

**LAND NETWORK NATIONAL
ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
SOUTH AFRICA
(LandNNES)**

#Get_it #Keep_it #Use_it



Multi-Year Action Plan
2019-2021

Consolidating our efforts for the South Africa we want!

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1 Strategic Goal and expected outcomes

The strategic goal of the LandNNEs South Africa is to realise equitable, inclusive and participatory land governance, and effective land administration, that particularly enhances women's land rights. The Country Assessment resulted in the prioritisation of three priority policy focus areas. The NES approach of Connect, Mobilise and Influence has been incorporated into the LandNNEs with the aim of Connecting and Mobilising relevant stakeholders towards Influencing policy in 3 key priority areas of Land Governance. The overall Objectives in section 2 note these key focus areas under the Outcomes of Influence. Each of these prioritised policy focus areas then have action plans in the 3 year plan for 2019-2021, which are elaborated in section 3 and 4.

Focus area 1: #GET_IT: To promote the adoption of a Just and Equitable Land Policy that provides for Secure Basic land and resource rights for all citizens.

Outcomes:

Changes in behaviours:

- Policy consultation takes place which include all stakeholders' and interest groups.

Changes in policies:

- Clear policy / white paper is developed to guide land redistribution and land access for all citizens
- Closing the gap in law on women's rights to land, pushing for the changes being planned for in 2013 that were never signed into law.

Changes in implementation:

- Increased in the Land Reform budget by at least 5%

Focus area 2# KEEP_IT: To promote institutional changes to achieve an effective land administration system (LA), including new approaches to land data and information management (DM), to make diverse rights visible and real.

Outcomes

Changes in behaviours/practice:

- The government and private sector acknowledge the central role of land administration and Land Information Management Systems in improving land governance and actively promotes it
- The government embarks on a participatory process of law review to review old order and new order laws with the view to developing a coherent legal framework
- The government, private sector and civil society acknowledge the need for Open Government Data (ODG) and Open Data that promotes integrated, interoperable and compatible land data sets that are open to the public.

Changes in policies:

- Policies are debated after wide ranging engagement and piloting new approaches land governance, LA and Data Management.
- Government embarks on Green Paper and White Paper on Land Administration.
- Relevant laws are developed – administration, adjudication, information, records.
- Protected rights are turned into legally enforceable rights, and are recorded.

Changes in implementation:

- The National VGGT Multi stakeholder forum agrees on piloting of elements of new LA and Data Management approaches in range of contexts.
- Wide ranging public participation in policy review and pilots.

Focus area 3: #USE_IT: To promote equitable land distribution and public investment that supports small-scale farming and fishing systems

Outcomes

Changes in behaviours/ practices:

- Farmers and fishers' indigenous knowledge and innovation is being recognized, documented and valued.
- Involvement of direct beneficiaries in decision making
- Recognition and Support is given to enhance farmers and fishers preferred units of organization and production and fishing.
- Alternative production processes which are ecologically sound are being promoted.
- Support to women small-scale farmers / producers / fishers is prioritised
- Restructuring the incentives framework to benefit smallscale farmers and fishers.
- Restructuring the market (infrastructure, legislation, compliance, procurement) for the benefit of smallscale farmers and fishers.

Changes in policies:

- Effective extension support for smallscale farmers and fishers policies exist.
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries extension policy is drafted.

Changes in implementation:

- To increase farmers, support programme budgets for small scale farmers and fishers.
- Small holder farmers to make input in the selection of mentors / advisors.

It should be noted that the Civil Society organisations participating in the newly established Multi Stakeholder Platform have taken a decision to organise themselves into a national network, called LandNNES, to ensure that civil society is strengthened and able to participate effectively in policy level engagements with government and other role players in the MSP. This 3 year plan is about supporting civil society to strengthen itself and enable it to influence policy and implementation discussions and decisions in the MSP and other relevant platforms. The LandNNES members are currently on the steering committee of the MSP and co-chair the MSP with government.

2 Objectives and expected outputs

To frame the 3 year policy priorities action plan the LandNNES confirms its overall Objectives and Outcomes as:

2.1 CONNECT

Objective

To facilitate and build a productive and inclusive Civil Society Platform that engages effectively with the National Multi-Stakeholder Platform and other relevant policy platforms to strengthen land governance and land rights in South Africa.

Outputs

- A strong and growing LANDNNES Civil Society Platform is consolidated and strengthened, with an effective Steering committee Team.
- The LANDNNES Civil Society platform is connected with national change makers through their engagement with the Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) and other relevant policy forums and stakeholders.

Contribution to expected Outcomes of Focus areas and Goal:

A strong and capable civil society network will ensure that organisations are able to develop common and agreed critiques and proposals around the key policy focus areas. The objective speaks to building up civil society organisations by reconnecting old networks and creating new connections amongst them, because over the last 10-15 years these national networks have not functioned harmoniously or been non-existent. This resulted in a weak civil society voice enabling the state to either side-line or ignore individual organisations. For civil society to take its place in the national policy space and be an effective co-ordinated voice, in forums like the MSP, it needs to focus on firming up and building civil society connections.

The VGGT Multi-Stakeholder Platform shall comprise of the following stakeholders:

- a) Chairperson(s): DRDLR & CSO
- b) Secretariat: DRDLR, DAFF and FAO
- c) Ten (10) representatives in total; representing relevant Civil Society Sectors working on:
 - Land
 - Fisheries
 - Forestry
- d) One (1) representatives from eight (8) relevant government departments, at least at Director level:
 - Department of Rural Development and Land Reform,
 - Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries,
 - Department of Human Settlements,
 - Department of Public Works,
 - Department of Water and Sanitation,
 - Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs,
 - Department of Mineral Resources,
 - Department of Environmental Affairs,
- e) Three (3) Representatives from private sector,
- f) Three (3) Representatives from academia.

There are other important Government Departments, Associations and Chapter 9 Institutions that should be consulted at key points by the MSP, including:

- a) Government Departments:
 - Department of Home Affairs,
 - Department for Human Settlements,
 - Department for Social Development,
 - Department for International Relations and Cooperation,
 - Department of Justice,
 - Parliamentary Portfolio Committee,
 - Department of Women in the Presidency,
 - Stats SA,

- Treasury.

b) Chapter 9 Institutions:

- o Commission for Gender Equality,
- o South African Human Rights Commission.

c) South African Local Government Association

NES Civil Society Platform: LandNNES

The platform includes the NGOs, NGO alliances and social movements who participated in the VGGT Multi-Stakeholder Platform workshop, plus some additional members who were unable to attend but were identified as key members of the platform. A minimum of one representative from each of the 22 organization will continue to participate in the platform, and further members will be engaged and invited to join the Platform.

Afesis Corplan
African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA)
AICO
Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)
Foundation for Human Rights (FHR)
International Food Security Initiative
Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)
Landless People’s Movement (LPM)
Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR)
Nkuzi Development Association
Oxfam South Africa
Phuhlisani
Rural Democracy Trust (formerly Alliance for Rural Democracy)
Rural Legal Trust (RLTSA)
Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)
South African Land Observatory (SALO)
South African Small Scale Fisheries Collective (SASSFC)
South African United Fishing Front (SAUFF)
Surplus People’s Project (SPP)
TRALSO
Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA)
Women on Farms Project (WFP)

All of the six ILC Member organisations in South Africa have been actively engaged and have confirmed ongoing commitment to the process. They are:

- **The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA). Nominated representative:** Laurel Oettle, Director

- **Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA). Nominated representative:** Emily Tjale, Director
- **Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR). Nominated representative:** Tarisai Mugunyani, Attorney: Land and Housing Unit
- **Nkuzi Development Association (Nkuzi). Nominated representative:** Motlanalo Lebepe, Director
- **Transkei Land Services Organisation (TRALSO). Nominated representative:** Patrick Mabude, Director
- **Natural Justice. Nominated representative:** Lerato Seema, Programme Manager, Traditional Knowledge, Access and Benefit Sharing/Governance of Lands and Natural Resources.

2.2 MOBILISE

To ensure civil society platform members are well-informed and continue to strengthen their knowledge and capacity to influence change.

Outputs

- The capacity of Civil Society Platform (CSP) members is enhanced through their participation in relevant learning events, including training, mentoring, peer to peer exchange and joint activities.
- A Land Monitoring Framework is proposed, tested and reviewed building on experiences and partnerships with existing observatories and information systems.
- Effective Sharing of information and knowledge products, innovation and good practice cases studies are demonstrated and documented by members.
- The CSP has effective internal and external communications systems.

Contribution to expected Outcomes of Focus areas and Goal:

In connecting civil society also needs to find common and agreed critique and proposals for revised policies. Having been divided and relatively disorganised for a number of years this policy space has been taken by academics and private sector organisations, which are not part of LandNNES but do form part of the wider Multi Stakeholder Platform. Through focussing on connecting around agreed policy areas the LandNNES is able to facilitate members working together in developing civil society responses to policy.

Policy proposals will be developed through Shared learnings, information sharing, effective communication, discussion documents, case studies and work groups, based on the work and experiences of member organisations. This will ensure a more effective civil society voice in policy engagements.

Establishment of a monitoring system around People Centred Land Governance will also enable more effective monitoring of progress and impact.

2.3 INFLUENCE

To ensure that policy frameworks on land and fishing rights are equitably accessed and redistributed, that there is an effective land administration policy framework and system developed to support all citizens land rights, that policy frameworks on land reform and land

access implementation benefit small-scale farmers and fisheries, and to have effective, gender inclusive land access and resource rights policies.

Outputs

- The LandNNES working group on Redistribution members will actively participate in and influence structured ongoing engagements with the MSP, the Department for Rural Development and Land Reform, and academic institutions including the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) at the University of the Western Cape, who are already in discussions regarding current proposals for the review of land redistribution and access policy frameworks and programmes, and set-up of mechanisms to enable Just and Equitable redistribution and access
- Joint working relationships are established with policy makers and stakeholders, to work towards effective Land Administration, producing joint working papers, case studies and draft frameworks.
- Consultative workshops are held with Small Scale farmers and fishers to engage with and input on Government's proposed and existing policy frameworks, and develop advocacy and engagement strategies.
- LandNNES continues to grow its visibility and engagement in Government processes and consultative spaces, and makes positive contributions into policy and programme debates.

Contribution to expected Outcomes of Focus areas and Goal:

These outputs are specifically aligned to the priority focus areas objectives and the overarching goal.

3 Implementation arrangements within the platform

3.1 THE HOST ORGANIZATION

The LandNNES South Africa Secretariat is hosted by AFRA, a land rights advocacy non-governmental organisation (NGO) founded in 1979, based in the KwaZulu Natal Province of South Africa, working to support marginalised black rural people, with a focus on farm dwellers.

The role of the host organisation is to be the Grant Holder and signatory for funding contracts for LandNNES, ensuring the following, in alignment with all funder / donor requirements and formats:

- Compliance with all funder regulations and requirements;
- Accurate financial record-keeping;
- Accurate financial reporting;
- Budget management;
- Timely financial transactions;
- Narrative reporting.

The host organisation's Director will furthermore provide direct line management to the LandNNES facilitator, including signing employment contracts, ensuring contractual obligations and performance indicators are met, and providing support and guidance as appropriate.

The host organisation’s Finance and Operations team, consisting of an Administrator, Bookkeeper, Finance Specialist and Operations Manager, will ensure all the financial transactions are undertaken timeously and correctly, will process payments, ensure compliance with financial policies, and undertaken financial record-keeping and reporting.

3.2 THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee is composed of up to twelve (12) members of LandNNES, nominated by the members themselves. They should represent a balanced range of Civil Society Platforms, Non-Profit Organisations and grassroots organisations, doing current work related to Land, Fisheries and / or Forestry relevant to the work of LandNNES and the MSP. The Steering Committee members should be at least 50% women.

The current composition of the Steering Committee is as follows:

First Name	Surname	Organization
Mighty	Mabule	International Food Security Initiative (IFSI)
Emily	Tjale	Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA) (ILC Member)
Laurel	Oettle	Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) (ILC Member)
Humphrey	Magukula	Alliance for Rural Democracy (ARD)
Sithandiwe	Yeni	Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA)
Brenda	Tlhabane	African Famers Association (AFASA)
Themba	Chauke	Landless People's Movement (LPM)
Selemo	Mosiya	African Indigenous Churches Organization (AICO)
Pinky	Langa	Women from Mining Affected Communities United in Action (WAMUA)

Their role is to provide overall leadership and governance to LandNNES, as well as provide a strong link between LandNNES and the VGGT Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), where they will sit as the Civil Society representatives on the platform.

Their functions include:

- Attending MSP meetings, both to represent the views and interests of LandNNES and to ensure effective communication between the two Platforms;
- Being the decision-making body for key aspects of the LandNNES governance;
- The appointment of the LandNNES Facilitator;
- Reviewing and approving the reports of the LandNNES Facilitator;
- Review and input into LandNNES reports and funding proposals.

3.3 THE WORKING GROUPS

Each focus area is implemented by a working group.

3.3.1. “Get it” Working Group

This working group includes Phuhlisani, Nkuzi Development Association (NKUZI), Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), AFRA, LAMOSA, and Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA).

There is still much debate amongst civils society around the causes of the land reform failure or poor performance as well as how this might be addressed in its detail. In 2018 discussions in LandNNES lead to a broad agreement on the need to widen the focus of the policy advocacy from simple Redistribution policy focus to a call for a revised Land Governance and land access policy framework within which a redistribution land reform framework might take place. This discussion included some debate about calling for a Basic Land Right for all citizens. It was also agreed that a wide consultation needed to take place amongst citizens towards developing a new Land Governance and access policy framework.

The opportunity exists for this advocacy to take place as the South African government is acknowledging the weaknesses in the current land reform approach. LandNNES wishes to mobilise the public around their inputs by promoting a new Charter on what Land Access should be about in South Africa and how to interpret our Constitutional Land Rights. Prior to embarking on such a public mobilisation process, LandNNES members need to develop a consensus around a basic framework within which such mobilisation can be tested. So the activities start with some internal sharing and learning and drafting processes before going public.

GET IT	2019	2020 – 2021
Connect	<p>Civil society clarifies its joint understanding of failure of land reform and resource reform and what needs to be addressed in joint advocacy</p> <p>Position paper on revised land and resource rights distribution and access policy framework (our interpretation of Just and Equitable access)</p> <p>Proposal developed on a national Farmdweller policy and programme</p>	<p>Expand LandNNES members supporting the policy proposal in the development of a land access charter</p>
Mobilise	<p>Hosting of Community discussions on position paper and development of a Land and resource rights redistribution and access charter for urban and rural areas (Citizens interpretation of Just and Equitable access)</p> <p>Engage with farmdwellers on principles, framework and key content of a national programme</p> <p>Support Community lead identification and access to strategically located lands for possible expropriation</p>	<p>Finalise the process of developing a Charter through local engagements</p> <p>Develop a policy discussion document / proposal on a revised Land Governance and Access and redistribution framework through member discussions and workshops</p>
Engage	<p>Engage Department of Land Reform and Rural Development (DRDLR) and other relevant stakeholders on the development and initial outcomes of the mobilisation around a Land charter</p> <p>Engage with DRDLR and stakeholders on national FD programme content & monitor and support implementation where agreed</p>	<p>Engage government in the processes of developing a revised Land Access and redistribution policy and a national farmdweller policy and programme</p>

3.3.2. “Keep it” Working Group

It is composed by Phuhlisani and Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA).

In 2018 there was a lot of lobbying around the call for a repurposed and integrated and inclusive land administration system, supported by a transparent and accessible Land data system. LandNNES made the argument in a number of forums that this was the missing 4th leg of the land reform programme. This has influenced a number of key policy stakeholders and LandNNES has also produced policy discussion documents in this regard. This work will form the basis of the actions in 2019 which are to widen the understanding of land admin issues amongst members, potentially through piloting some innovative solutions with their own organisations and testing new policy options. And the work will also keep pushing for more formal agreement by government on a process to repurpose the land admin system.

KEEP IT	2019	2020 – 2021
Connect	<p>Refine the stakeholder engagement plan and establish contact with the key stakeholders to share the LandNNES policy discussion documents</p> <p>Develop and finalise a proposal for LandNNES members to pilot innovations locally on land admin issues</p> <p>Support the diagnostic review of existing land administration and management framework</p>	<p>Expand LandNNES membership and support around the policy proposals developed</p>
Mobilise	<p>Engage LandNNES members in discussions on the LandNNES policy discussion documents to assist each member to develop local site plans for a possible pilot</p> <p>Engage potential funders to support pilots and policy development</p>	<p>Support members to pilot the agreed innovations around land admin issues and draw learnings</p> <p>Host learning workshops with members and other stakeholders on pilot lessons</p> <p>Plan and host a national conference on Land Administration and land information systems</p>
Engage	<p>Co-host a land administration and property think tank seminar to engage and get support of key stakeholders for conceptual and policy review process and pilots</p> <p>Engage with LIMS key stakeholders on LIMS and OGD discussion document and proposed review to agree to the content of a joint national pilot</p> <p>Draft and discuss concept document for review of curriculum at tertiary institutions</p> <p>Participate in public policy review processes on land admin</p>	<p>Engage in policy review process and development of new legislation and learnings from pilots</p>

3.3.3. “Use it” Working Group

African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA), International Food Security Initiative (IFSI) and The Collective of South African Small Scale Fishers, the Alliance for Rural Democracy (ARD) and TRALSO are members of this group.

This policy area was relatively underexplored in 2018 by LandNNES. Traditionally civil society has been divided along land, agriculture and fisheries lines in their respective organisations work even though the state land reform policy has become increasingly conflated around land

and agriculture matters. The focus of LandNNES is initially on Connecting and mobilising to bring civil society organisations under one roof to find a clearer policy approach to small scale farmers and fishers.

USE IT	2019	2020 – 2021
Connect	<p>Confirm and expand members of Use It WG through bilateral engagements</p> <p>Draft a discussion document on existing policy for engagement with members and Host an internal workshop on policy to analyse and critique</p>	<p>Review and develop policy papers on smallscale farmers and fisher folk issues and support required</p> <p>Promote LandNNEs membership and support members to engage each other</p>
Mobilise	<p>Engage with Small scale fishers and farmers (SSF&F) on experience of existing policy frameworks and develop report on SSF & F understanding, responses and possible joint actions to policy and implementation- through provincial workshops</p> <p>Develop a joint national policy advocacy action plan around key concerns raised by SSF&F</p>	<p>Host a national workshop for small scale farmers and Fisherfolk to engage on policy framework</p>
Engage	<p>Support communities to Engage with government to establish working relationship on smallscale agriculture and fishing and address identified challenges</p>	<p>Support members to Engage government and policy makers on smallscale farmer and fisher issues</p>

4 Monitoring & Evaluation and Learning

The focus within LandNNES in the previous phase was developing a better understanding of what Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is, and might look like for LandNNES, and all of the Platform members engaged with this in a workshop learning session. However, it was clear that a fair amount of further learning and engagement processes were needed, both at the level of:

1. Developing a clear framework for LandNNES itself in monitoring, evaluating and learning from its own work, and
2. At the level of developing a system for monitoring and evaluating Land Governance more broadly at a Country Level.

In relation to the first, LandNNES will develop a clear framework for more systematic Platform Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, as a priority at the beginning of its next phase in 2019. While LandNNES has been extremely strong on building learning, knowledge-sharing and reflection into all of its Platform and Working Group meetings, it has not yet developed a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation of its own initiatives. The Facilitator will lead LandNNES in formalising and documenting its approach, and ensure reporting of achievements against baselines.

To take the second aspect of this further, an extensive Discussion Document was produced for LandNNES analysing why a people-centred land governance monitoring system is needed, what current Government systems are, examples from other countries, what international

frameworks and initiatives South Africa is a signatory to, other international M&E frameworks, and making proposals and recommendations for LandNNES to take forward during 2019.

Discussions have also been taking place with the ILC regarding training on LANDex for Southern African ILC members and Platforms in South Africa in September 2019. LANDex is a tool for people-centred land governance monitoring, developed in consultation with International Land Coalition (ILC) members and strategic partners. It was conceived as a means of overcoming fragmentation existing local and global initiatives while elevating the role of civil society in land monitoring efforts. Using common indicators and methodologies, LANDex promotes the inclusion of data from diverse sources, highlighting the people, communities and concerns often underrepresented in official numbers. While contributing to the growth and acceptance of a land data ecosystem, LANDex allows all stakeholders to contribute to land governance monitoring. Employing standard methodologies for the 33 common indicators organized according to the 10 ILC Commitments, LANDex offers a uniquely people-centred perspective to land governance while ensuring global comparability of data.

Launched in March 2019, the LANDex platform (www.landexglobal.org) is a visually attractive and accessible online tool that offers fully searchable and downloadable data displayed by indicator, commitment or country. The data is disaggregated to the highest degree possible, providing nuanced understandings of how various aspects of land governance affect women, indigenous peoples, land under customary tenure and environmental defenders, among others. The platform intends to reach policy and change-makers, the media and the general with the goal of generating narratives and powerful evidence-based advocacy based on people-centred data. Once the familiarization of the platform with the tool is completed, it will be roll out through (i) Inception and Orientation Meeting; (ii) Data Collection; (iii) Processing and Review of Data; (iv) National-Level Validation and Engagement Meeting; and (v) Reflection and Mobilization of Results.

5 Results Framework

See Annex

6 Communications and visibility plan

Communication is key to success, and LandNNES will use multiple means of communications.

LandNNES has already developed a logo and a number of materials, which has begun to establish a strong and recognisable “brand”, which is key to both internal and external recognition, communication and visibility. Pull-up banners have also been made, as well as stickers, which have been widely shared and used. Further, a Communications Protocol was developed, discussed and adopted by LandNNES during 2018, and a Communications Strategy was drafted, which will be revised and expanded during 2019.

Internal communication

LandNNES priority means of communications include:

- Website and Newsletter: LandNNES already has an established website <https://landnnes.org> which has been used to send out an effective first electronic Newsletter via MailChimp. This will continue to be used as an effective means to store and share content created by LandNNES and its members.
- The establishment of an online collaborative space dedicated to LandNNES. This will provide information on activities of LandNNES, news items, publications, and resources.
- The use of social media including Facebook and Twitter to share information on LandNNES activities. A Twitter page has already been established, and a Facebook page will soon be established.
- Face to face communication. This includes communication in events such as meetings, workshops, interviews, etc.
- WhatsApp groups: these are already established and have been working well. There will continue to be at a minimum a WhatsApp group of the Steering Committee and of the three working groups to facilitate quick communication.
- Skype communications: LandNNES members aim to use Skype to conduct quick online meetings and thus reduce unnecessary travel and related costs and time.
- Emails.
- Targeted publications, e.g. policy briefs and position papers.

External communication

A full external communications plan, building on the draft strategy from 2018, will be developed by the LandNNES Facilitator, with input from Civil Society and VGGT Platforms, as priority.

7 Resourcing the workplan

The funding environment in the South African NGO sector has become increasingly challenging and limited. However, there are a number of funders who have a specific interest in supporting rural democracy and transformation, underpinned by the critical need for people-centred land governance, as well as in seeing collaboration both within and across sectors in order to achieve this.

The alignment of the Civil Society Platform with the VGGT Multi-Stakeholder Platform, which will confirm the resource needs and commitments from both within Government and externally in the coming few months, will significantly enhance the potential for funds to be raised for the NES process. The FAO has indicated that they are in the process of securing funding to enable the work of the Multi-Stakeholder platform in the coming year, although the amount and the details are not yet confirmed. Some individual organisations also have some small pools of funding to support the process within their current focus areas, such as 'Responsive Land Policy.' This means that some members will be able to self-fund their own participation and contribution to the agreed actions.

Some donors and strategic partners attended the National Civil Society Workshop held in April 2018, namely Oxfam South Africa, the Foundation for Human Rights and the FAO, and a number of others were engaged later that week to share the workshop outcomes, including, Action Aid South Africa, Ford Foundation, and the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation. While only two of these were able to quickly identify possible funding for collaborative work with the

NES, namely Action Aid South Africa and the Foundation for Human Rights, the others were engaged and interested, and willing to offer advice and make referrals to further potential partners and funders.

The NES Facilitator will take over the lead of the resource mobilization process, with strong support from the AFRA Director and the Steering Committee.

8 Multi-donor budget

Budget component	Budget and budget sources for the 2019-21 triennium (in US\$)				
	Total budget for the triennium	ILC	FAO	Platform Members	To be mobilised
Network Support	408 400	248 400		10 000	275 800
Staff time for Governance and to lead Working Group Engagements and Activities	20 000			20 000	
Travel costs for staff members to LandNNEs Activities & workshops	5 000			5 000	
MSP Capacity Building, Policy Engagement, National Monitoring Tool Workshop (LANDex); Fundraising	75 893		75893		
Overheads and Management Fees	20 707	11 600	9107		
TOTAL	655 800	260 000	85 000	35 000	275 800

8.1 INDICATIVE Multi-year budget (ILC Share ONLY)

Act. #	Activities	Brief listing/description of the items to be funded	Total Triennium	Leading institution(s) Partnering institutions	Yearly budget breakdown by activity		
					2019	2020	2021
1	Support a national review of land and resource rights access and distribution	Workshop & meeting costs; consultant costs	3 000	Land Redistribution Working Group Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP), including key Government Depts. & research institutions	3000	0	0
2	Hosting of Community discussions on position paper and development of a Land and resource rights redistribution and access charter for urban and rural areas (Citizens interpretation of Just and Equitable access), including engagement with farm dwellers on principles, framework and key content of a national programme	Workshop costs	10 000	Land Redistribution Working Group LandNNEs members working directly with relevant range of communities	10000	0	0
3	Identify key strategic located land to address equity in access – Farm dwellers, Fishers, Small scale farmers, landless people's access to sustainable human settlements	Data, maps, field visits, stakeholder engagement meetings	2 000	Land Redistribution Working Group LandNNEs members working directly with relevant range of communities; Relevant local and national Government Departments; Research Institutions	0	2000	0

4	Discussion document on LA and LIMS to be converted to a policy brief to guide review of land governance and management	Consultancy costs Meeting costs	2 500	Land Administration Working Group members	2 500	0	0
5	Engage identified stakeholders to support problems statement and draft proposals for review and input into policy framework development	Consultancy costs Meeting costs	1000	Land Administration Working Group members Bilateral with DRDLR, Treasury, DHS, SALGA, HAD, Law Review Commission, SAGI, BASA, CSO's, WB.	500	500	0
6	Co-host a land administration and property think tank seminar to engage and get support of key stakeholders for conceptual and policy review process and pilots	Workshop & meeting costs	5000	Land Administration Working Group DRDLR, Treasury, DHS, SALGA, HAD, Law Review Commission, SAGI, BASA, CSO's, WB	5000	0	0
7	Implement pilot FOR LA and LIMS and review learnings	Pilot projects	0	Land Administration Working Group members Pilot project partners as appropriate for focus, scope & area	0	0	0
8	Raise funds and Host national conference on an inclusive and effective Land administration and information management system to support Just and Equitable Land Governance	Workshop costs	0	Land Admin Working Group DRDLR, Treasury, DHS, SALGA, HAD, Law Review Commission, SAGI, BASA, CSO's, WB, etc.	0	0	0
9	Participate in public policy review processes on land admin	Travel costs	500	Land Admin Working Group Members	0	0	500

10	Support CS to host a national workshop with fisheries and with small-scale farmers to identify key issues and joint POA	Workshop costs	4 000	Use It Working Group Members Fishers and small-scale farmers	0	4000	0
11	Draft a discussion document on existing policy for engagement with members	Consultancy	3 000	Use It Working Group Members DAFF; FAO	3000	0	0
12	Building on discussion document, develop a policy brief for engagement with government around small scale farming and fisheries support	Workshop costs	0	Use It Working Group Members	0	0	0
13	Conduct quarterly LandNNES Steering Committee meetings, to ensure ongoing engagement, planning and strategic oversight	Meeting costs	9 800	LandNNES Chair & Facilitator Steering Committee members	2800	3500	3500
14	Establish and support the convening of Working Groups for each Focus area to enable effective joint planning, sharing, capacity building and activities	Workshop costs	8 060	Working Group Conveners All working group members	4500	0	3560
15	Hold two national platforms for LandNNES members to Connect, Learn, strategise and mobilise	Workshop costs	44 900	LandNNES Facilitator All LandNNES members	15000	15000	14900
16	MSP Secretariat meetings and Steering committee meetings		5 980	MSP Members of LandNNES	2500	1480	2000
17	Identify and mobilise resources		2 400	Facilitator	800	800	800
18	Develop and implement external communication strategy, including Newsletters, website & other social media	Consultancy	11 000	Facilitator	3000	4000	4000

19	Produce and disseminate information sheets and policy briefs in order to assist all members with keeping up to date with the rapidly-changing land debates and policy shifts	Printing costs	2 900	LandNNES Facilitator LandNNES Members	1300	800	800
20	Support members and work groups to Engage identified stakeholders to establish new relationships and platforms for members to engage	Travel & meeting costs	4 500	LandNNES members	1500	0	3000
21	Develop and Implement a National Land Governance Monitoring System, in partnership with LANDex & MSP	Data collection, validation workshop, report production and dissemination.	12 500	LandNNES Facilitator	6500	4 000	2000
	LandNNES Facilitator	Salary	91 000	AFRA LandNNES Steering Committee	30000	35000	36000
	LandNNES Workshop Support (part-time contract to assist the Facilitator with workshop & work group facilitation and reporting)	Salary	14 000	AFRA LandNNES Steering Committee	4000	5000	5000
	Website domain hosting	Website domain hosting service	360	AFRA	100	120	140
	Provide secretariat support to NES - overheads and management	Overhead to AFRA	11 600	AFRA	4000	3800	3800
		TOTAL	260 000	Total yearly budget	100 000	80 000	80 000

Annex: Logframe

Goal	<p>To realise equitable, inclusive and participatory land governance, and effective land administration, that particularly enhances women’s land rights.</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The South African Land Governance Framework reflects the views and interests of black women and men who are small-scale farmers or fishers, farm dwellers or workers, live in informal settlements, former homelands, communal areas or under traditional leadership. 2. Women and men who perceive their rights to land protected against dispossession or eviction, disaggregated by type of tenure(4C). 3. Legal and institutional framework in place at national level for securing tenure rights, for different types of tenure and by sex (1A). 4. Legal and Institutional framework in place at national level recognises a continuum of individual and communal land rights(3A). 5. Legal and institutional framework in place at national level promotes the equitable representation of women and men in decision making (7A). 6. Legal and Institutional framework in place at national level that calls for timely, reliable and accessible data on land and land related issues (8A). 				
	<p>Expected results covering the ten commitments</p>	<p>Quantitative indicators</p>	<p>Qualitative indicators</p>	<p>Baseline 2016-18</p>	<p>Target 2019</p>	<p>Target 2020</p>
Outcomes	<p>Changes in practices catalysed by ILC members</p>					
	<p>GENDER Reliable data is generated on gender disaggregated land ownership.</p>	<p>1 data set</p>	<p>1 data set indicating how many women and men have legally recognized documentation or secure rights to land, disaggregated by type of tenure.</p>	<p>The struggle for gender equality remains one of South Africa’s big challenges. There are zero reliable statistics regarding women’s access to land.</p>	<p>1 agreement reached between Government and Civil Society on how to collect relevant data.</p>	<p>1 initial data set collected and analysed.</p>

<p>LAND ADMINISTRATION Improvement in Land Information Management Systems (LIMS) through the development of a land governance monitoring tool, facilitates monitoring and evaluation of land-related matters including tenure.</p>	<p>1 Land governance monitoring tool.</p>	<p>Joint development of a Land governance monitoring tool through participatory discussions between Government, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia.</p>	<p>Zero current integrated LIMS system exists, but Government has begun to acknowledge the importance of developing systems in this regard.</p>	<p>1 National Land Monitoring Tool designed.</p>	<p>1 National Land Monitoring Tool is implemented.</p>	<p>1 National Land Monitoring Tool is evaluated and enhanced if needed.</p>
<p>SMALL-SCALE FARMERS & FISHERS Recognition and support are given by Government to enhance farmers and fishers preferred units of organization and production and fishing.</p>	<p>2 new support programmes exist.</p>	<p>New support programmes reflecting small-scale farmers and fishers preferred models of organisation are supported by Government.</p>	<p>Small-scale farmers and fishers are not considered as having key role in current agricultural plans, nor recognised as important. An assessment of current support initiatives and plans needs to be undertaken to establish a baseline.</p>	<p>1 Baseline Report assessing current support Government initiatives and plans to enhance farmers and fishers preferred units of organisation production and fishing.</p>	<p>1 new support programme</p>	<p>1 support programme</p>
<p>Changes in policies catalysed by ILC members</p>						
<p>LAND REDISTRIBUTION Clear policy is adopted to guide land redistribution and land access for all citizens.</p>	<p>1 new policy adopted.</p>	<p>A new, coherent Land Redistribution and land access policy is adopted to realise the rights currently promised by the country's Constitution, that is just and equitable for all citizens.</p>	<p>There are numerous policies guiding land redistribution however no coherent overarching policy framework exists for an inclusive, broad redistribution programme.</p>		<p>1 new draft coherent Land Redistribution and Land Access Policy published for public comment.</p>	<p>1 new coherent Land Redistribution and Land Access Policy adopted.</p>

	<p>LAND ADMINISTRATION Clear Land Administration Framework Act passed by Parliament, having been developed collaboratively, integrating new approaches to land governance, Land Administration and Data Management.</p>	<p>1 Land Administration Framework Act is passed by Parliament.</p>	<p>New Land Administration Framework Act demonstrates a new, integrated Government approach to Land Administration, Land Governance and Land Data, that recognises all legitimate land rights, e.g. adjudication, succession and inheritance, planning, valuation, taxation law.</p>	<p>No current Land Administration Framework Law exists. There is a multiplicity of overlapping and at times contradictory pieces of legislation that are fragmented, and many gaps between them. Government has however expressed its intentions to work with Civil Society to develop a new Framework Act for Land Administration.</p>		<p>1 Draft Land Administration Framework Bill published for public comment.</p>	<p>Land Administration Framework Act is passed by Parliament.</p>
	<p>SMALL-SCALE FARMERS & FISHERS New policy for small-scale farmers and fishers is adopted that reflects their context and needs.</p>	<p>1 National Policy Draft on Comprehensive Producer Development Support is adopted.</p>	<p>New policy on small-scale farming reviewed, inputted on and advocacy work undertaken with Government around its improvements such that the policy takes into consideration the needs of small-scale fishers and farmers and its compliant with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs).</p>	<p>New National Policy Draft on Comprehensive Producer Development Support for small-scale farming has recently been developed by Government & needs engagement, understanding and analysis.</p>		<p>1 National Policy Draft on Comprehensive Producer Development Support is adopted.</p>	

Strengthened network capacity for transformation						
Stronger National Civil Society and Multi-Stakeholder platforms are equipped to realise people-centred land governance.	14 LandNNES members demonstrate stronger competencies in the following aspects: 7 members demonstrate strong leadership in organisational governance, 4 members have improved capacity in leadership and 3 members demonstrate stronger institutional capacities.	LandNNES members take stronger leadership within the Steering Committee and each working group of which they are members, actively contributing to planning, implementation and evaluation of LandNNES activities.	Less than 50% of the members have demonstrated strong capacity in leadership and organisational governance and institutional capacity within LandNNES. There is unequal contribution from different LandNNES members, and a lack of contribution and leadership within some of the Steering Committee and Working Group membership. Women's leadership is, however, strong.	7 members demonstrate stronger leadership, in particular organisational governance.	4 members demonstrate strong leadership.	3 members demonstrate stronger institutional capacity.
	1 baseline assessment report and two subsequent Annual Reviews published after using ILC Governance Health Check	1 baseline assessment that aims to provide a basic structure for NES Platforms to describe, in one place, the essential elements relating to their governance system. Subsequent Annual Reviews will enable the assessment of improvements within LandNNES Governance.	ILC has provided the LandNNES platform with a governance assessment tool with the aim to strengthen governance within the NES platforms.	1 baseline Annual review of Governance Health Check produced.	2nd Annual review of Governance Health Check produced.	3rd Annual review of Governance Health Check produced.

	ILC strategies	Expected Result	Quantitative Indicators	Qualitative indicators	Baseline (2016-2018)	Targets 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021
Outputs	ILC CONNECTS	1.1 LandNNES is consolidated & strengthened	# of members of the platform national & regional CSOs and Social Movements actively engaged in the CSO Platform has increased to 25.	National & regional CSOs and Social Movements actively engaged in the CSO Platform.	CSO Platform established with 18 CSOs & Social Movements but not yet undertaking activities.	18 national & regional CSOs & Social Movements, of which 6 are ILC Members.	20 national & regional CSOs & Social Movements, of which 6 are ILC Members.	25 national & regional CSOs & Social Movements, of which 6 are ILC Members.
		1.2 LandNNES is connected with national change makers through their engagement with the Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP)	A total of 18 non-members participating in the platform from Government, Private Sector & Academia.	Government (Gov.) Departments, Private Sector institutions and Academic Institutions engaging effectively in the MSP	MSP established but not yet undertaking meetings or activities	1 Gov. Departments 1 private sector stakeholder 1 Academic Institutions	2 Gov. Departments 2 private sector stakeholders 2 Academic Institutions	3 Gov. Departments 3 private sector stakeholders 3 Academic Institutions
	ILC MOBILISES	2.1. A National Land Monitoring Tool is developed and Implemented	1 land monitoring framework is proposed, tested and reviewed, and implemented.	Existing tools, theories, systems and land observatories are analysed and included in the development processes.	No broad monitoring mechanisms are currently established	1 Land Monitoring Framework proposal	1 Land Monitoring Framework implemented	1 Land Monitoring Framework reviewed
			1 regional training attended and 1 national training run on a National Land Monitoring Tool.	Training on the LANDex tool. This will have two elements in separate workshops: a Regional Training for Southern Africa run by the ILC, which 20 LandNNES	No current members of LandNNES or the MSP have detailed knowledge of the LANDex tool.	1 Regional Training on LANDex attended by LandNNES and multi-stakeholder platform		

				members and 13 key Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) members will attend - introduction of the tool and technical training on indicators & methodology. Workshop 2 will be a South African workshop run with the ILC for 28 MSP members (12 LandNNEs, 8 Government, 3 Private Sector, 3 Academia).		Members (MSP) 1 South African training for the MSP		
		2.2. Sharing of information & knowledge	3 Policy briefs and 2 case studies capture the knowledge products, innovation and good practices that are demonstrated by members	Knowledge products are engaged with by relevant stakeholders.	No policy briefs or case studies currently being produced at a national level	1 Policy information brief	1 policy information brief & 1 case study	1 case study
		2.3. Joint Multi-Stakeholder working relationships are strengthened to work towards effective Land Administration.	2 formal engagements with key stakeholders towards effective land administration systems	Active participation from stakeholders within engagements and the production of key products.	Multi-stakeholder working relationships around Land Administration were built during 2018 and early 2019 through the President's Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture. These relationships need to be strengthened and formalised.	1 engagement with Government & Private Sector on joint working relationships.	1 engagement with Government & Private Sector on Draft Land Administration Bill	

			1 joint working paper	A joint working paper with Government and Private Sector builds on the Land Administration proposals submitted to the President's Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture, contributing further towards consensus on a Land Administration Bill.	Land Administration proposals submitted to the President's Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture in early 2019 by Civil Society need further engagement and agreement.	1 joint working paper on Land Administration produced		
	2.4. LandNNES members are well-informed and continue to strengthen their knowledge and capacity to influence change.	10 women and 10 men from across 15 CSP member organisations of the Civil Society Platform (CSP) participate in relevant learning events, including training on current and emerging land governance issues.	Greater ownership demonstrated by members, who contribute actively into processes, planning, implementation, evaluations and governance.	No broad capacity building across all CSOs is currently taking place.	6 women and 6 men from 10 CSP member organisations	8 women and 8 men from 12 CSP member organisations	10 women and 10 men from 15 CSP member organisations	
	2.5. LandNNES members have a clear gender methodology for the platform.	1 gender methodology framework for LandNNES developed.	The development and documenting of a gender analysis and methodology for LandNNES.	No gender methodology exists for LandNNES.	1 gender methodology framework for LandNNES proposed and engaged with.	1 gender methodology framework for LandNNES agreed.	1 gender methodology framework for LandNNES reviewed.	
ILC INFLUENCES	3.1. Engagement leads to the set-up of mechanisms to enable equitable redistribution	1 mechanism for redistribution put in place by Government	Inclusive consultation processes enable multi voices from different marginalised groups	An incoherent framework for redistribution has enabled frequent policy shifts aware	1 grassroots consultation process	1 transformation plan drafted	1 policy mechanism developed	

				(women / youth / men / rural) to input.	from pro-poor and equitable approaches.			
		3.2. Inclusive, Small Scale Farming and Fishing frameworks are developed through consultative processes	4 local and 1 National engagement take place.	Engagements that will ensure small-scale producers and fishers are heard and recognised in decision-making processes.	Small-scale farming and fishing are not considered as having key role in current agricultural plans, nor are small-scale farmers or fishers recognised as important.	4 local-level consultations held	1 National Platform for engagement established	1 National engagement takes place
		3.3. Government authorities recognise the CSO platform as effective partners	3 joint position papers.	Joint position papers on key land governance issues will increase engagement and trust-building.	Mistrust between CSOs and Government. No current engagement or working relationship since the establishment of the CSO Platform	1 joint working discussion with Government Officials.	1 joint position paper produced.	2 joint position papers produced.

9. YEAR 1 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Act. #	Activities	Q1 (July-Sept 2019)	Q2 (Oct-Dec 2019)	Q3 (Jan-Mar 2020)	Q4 (Apr-Jun 2020)
1	Support a national review of land and resource rights access and distribution				
2	Hosting of Community discussions on position paper and development of a Land and resource rights redistribution and access charter for urban and rural areas (Citizens interpretation of Just and Equitable access), including engagement with farm dwellers on principles, framework and key content of a national programme				
4	Discussion document on LA and LIMS to be converted to a policy brief to guide review of land governance and management				
5	Engage identified stakeholders to support problems statement and draft proposals for review and input into policy framework development				

6	Co-host a land administration and property think tank seminar to engage and get support of key stakeholders for conceptual and policy review process and pilots								
8	Raise funds and Host national conference on an inclusive and effective Land administration and information management system to support Just and Equitable Land Governance								
11	Draft a discussion document on existing policy related to small-scale farmers and fishers for engagement with members								
12	Develop a policy brief for engagement with government around small-scale farming and fisheries support								
13	Conduct quarterly LandNNES Steering Committee meetings, to ensure ongoing engagement, planning and strategic oversight								
14	Establish and support the convening of Working Groups for each Focus area to enable effective joint planning, sharing, capacity building and activities								
15	Hold two national platforms for LandNNES members to Connect, Learn, strategise and mobilise								
16	MSP Secretariat meetings and Steering committee meetings								
17	Identify and mobilise resources								
18	Develop and implement external communication strategy, including Newsletters, website & other social media								
19	Produce and disseminate information sheets and policy briefs in order to assist all members with keeping up to date with the rapidly-changing land debates and policy shifts								
20	Support members and work groups to engage identified stakeholders to establish new relationships and platforms for members to engage								
21	Develop and Implement a National Land Governance Monitoring System, in partnership with LANDex & MSP								