Bentley The Collective)

Randall Bentley gave LandNNES members information about fishing sector and policy issues.

Small Scale Fisheries Policy 2012

This act was drafted by fishers and other stakeholders. It was signed in 2012 but only started being implemented in 2016.

Marine Living Resources Act 1998 as amended by No. 5 of 2014 (MLRA) along with its regulations

This Act's regulations requires that a small scale fishing community only be recognised when it is constituted of 20 individual fishermen, which seems to contradict the Co-operatives Act because the co-operative act has a minimum requirement of 5 people for a primary co-op. Government requires small fishing communities to organise into cooperatives to be able to be formally recognised and apply for licences etc.. In reality, small groups have to join bigger groups even if they have different ways. This doesn't work in practice. The criteria for being a small-scale fisher are not objective. Nobody really knows how these co-operatives are supposed to work. The active fisherman needs to share his catch with the members who don't work (free-rider issue).

Result: Some co-operatives even have a chairman without fishing experience but has political clout. Cooperatives in the Western Cape are smaller and tend to be more successful. However, we see real fishermen who are out of cooperatives and fake fishermen are in.

You have to pay for the right to use the rights you already have. Then you have to apply to establish a cooperative, then for membership, for every species fished, and you have to apply for transport. Cooperative constitution decisions need to go via DAFF. This illustrates the bureaucracy in the sector.

Furthermore, DAFF stopped renewing the subsistence license a few years ago, but they were never replaced with other documentation so these subsistence fishermen lost their license to fish. Whereas earlier a letter of exception was accepted, this is no longer the case. Under the MPA (Marine Protection Areas) 24 areas have been closed off to all fishing without any consultation. This decision clashes with the judgement on customary fishing rights.

In the forestry sector we observe that traditional doctors are not allowed to collect herbs in forest, and that communities can't get poles to build their houses. The local communities know what to take and what not for a sustainable system.

Rather than shouting land, we should be shouting sustainable livelihoods.

He mentioned the NGO-isation issue where donations are used for talk shops but finances don't filter down to the people who need it.

Randall's organisation, under The Collective, is collecting information on the issues and experiences right along the whole SA coastline. After this exercise, they will take legal action where needed. They are going to push their customary rights.

We would like from this platform to empower local fisheries to get it, keep it and use it.

Hilda adds:

The communities were there first, but we have slowly been pushed out by the system. We now have to fight to come to the sea. The constitutional court instructed government in 2007 to give



some rights to fishing communities, but this seems to be only implemented in the Western Cape. An interim relief grant was issued by the equality court until the time that the court judgement is implemented. External people came in to use the community fishing licenses and sow division in communities. We fought to be recognised in MPRA, but this recognition is only on paper. Some initiatives within the MRPA are now being implemented by government in the Northern Cape. We need to be knowledgeable on all the laws, changes and other directories that are issued. Small fishing communities do not have the resources to ensure that government does implement the laws and regulations. Government doesn't listen to the communities.

Questions:

- *SANACO is there to support cooperative. This is not known to Randell.*
- *Pooven: we listen, but what if we go home again tomorrow and we forget about you? How can we, as a collective, support you? It sounds as if the struggle in the mining communities in the Wild Coast, is similar to those of the small-scale fisheries. There should be solidarity between organisations.*
- *Lauren Oettle: what might solidarity look like in a practical sense? Show most important issues which can be taken forward collective. Strengthening CSO and our voice in engagements with policy makers was one of the reasons why this multi-stakeholder platform was established. But operate within the limitations of the available resources.*
- *Are the MPA areas that are now protected the same as where ocean mining took place? You need to find ways to make your voice heard.*
- *Representative from Habitat for Humanity: How do you balance the challenges with the corporate supply chains? How can you engage in sustainable livelihoods in such a commercially controlled industry?*
- *Emily: Are you connecting with inland fisheries and the Durban organisations? What is the position and challenges of female fisherfolk? How to deal with inland water rights that are allocated to farmers? Randell: Yes, we have connected with both organisations, and yes, there is a big gap in gender and with youth. Women collect mostly shellfish on the rocks, while men fish on the sea. Hilda adds: policy doesn't acknowledge women, but female processors and involved in other on-shore activities are not recognised. Grace: there is also a stigma that women should not be on sea.*
- *Brenda advises to link into more international initiatives.*
- *Lisa dG observed: Many issues around current policy and implementation. Where are the strategic options for a collected effort? Small-scale fishing and farmers are using local resources, they can't just go somewhere else like industrial fishing and commercial farmers.*
- *Regarding the commercial actors: the TAC (total allowable catch) in total is over-catch and fully assigned to commercial companies. Bigger companies are trying to buy out communities' rights, rather than buying the communities' fish. For communities it is difficult to get together due to the terrain (you can see each other but can't get there). The communities just get the crumbs from DAFF. Additional issue with illegal fishing activities, in which DAFF officials are also engaged.*
- *Somebody observed that a transformation plan for the small-scale fisheries seems to be absent.*

The session was closed.



4.3 Policy framework for Land governance - Hilton Toolo

Speaker: Hilton, Policy section Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

There is a lot of attention on policy at the moment (e.g. report by IFAD “New engines of growth”) with increasing contestations of views. Mostly policy is guided from ruling party in terms of resolutions on land access and who should be targeted. There is a focus on youth going forward.

The Department is looking for partnerships (land bank, DAFF, DRDLR). The main problem is that the poorest of poor are involved in agriculture. The key question guiding policy then becomes defining what a socially acceptable income is. Keep this in mind in our actions and activities. Inclusivity is key, how to ensure system of admin are inclusive. Land admin and management (land admin for sustainable development) takes us beyond origins to think more broadly.

High Level Panel (HLP) came up with a proposed bill, we developed a draft policy internally and have presented it to Minister and Deputy Minister. The policy will then go out for public consultation (expect this will happen in Feb /Mach 2019). The question is how to scale up land reform on a piece by piece basis? HLP shortcoming in the drafted land reform bill is detailing where the money will come from. Money to compensate, acquire, support new farmers, create supporting and enabling environment. There are instruments we haven't explored fully. Instruments used quite effectively in Singapore and Amsterdam (land value capture instruments). Another area of interest is the debate on wealth tax. Highlight these issues in the redistribution policy. State land becomes priority for three years while developing the redistribution plan and costing it. Other policies are being developed in the meantime- land admin policy, tenure policy.

Questions:

- *looking at diff policies- what is the main document guiding you? What is the overall guide which brings these things together.*
- *Sec 25 speaks of natural resources. We hear about land, don't necessary hear about oceans. In terms of relationships that your department is looking at - have you started the process, what do you envisage about partnership and how long embark on partnership.*
- *The program 1 house, 1-hectare- what has happened with this program? Land issue- government is too slow, there will be problems as people are angry.*

Response:

Guided by constitution, public service handbook says that. Some suggestions do not link up with what is expected in constitution. Range of things come from focused consultations. Can use these to advise where policies should go. Green paper on land reform range of policies coming from there- some in front of parliament, president awaiting signature. One hectare, one household- observation of households in Thoyando- some income coming into the houses. This is part of the 1h1h program. Need deconstruction to see how these are working and 1h1h way to go- giving quality of support and learning. Acknowledgment that the department needs to look into the viability of aquaculture more. Regarding the partnership- they are engaging several stakeholders at the moment trying to build strategic partnerships. We are also considering what skills to gather to engage meaningfully.

4.4 # Keep it Land Admin and LIS policy issues and actions – (Rosalie Kingwill & Siyabu Manona)

There are 3 parts in this presentation: land governance, land administration, land information system (as part of land admin). Land Information Systems (LIS) to be presented by Siyabu.



4.4.1 Repurposing land administration South Africa (see presentation)

A country's Land Administration (LA) reflects the property structure of that country. There is a clear issue with the property structure in South Africa. To address this, two pillars are important: to strengthen the law, and to uphold the law.

The sandwich comparison:

The weakness of the LA space is in the middle: The policies and laws at the top are well developed, the courts at the bottom are strong and independent, but there is the messy bit in the middle that needs to implement the policies. This explains why so many cases are taken to court. But, court judgements are relevant only to particular cases, there is no systematic approach.

The paradox:

Before 1994 there was a strong land administration for black people, but they had very few rights. The paradox is that currently black people have strong rights, but this is supported by a weak land administration. The legal framework of property, which fits the colonial system does not fit the system in which most people live.

Conventional LA in SA

was developed based on that of European countries. It creates land units and rights, and allows valuation land and buildings. Land parcels are registered in a cadaster and rights to those parcels in land registers. It allows for efficient change in parcel structure and forms the basis of property valuation taxation processes assess and recording property values. This conventional system does not fit the off-register rights.

Currently, nearly 70% of South African citizens live off-register (communal land, informal settlements, RDP houses, etc.). This figure is increasing.

Land admin implements land policy and has four pillars:

juridical (defines rights), functional (tax, value, etc), regulatory (land use mgt), enforcement functions. Tenure is a small, but important, aspect. Thus, LA can be considered as compound eye with multiple facets and is distributed between different levels and spheres of government. Whereas this is complex as it is, this is even more complex in SA where we have a plural legal system.

Definitions:

Land Governance: the rules, processes and structures through which *decisions* are made about access to land and its use, the manner in which decisions are implemented and enforced and the way that competing interests in land are managed.

Land administration: the process of determining, recording and disseminating information about ownership, value and use of land, when implementing land policies. LA is built on rules.

LA is not land rights or tenure, rather it should be seen as an infrastructure to support land rights.

Reality check 1 – overlapping rights. Many problems when trying to put off-register into deeds. Reality is layered rights (individual, family, clan, but also historical rights). You can't survey such parcels. Similar with people living on farms. Rights are coincidental, laws are contiguous.

Reality check 2 – Due to disproportionate focus on LA on formal, land admin is conducted by non-state institutions in much of SA where the formal system doesn't apply. These local non-state actors such as community authorities, family forums, clanships heads, Trad Auth and many others. These groups have internal fights. These develop power and authority that will not be easily supplanted by a state system going forward.



Reality check 3 - Two thirds of population reside in urban areas. Families straddle between urban and rural.

Question: 20 years of democracy and land governance for majority of SA citizens is in disarray. There is an absence of coherent state land administration institutions to recognise and administer off-register rights. The governance has, as a result, become increasingly localised and run by non-state actors. What do you think of this statement? (Short discussion per table).

Rights paradigm: Rights framework is well developed in law, but the administrative infrastructure is weak. LA should be seen as 4th leg of land reform. Admin done well will have positive effect on the other 3 legs.

Institutional incongruence. There is disjuncture, misalignment in institutional environment. Priority 1: clean up the contradictory laws and legislation. New institutions misalign with realities on the ground. Let's build a national infrastructure with different rights.

Specific challenges: localised admin, fractured land/property/tax/revenue system planning law, SPLUMA depends on a cadaster, but there is no cadaster, land survey system is weak and old.

Results of current LA system: competing systems, variable rights, socio-cultural reference points, no overarching adjudication mechanisms and enforcement system, disputes between authority structures, idea of legality is contested.

There is a need to repurpose LA to recognise the existing structure on the ground.

4.4.2 Africa's data ecosystem overview, with a special focus on SA (see presentation)

This presentation highlights the importance of data in the land administration system. The SA Constitution underwrites the right to information for everyone. In particular, this presentation is about open data in specific, which needs to be timely, accessible and accurate to be relevant.

Basic concepts:

land info mgt system is a term from the past. Makes info available, irrelevant of whether it is current. Rather use the term "Data" – using government resources with emphasis on primary data (what underlies the fact). Wrong info can be provided due to an error of judgement, or it can be deliberately doctored. When talking about data in this presentation, it refers to Land data specifically. This covers a range of areas: environment, land use, ownership, minerals, etc.

Data can be seen in a hierarchy, where data underlies the building of knowledge and wisdom: data – information – knowledge – wisdom hierarchy. Data itself means nothing.

Open Government Data (OGD) –

operationalization of the right to knowledge as stipulated in the constitution. The more you empower citizens with information, you empower them to engage in policy making. It is an international movement with a long history and diverse roots. More recently, OGD has been linked to the SDGs by multilateral bodies.

The main principles of OGD

are that data needs to be current and interoperable (able to dis-/aggregate different sources). The key elements of open data in general are: data needs to be availability with open access, users can reproduce the data, and there is universal participation.



Global trend setters are determined based on the legal system. If there is a right to information in your laws, then you score high. It is not based on the implementation and realisation of these rights. Thus SA scores high as a trend setter, but nothing is actually available.

The Africa data revolution is yet to be realised.

The four crucial elements (volume, availability, principles, rights) are not present in one single country. The colonial past means that info systems are founded on closed government. Government data eco-systems have not moved with surges in IT and democratic developments.

Open Government Platform is an international initiative to move in the direction of open government data, in which SA also participates.

But, there is little evidence on the ground of these initiatives. You need to have the infrastructure in place to implement open data. But you need a system of legislation and policies to back it up. Such legal and policy frameworks have been supported globally by CSO. E.g. certain processes must be mandatory such as rezoning applications that a civil servant has to put into a central system. This requires a change in culture among civil servants.

There are three technical components of OGP.

- **Internet** + non-ICT measures, but internet penetration and computer literacy is low. The longer government takes to roll out technical infrastructure, the longer it will take to reach OGP.
- **Portal** development with one backbone, operated by non-commercial organisation.
- **Storage** capability is low with few data centres across the continent.

To implement OGD one must have a catalogue of public sector information available at all spheres of government; a centralised infrastructure with decentralised collection of data but centralised access; quality and valid data; and continuous updating. UNESCA has drawn up practical guidelines concerning OGD (see presentation slide 27).

The high-level SA policy framework on data, and data access, is comprehensive:

Constitution, Promotion of Access to Information Act, NDP calls for open data, ICT Policy White Paper, and other initiatives. But, in practice, government is blind to open data and doesn't comply with these directives, no supporting frameworks for them.

In SA, municipal and departmental systems are silos without exchange of data. E.g. land audits all have different data sets. Which system is the best, which is accurate? Municipalities lack capacity to capture, store and keep data current. There is no national framework nor infrastructure for data collection.

Opening up government data will give us comprehensive knowledge of what is broken (now based on anecdotes) without having to fill in a form.

Part of the problem is that land owned by government is administered by different institutions (municipalities, national government departments for minerals, water and heritage purposes). Thus, government can't tell you what land is available for farming if you have a farming proposal and are looking for suitable land. Government tells you to go look at land long enough to see if this land is un- or underused, then prove to government that the land is underused, then they fill in application form. This takes years. Info on available land should be available by just pressing a button.

Regarding OGD in South Africa:

The SALO pilot has failed. City of Cape Town portal is the only working government portal in SA. Where do we go? Resuscitate SALO, copy CT to a national scale, establish a new



portal? Much land related data is held by private actors such as banks and organised agricultural. A proposal is to meet with them to discuss cooperation. There are several research initiatives on LIS underway, in other countries, but also in SA.

To conclude: OGD is relevant. Opening up and connecting data will save time and money.

4.4.3 #Keep it Way forward for policy advocacy

There is acknowledgment that the Land Admin system is broken. Rosalie and Siyabu give some suggestions on what they think LandNNES should advocate for (see *presentation LA session 2*).

In the Long-term, several suggestions.

- Land Admin as fourth leg on land reform, develop a white paper on Land Admin. Enact land admin framework act which pulls all policy and white paper into new law- puts all pieces together. This will help to move away from fragmentation of Land Admin and provide a more holistic approach to new laws and institutions. The act should incorporate: adjudication of rights, rights recordal and registration, planning, land use management, taxation, valuation, spatial planning, land information. Next proposal is that a permanent institution in government is established to oversee land admin- such as the law reform commission.
- Need to develop new adjudication and mediation institutions. One way of doing this is developing an adjudication act. Several countries have these acts. Currently no mechanism for adjudication and mediation.

In the short term,

- conduct a diagnostic study of state (scope) of land admin in the country and identify the gaps. The develop pilot studies in different settings and different configurations. These studies could test new methodologies, new technologies, new thinking- and come up with viable alternatives.
- In terms of the land information system, we need to undertake a scoping study on the current state of information systems and state of infrastructure. From this study we can then understand where we want to go, what we need, how long it will take us to get there. It is also key to determine interoperability of existing infrastructure.
- Overall, we need to engage with a range of stakeholders in order to build solidarity and explore possible funding and pilot areas. These stakeholders include. banking institutions, relevant government departments, parastatals, planning institute, academics.

The different tables then discussed on the three proposals: a new Land Administration Framework Act, implementing pilots for new LA systems, and the implementation of a LIS (Land Information System).

Feedback on proposals on land administration and open data, on which there is an overall consensus for support.

- *Land Administration*

The proposal takes the problem head on and goes to the root of our issues. A proper system that aligns with the reality should have been implemented many years ago. It was mentioned in the White Paper, but never implemented. Going forward, should we draw from this old White Paper or start anew? A Law Reform Commission might be able to speed up changes.



A diagnostic analysis is key to gain insight in the range of complexities. The full process takes time, needs to be cut up in smaller sizes. Support in principle, but different components need to be aligned. It is urgent.

- *Pilots*

Building on existing pilots by several of the members can be scaled up? We need to make the connections on what each of us are doing and which ones lack funding. Buy-in from national government is required for scale. It appeals because there is tangible output.

- *LIS*

OGD did not get much feedback, but there does not seem to be any objection. UNESCO is a useful tool to help us forward. We need to go into any meeting with banking sector, but with our eyes wide open.

Overall, the feedback is positive. Follow up in working groups.

- *Lauren from AFRA mentioned a specific opportunity which is current. The Department of Human Settlements is currently reviewing act, looking at urban land reform and the institutional aspects of land. LandNNES and DRDLR could engage in discussions on Human Settlement.*

Responses by Rosalie: when engaging with high-level stakeholders we indeed need to be open-eyed. There are a lot of pilots currently operating. But, records need to be kept up to date. The piloted systems don't feed into anything bigger. First you need an equitable land administration system, then you can think of the technology to make these systems more efficient.

Response by Siyabu: clarify pilots: Some relate to capturing data of those people and plots who are not in current systems (such as that by AFRA). They intend to capture the rights of all. Other pilots are on engaging with different departments on using SALO as a pilot on open data. This needs to be funded, partly by private sector.

4.5 # Get it – Policy approach on Land access/ redistribution (David Mason)

(see presentation)

Use it relates to the acquisition of land, regardless of where or through which mechanism. This sessions deals with two aspects: general access strategy and the farm dweller engagement with DRDLR more specifically.

David showed a slide with the plan that was drawn up by the Get It working group in July (see presentation)

1. We as CSO need to clarify our understanding of the failure of land and resource reform. Internal working group workshop was planned to then communicate with partners.
2. Engage with communities on this understanding of the failure.
3. Have media campaign on occupation, linked to failure, to be done by individual members
4. Identify Land and Marine Protected Areas where EWOC (expropriation without compensation) can be tested.
5. Engagement with state on new vision of land and resource reform.

Following the July meeting, a phone conference took place where the question was asked if we want a whole new reform programme or improve the implementation of the current one. The working group agreed on participative process to develop a new white paper on how people access resources. It was also agreed that the principles of approach need to be asserted. We need a clear broad statement in this network for engagement with other stakeholders. The

working group set themselves the task to prepare an overview document, a policy brief and an overall approach.

Current context – see slide.

White paper of 1997: comprehensive approach, but has been overtaken by more recent policies which lack coherence. This results in confusion within departments and between departments. Policy doesn't address systematically local land demands and land use needs. Land, water, fisheries and forests delinked. Further issues are the limited after-settlement support to land reform beneficiaries and corruption, patronage and elite-capture. Tenure rights of farm dwellers on land acquired through land reform are actually undermined. Resistance to subdivision.

ESTA and LTA have been poorly implemented. Although the cumulative impact of land reform is difficult to assess in the absence of reliable data, there is a consensus that economic benefits have been highly unevenly distributed and that underutilisation of land reform farms has a negative economic impact. In addition, the reality is that low-income households are located at the edges of urban areas away from economic opportunities but no effort to release well-located state-owned land for their benefit.

Key questions historically asked:

What must be redistributed, who should benefit, what should be achieved, where prioritised, how should resources be acquired, what are the rights and responsibilities of the beneficiaries, who should be answering these questions? But, are these the questions we should still be asking today?

Principles from High Level Panel (see slide), are these helpful for us?

David then put forward three questions for discussion:

- **What do we push for, what should the focus be?** A Charter? A new White Paper? A framework act? Differences in time to achieve and leverage you can get from them. Return to the original plan from the July workshop. Do we still go for that approach?
- **Who will do the activities?**
- **Will the members commit to this?** Be realistic.

Feedback from the table discussions

(See photos of each of the table's inputs):

Table 1

- 1) Use the existing instrument to access land e.g. ESTA, housing act.
- 2) Go deeper into the prospects of the HLP to inform a white paper.
- 3) What is possible as collective, individual member or in between?
- 4) Share strategy, learning from each other, engagement to lead into joint campaign – how to emphasise the other aspects.

Table 2 (no photo)

- 1) Focus not only on land for agriculture but also for human settlement and commercial uses as people want to generate livelihoods from activities other than farming.
- 2) Farming also takes place in the urban areas.





- 3) Suggest inputs for framework bill for land reform
- 4) More coordinated approach between departments. But, are we re-inventing the wheel, repeating earlier initiatives?
- 5) Establish like a one-stop-shop to get land, water and all other requirements efficiently.

Table 3

- 1) Propose a tiered land reform programme, that takes into account the real geography of SA.
- 2) More support to smallholders and small-scale fishers, build on where small-scale farmers are succeeding.
- 3) but also black emerging farmers and keep top producers for food security.
- 4) LandNNES should provide evidence of what is happening and support advocacy.

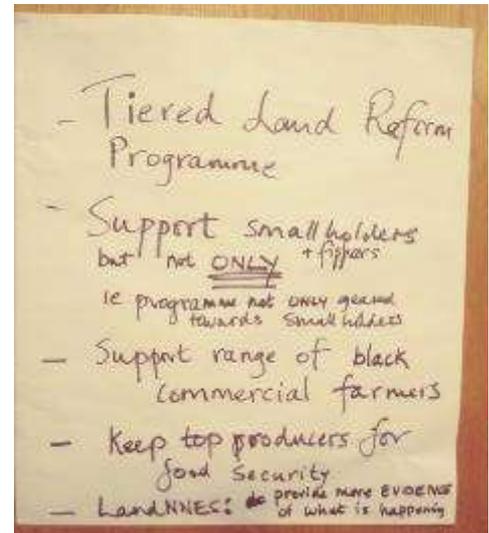
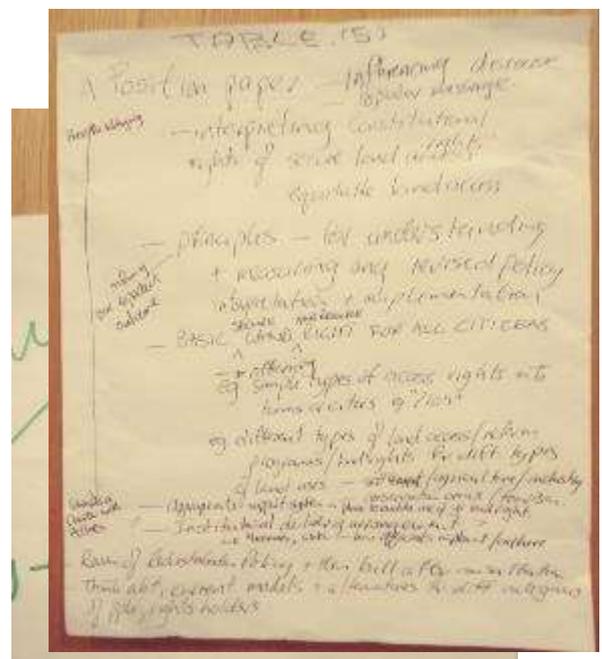
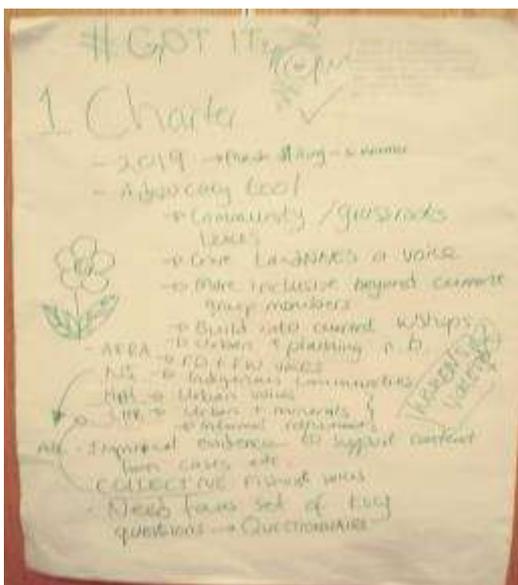


Table 4 (two photos)

1) Start with drawing up Charter will be a rather quick solution. Even if it doesn't have clout, it can still give voice. 6 months to compile Charter, have it done before 2019 elections. The Charter will be a tool to: feed into the community and grassroots voices; give landNNES a voice; engage beyond current group members; feed into current workgroups. Participants at the table identified who can do what: AFRA for farm dwellers and farm workers; NS for indigenous communities, Habitat for Humanities for urban dwellers, Legal Human Rights for urban and mining comm. All to gather empirical evidence from cases, based on key questions in sessions with member constituencies, consolidate issues and others. These structured



inputs should inform the charter.

Table 5



- 1) Draw up position paper (as step before charter) as LandNESS to come up with popular messages (e.g. basic rights to all) to influence the discourse.
- 2) Give interpretation to policies – how do they fit into the popular message? Measure the policies against this basic message.
- 3) Use it as our advocacy tool, can be fine-tuned by individual member groups.

These inputs will be used as inputs by the working group tomorrow.

The last part of the session was used for a particular discussion on the development around **FARMDWELLERS**.

Feedback from meeting with department by Lauren (AFRA).

Potential collaboration on cooperation on programme for farmdwellers. What is the scale, where are they? Dept is interested in doing a survey to get answers into these questions. The department asked to respond as CSO on what a programme would look like. Key points to take from this meeting: previously, processes were done in house by the department, only then consultation. But now they want to consult first with CSO, then draw up policy, then take it to organised agriculture. This gives CSO a more central role. We can be proactive rather than reacting to issues afterwards. In preparation to the meeting, it was tried to get some inputs based on past experiences. Many of the old principles still hold, so there is something to draw on. There is a draft document (shared by Lisa the following day), but we didn't get to bring that up. How do we now respond to the department? Take the initiative?

- 1) Some things are shared ideas between CSO and the department such as the consultative principles, the moratorium on evictions, the need for a survey.
- 2) We need to coordinate our initiatives as other CSOs (women on farms and others) are also talking to government.

There is some apprehension by AFRA: on dealing with labour tenants under ESTA, and with the current class action case in court.

Regarding the first: Labour tenant applications were processed according to LTA, but in many cases they won't meet the technical requirements. Should these then be processed under S4 ESTA? This is what the department is proposing. What are the implications for labour tenants?

Also, applications were lost or applicants did not get their application in in time. The complexity we have to highlight to the department is that dealing with lost applications through ESTA, is not favourable.

Laurel added on the court case. We haven't sent out an update on case to implement labour tenants act since 2014. Judgement received in 2016 from LCC: new mechanism needed to oversee that department does its job. It stated that the department was negligent, and ruled on the appointment of a Master. This was appealed by the department and it was judged in the Supreme Court of Appeal that the Master is overreaching of the judiciary system. LRC and AFRA want to appeal this so the case is now heading to the constitutional court. There is a concern that the case might be undermined through engagements with the DRDLR on the national Farmdweller programme.



General Question arising for LandNNES for tomorrow's planning: how closely do we want to work with the Dept? And what is the position of each of the members?

A note to close the day is that day 3 will start with the screening of a 10 min documentary on a community initiative of the Earthrise Trust. The Community leaders will be in Joburg that morning.

5 Day 3

5.1 Documentary Presented by Earthrise trust.

The documentary is about an initiative where Earthrise trust bought a 273ha dilapidated farm in the eastern Free State. The Naledi community approached them with the question if they could have their part, where they had been living for years and which they wanted to secure for their children. As a result 42ha was given to community. The idea was to use the land for community-led livelihood creation with partnerships between farm and community.

This was implemented on the Freire principle, taking things step by step and learning together. If you go fast, you go alone; if you want to go far, you go together. Thus, sometimes it was slow and people wanted to do rather than talk. But in the long term the result is a more satisfying output for all. We have implemented a new narrative that differs from farm owner and farm worker.

After this introduction, the documentary was shown. (the electronic file was given to Lisa dG).

Some comments from the audience afterwards:

the old ways are coming back, introduce the youth into the beauty of working the land, you can't do it alone but you need to collaborate, unity in the community is critical, community leadership needs to come together, the documentary should be shown by our members to inspire

Further input from the community leaders and trust member:

Land ownership goes beyond a piece of paper. You need to build trust between the partners. Since 2014 the land has not be transferred to the CPA officially, but because there is trust, we feel save. Aside from the lack of progress in the DRDLR, they also mentioned that there was no CPA document available in SeSotho. It indicates the bureaucratic challenges, which they have taken on all by themselves.

In this case, it turned out that there was a shared union background with Naledi community leaders being active union members in the past and the Earthwise trust members having been NUM leaders. The documentary itself is a story by the people for the people. All enterprises are community-owned through a cooperative. In the deed of sale, name + ID number of each person in the community as authorised occupants specified in appendix. Hierarchies are flattened – we are equal and in this together.

They used the local municipality's Integrated Development Plan and other public policies to make government execute these policies, building the narrative from below.



5.2 Structure and governance of LandNNES (Laurel Oettle)

Grant funding ends Dec 2018. New funding proposal for next 3 years needs to be submitted to ILC.

Everyone is reminded of the LandNNES steering committee (SC) which consists of 12 members elected in September 2017. There is a need to strengthen communication to ensure that the platform has the required strategic coordination. The SC also needs to monitoring how the members are participating and assessing if the membership incorporates the correct organisation. AFRA currently is the ILC grantee and as such hosts the administration on behalf of the group. This can be changed if so desired by the platform.

5.2.1 Review of LandNNES ToRs (Mo Lebepe)

The following amendments were agreed to:

- Key strategic areas (Get it, keep it, use it) to be discussed by the working groups, then incorporated in the ToR
- **Guiding principles** were taken from general ILC ToRs and need some adjustment:
 - add “on ways of working” to the heading
 - The details on the first bullet point (National and local level actions complement each other) can be deleted as they don’t align. The bullet point itself remains
 - Move last two bullet points to the start to first have what we are, rather than what we’re not.
 - The term NES to be changed to LandNNES (throughout the document)
 - Bullet 3 change text to “LandNNES will focus its resources on national collectively agreed priorities”.
 - Bullet 4: international .. “if this is not” replace with “unless”. It stresses the point that LandNNES determines the priorities, but will link in to international initiatives where relevant.
- **Composition**
If you buy into the strategy, then you can become a member. The aim is to be inclusive and not rigid. Leave out the word “initially”. Members need to be organisations, friends can be individual. We don’t want to lose the identity of a CSO platform.
- **Roles & Responsibilities**
Add sub-heading under R&R to specify the role of members, before NES work groups. Can build on the last paragraph in that section.
- **Frequency of meetings**
Steering committee should meet quarterly. Working groups need to decide in their particular group.
- **Membership form** –
 - needs to be in the name of the organisation.



5.3 Work group Planning session

Each work group was given a copy of their existing plans to review and improve and expand on. They were asked to consider what they had learnt and reviewed over the past two days and given the following guide to review the existing plan:

- Advocacy Objectives – are they clear and still relevant
- Key messages – what are they?
- Key actions 2018-2021
- Key actors – members, allies, changemakers – Who should we be engaging, why and how?

The three workgroups provided feedback on their programme for the next 1-3 years. Although good progress was made, they still need to be finalised. This has to be done in the next two weeks (16 November) so it can be integrated in the overall budget proposal for the next 3-year period.

#Keep it: Planned outputs and outcomes are drawn up, to be finalised over Skype in the next few weeks.

#Get it: Still working draft. Next week all inputs to be consolidated.

#Use it: To be finalised in the next week.

Other important notes for planning and way forward:

- All the workgroup initiatives are to be finalised in the next two weeks.
- Contact details for one person per working group to Lisa.
- All members are requested to try open a gmail account to easier share documents.
- People need to act on any emails as timelines until the end of the year are tight.
- LandNNES can support with airtime to enable telephone conferences. There are several platforms available for such conferences.
- The Workshop reports will be shared via Google Drive with presentations.
- Narrative and financial report of current grant need to be submitted to ILC early 2019 and new proposal needs to be submitted by the end of 2018.

6 The workshop was closed at 1pm

The Steering Committee was to meet over lunch