

**Summary Workshop Report:
National Civil Society
Workshop for Engagement on
Land Governance**

**Theme: Seize the moment for
the South Africa we want!**

**23rd and 24th April 2018
Kopanong Conference Centre, Johannesburg,
South Africa**



Day 1: Monday 23rd April 2018

1.1 Opening and welcome - Motlanalo Lebepe, Nkuzi Development Association (NKUZI)

The theme for this gathering is ***Seize the moment for the South Africa we want!*** We will do this by defining steps and acting on these steps to improve land governance. Together we will create a space for civil society to work together to make a difference, and we have invite funders so they can share their input not just their resources.

1.2 Introductions – Marc Wegerif, workshop facilitator

Participants introduced themselves in pairs, working with someone they do not know to share who they are, their organisation and the most important land issue to be addressed today, then feeding these back to the group.

These ideas were written down and stuck on the wall, and some of the issues identified were: the importance of having a united civil society voice, land tenure for urban poor, land for labour tenants, addressing the issue of gender equality and cultural diversity, lack of basic services, lack of access to land data, and lack of implementation of policy strategies.

1.3 Background to the workshop, what it is building on and what future processes it will feed into – Laurel Oettle, Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)

Laurel noted there is no coherent national space around the question of land and this is an exciting time where safe spaces have been created and it is crucial that we identify important moments as well as challenges. We want build on an action-focused space were we not only talk but act, and such actions will align with the actions already identified within the series of National Workshops related to the domestication of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs).

At the last National Workshop held in September 2017, 12 representatives were elected to represent us (civil society) on the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for the VGGTs, and it is important that we give our representatives a mandate for their engagement in these multi stakeholder spaces. In coming up with a mandate we need to answer questions such as: what buttons we want to push to activate the

change we want to see, as well as what resources we need to implement the frameworks to take strategies forward.

In September Laurel did a presentation at the Multi-Stakeholder Platform workshop on the International Land Coalition (ILC), which some of us are members of. Our engagement with the ILC addressed some of the issues around its different frameworks, one of which speaks to this platform and is about National Engagement Strategies (NES).

We are at the conclusion of the formulation stage of the NES and AFRA was elected to be the grantee on behalf of the group, with its role being that of coordination and reporting. Our vision is that our 12 elected representatives form a steering committee for this civil society working group, which will engage with the multi-stakeholder platform where we come up with frameworks and structures for accountability as well as honest engagement when it comes to limitations.

The country assessment which will be presented by Rosalie Kingwill provides us with an assessment as to where we are in South Africa to inform the development of a strategy document that will emerge from today's engagements and actions to be taken, which will be agreed on tomorrow.

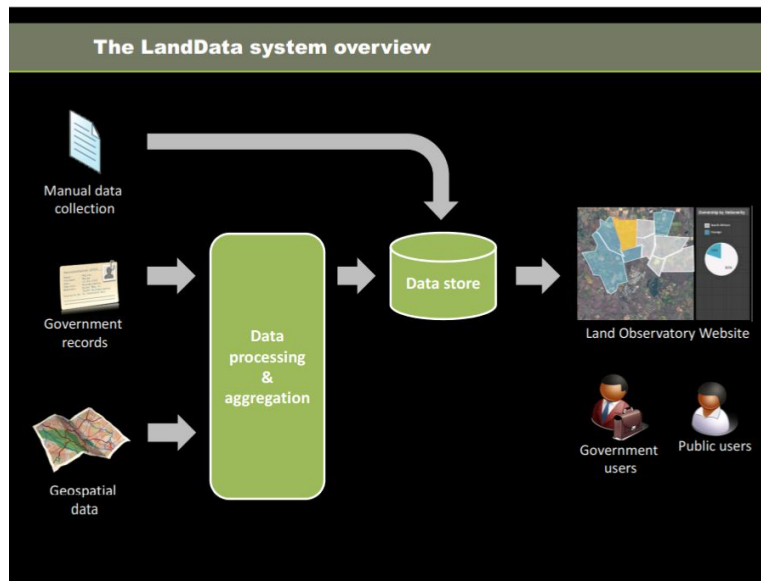
1.4 Introduction to the ILC and NES - Audace Kubwimana, African Regional Program Manager of the ILC

Audace shared that the ILC is a global membership-based network of different non-government organisations and intergovernmental organisations. The ILC encourages land actors to work together in different ways including across common thematic areas and also to create national platforms where such organization's capacities are strengthened, and they are able to work in multi-stakeholder ways to enhance people-centred land governance. He shared some of the experiences from other countries that have established a NES, such as Senegal, where they have also aligned their work with the VGGTs.

1.5 Thinah Moyo from the South African Land Observatory (SALO), based at the University of Pretoria

Thinah presented about the data information platform compiled by the South African Land Observatory. This online data platform was established as they realized data was needed to facilitate evidence-based decision making. It uses data that already exists, but was not accessible to people before, that they obtain from different public and private sector actors in order to compile it and make it available.

This includes geospatial data which is user friendly and that they make freely available to people. This online platform hopes to ensure people are able to use and analyse data around land.



Question and comments that arose from the presentation:

- There is a need to understand land data in detail. All the relevant stakeholders need to play their role and the relationship between the work that has been done and the government in order to understand the status of land in South Africa.
- There was some discussion on the methods used to verify information inputted in the Land Observatory database, how is the information acquired, and who has ownership of these sources.

1.6. South Africa Country Assessment – Rosalie Kingwill, independent researcher

To develop this country assessment tool, an ILC format was followed. This framework consists of 10 people-centered land-related commitments that were assessed to see how South Africa is performing against them. The objective was to create our own country assessment that will speak to our land struggles and needs.

Rosalie made reference to the South African colonial history where the Cape Town observatory played a role in using astronomy to map the world. This was an important intervention for South Africa which was also of significance globally. She further shared that despite this long history of land surveying, 60% of South African’s land rights are not registered and therefore data on them is not available in the deeds office or other records.

The Country Assessment is a very important and useful resource, and provides an excellent baseline for measuring our impact and identifying the key strategies to take forward. However, there were also a number of challenges and gaps in the document to highlight.

One of the challenges was trying to fit the South African land information into the ILC format, which uses their 10 commitments. This was mainly because of the complexity of the land situation and the rich and diverse land laws. Another challenge faced when compiling the country assessment are the concepts that hold different or multiple meanings, for example “ownership,” when we consider that 60% of land “ownership” in South Africa is not recorded.

One of the gaps identified is that there is little or no mention of the fisheries sector in the document. It was further noted that the statistical data that is at our disposal holds different meanings, and the issues of labor tenants and farm dwellers is complex and differs from one province to the next.

Questions, discussion and comments that arose from the presentation:

- Post-colonial countries like South Africa continue to use colonial constructions in addressing land issues. How can these be transformed to have a more relevant and inclusive system in South Africa?
- The focus has been on redistributing land with less focus on the restructuring of rights to the land. This poses as a challenge and blockage. There is need to reconstruct land rights in South Africa to allow small-scale fishers to have access, with custom-made rules that will speak to the context of all stakeholders involved e.g. many people do not want to “own” land individually in a traditional land governance context.
- One of the identified problems is nature of land titles; those that have title deeds are seen as having superior rights compared to those who do not have tangible and documented proof of their land rights. Yet, the rolling out of title deeds excludes others i.e. those with rights obtained through kinship, often women and children, can be excluded and are under threat. Title deeds are not the answer, there is a need to come up with a different model designed for a different purpose. Amongst others, a new registration system is needed that picks up and recognises indigenous rights.
- Evictions and struggles over access to natural resources are huge problems on both communal and commercial land.
- We are living in a world where the industrial sector is being prioritized, and promises of job opportunities are given, even though often not fulfilled. These sets of dynamics also need to be assessed.
- There is a paradigm problem with preference currently given to capital intensive large-scale agriculture. There needs to be an emphasis to shift government to support small-scale farmers.
- We are saying no to the codification of customary law, this has often backfired when tried. There has been a transition, including in municipal by-laws, but the current situation shows that a top-down approach is being used. We understand and remind ourselves that the Acts and Laws are not fixed, meaning that they can be changed. Our starting point must be the approach and variables used by people at the grassroots level and then aim to merge those with variables and laws from the top.

1.7. Group work on the country assessment and identification of priority areas for change: report back and discussion in plenary

To inform the development of a multi-year country strategy for South Africa the following priority areas for change were identified based on the pressing issues facing the land sector in South Africa.

Engagement around the Country assessment:

- Where there is land there should also be mention made of the ocean as well as territory below the ground, rocks and minerals.
- There should be land preserved for rituals.
- Sec 31 of constitution speaks about culture but it is not being practised.
- There need for commitment for effective and coherent administration and land transfer.
- There should be a bias towards small scale farming systems.
- Tenure security and land administration are two very important yet very broad issues. The focus has been on how bad CPAs are and less on what support they require.

- Land grab affects South Africa one way or the other, it is important to include it in the country assessment even if the context is a little different here.

Group 1: Land redistribution

- The key issue is to turn protected rights into substantive legally recognised rights.
- People can be on land in a proactive way.
- It is not just title that is required but all form of land ownership across all sectors.
- The VGGTs are a tool that can be used and incorporated in the document during the upcoming work of the Platform.
- The Country Assessment does not have much detail on water rights and licensing.
- There is not enough political will to implement gender-related issues.

Group 2:

- The state is not interested in equitable land redistribution.
- There are no Acts that guide land redistribution.
- There is very limited information on fishing especially at large scale.
- Policies are imposed i.e. top-down approach
- RECAP, CASP, services, enterprise development all programmes that have not worked. The government has failed to implement best practice.
- The process must be people centred – established and initiated by them.
- Rights from within, individual rights, are not recognised because Acts are not protecting them. This must be prioritised.

Group 3:

- There is a gap in law on women’s rights to land. There were plans to initiate change in this regard in 2013 but nothing was formalised, or signed. The laws are weak and do not adequately incorporate women’s rights to land.
- There is capacity deficiency to ensure the rights of women and realised, there is no strategy and framework to implement these rights.
- There is little reference when it comes to land and women.
- The proposal is to use existing laws that speak to women and land and then push for new laws.
- It is necessary to get someone to look at women’s issues.

Group 4:

- It is important for the government to be accountable:
 - Evidence from the grassroots level
 - Create a Dashboard
 - Extract and analyse information
- Link to the VGGT to assist government to account on the issues of land
- Representation of the voice to the voiceless.
- Government is not complying with the constitution:
 - In terms of section 31 of the constitution – rights to human dignity to be protected
 - Section 9 talks about inequality

The three priority areas for change were identified as:

1. Redistribution to create land equity (Getting access to land – **“Get It!”**)

2. Effective Land Administration (“Keep it!”)
3. Small-scale farmers and fishers, creating an enabling environment for them to succeed (“Use it!”)

These areas were developed taking into consideration the 10 people centered land governance commitments for action of the ILC.

Common approaches across priority areas:

It was seen that there are some common approaches that as a civil society group we will be applying across the three above mentioned priority areas of engagement. These involve tackling:

1. Vision / Conceptualization of what needs to be done: engage the debate to shift the discourse.
2. Creating an enabling legislative environment for the change we want, which will build on the High-Level Panel work, and advance women’s land rights and benefit.
3. Capacity to implement: changing attitudes, improved administration systems, sufficient budgets.

1.8. Group Discussions: Mapping actors, powers, and opportunities to bring change on our priority issues

Priority Area 1: For reaching redistribution to create land equity : “Get It”	
Key events, processes and moments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ANC Conference resolutions and engagement in Section 25 debates - High Level Panel Process and way forward - 2019 elections - Restitution opening - Land occupations in urban (and rural) areas - Current legal cases, including the AFRA labour tenant case, the Xolobeni case and Fisheries cases – restitution in conservation areas and rights to fisheries
Who is supporting change we want on this issue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pockets of organised rural communities - Progressive research institutions - International Organisations, e.g. FAO - 53 million South Africans
Who is causing problems / blocking solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current president; neo liberal approach - AgriSA / organized agriculture - Big fishing companies - Multinational corporations - Traditional leaders - The three spheres of the State

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International trade agreements - Property developers
Priority Area 2: Effective and just land administration: “Keep it”	
Key events, processes and moments	<p>High Level Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries policy roll out - Labour tenant project roll-out (PLAS land transfers) - Human Settlement Policy Review - Elections - Investments - High Level Panel - Section 25 review <p>Local Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory community profiling/mapping - Land records pilots - Farm dweller mapping - Enumeration- Counting people in e.g. AFRA Research - Amabida Advocacy <p>Court Cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gongqose - Labour Tenants - Amadiba Crisis Committee - World Heritage Site <p>Land Audit – the State & AgriSA</p> <p>Legislative Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill (TKLB) - Traditional Courts Bill - Seeds Bill - Restitution Amendment Bill <p>New Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Governance Transformation Network (LGTN) - Collective: small scale fisheries, collective of SA - Civil Society Action Working Group = VGGTs <p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VGGT’s – Phases (1) awareness (2) implementation - ILC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa - Civil Society Platform at AU Level - Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
Who is pushing for supporting change we want on this issue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South African Land Observatory (SALO) - South African Geometrics Institute (Land Surveyors) - Land and Property Spatial Information System (LAPSIS) / Housing Development System (HDA) - Farm dweller committees and platforms - Members of Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA) - Alliance for Rural Democracy (ARD) - Land Access Movement Of South Africa (LAMOSA), etc. - UN –HABITAT /Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/IEED, Land Portal, International Land Coalition (ILC) - South African Governance Association (SALGA) - Legal NGOs: Legal Resources Centre (LRC), Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) - Research institutes and Academics
Who is causing problems, blocking solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) - Department Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) - AFRIFORUM - Commercial farmers - Corporate Mining organizations - Conveyancers - Political players - PHAKISA (Ocean, Agric) - Bribers - Formal property owners - Some/Many Traditional Leaders - Ingonyama Trust
Priority Area 3: Use the Land: Farmers /Fishers: “Use it”	
Key events, processes and moments	Key Events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Level Panel - Constitutional Review - Upcoming bills (TKLB, TLGF&C, TCB, CPA) MPDRA, MSP, PHAKISA, MPA - Agri-Parks - Agri-BEE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers Incentives - Agro- processing - DSBD 8 <p>Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDPS - PHAKISA - NFSP - IPP (ESKOM) <p>Moments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-stakeholder platform on VGGTs - SONA
<p>Who is pushing for supporting change we want on this issue?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think tank (universities, institutions, LARC, PLAAS, Legal Resources Centre) - Some private sector - Competition Commission - Development Agencies - Some Farmers Organizations (AFASA, NAFU) - ARC / FAO - Churches, e.g. AICO - Social Movements
<p>Who is causing problems / blocking solutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large scale commercial farmers (Agri-SA, TAU) - Fishing industry players - Agribusiness - Banks (include IMF and the World Bank) - Government funding agencies (Land Bank, SEFA) - NEPRO - AFRIFORUM - AFGRI - CONTRALESA - Rating agencies - Trade and Industry

DAY 2: Tuesday 24th April 2018

2.1 Group Work: Strategy Development continued: Objectives

Each group identified and shared their key objective:

Redistribution: “Get It!”

Land and fishing rights are redistributed for different purposes which talks to women, fishers, farm workers, labour tenants and informal settlement dwellers.

Land Administration: “Keep It!”

To have institutional changes to achieve an effective land administration system which accommodate diverse rights and making such rights visible.

Small Scale Farming: “Use It!”

To have effective policies and proper implementation of such policies for the benefit of small-scale farmers and fisheries which are gender inclusive.

2.2 Group work: Measurable outcomes and outputs. What needs to change and how?

Participants worked in groups to identify measurable outcomes and outputs, thinking about the following:

- Using the Multi-stakeholder VGGT platform
- Other spaces for change
- Communication
- The constitution review
- Power relations with regards to gender

Group 1: Far reaching redistribution to create land equity: “Get it”

WHAT	Outcomes	HOW (Activities)		
		CONNECT	MOBILISE	INFUENCE
	Changes in AGENDAS: 1. State accepts HLP findings on land redistribution 2. Agrees to a process to re-conceptualise land redistribution 3. Commitment to use land effectively 4. National Development Plan (NDP)	1. Participate in dialogues 2. Platform building / participation (TA, ARD, CS – MSP, SASSFC, AFASA etc. 3. United voice for Civil Society		1. Section 25 public hearings 2. Community driven campaigns on land redistribution policy
	Changes in BEHAVIOURS:		1.1 Proactive preparations of local formations for public	1.1 Awareness raising

	1. Policy consultation which include all stakeholders' /interest groups		participation, hearings, etc. *Strengthening formations*	
	Changes in POLICIES: 1. New Land Reform framework Bill/Act/ Newly conceptualized white paper on Land Reform	1.1 connecting with research institutions and lawyers, with better engagement with CSOs & improved accountability		1.1 ensure follow through
	Changes in IMPLEMENTATION: 1. Increased budget by at least 5%			

Group 2: Effective, Just Land Administration: “Keep it”

WHAT	Outcomes	HOW (Activities)		
		CONNECT	MOBILISE	INFUENCE
	Changes in AGENDAS: 1. Conceptual clarity. 2. Influencing key actors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic institutions agendas. Land Information Systems (LIS) including Surveyor General, SALO etc. 	1.1 Establish Working Group 1.2 Establish Reference Group with necessary expertise 2.1 Identifying key actors e.g. state, NGOs, Private Professionals 2.2 Meet / connect / engage including with MSP. 3.1 Identifying key academic & training institutions 3.2 Engaging	1.1 Establish common Ground within Civil Society (CS.) 1.2 Work-shopping civil society, Gov. & land professions. 2.1 Sharing lessons 2.2 Packaging lessons. 3.1. Finding Opportunities for curriculum development – where there is ENERGY.	1.1. Partnership agreements / MOUs.
	Changes in BEHAVIOURS: 1. Undertaking pilots (using	1.1. Identifying existing & potential initiatives	1.1. Establish common ground to	3. Lobby Law Reform Commission

	participatory methods) 2. Drawing lessons 3. Demonstrating lessons 4. Curriculum development	1.2. Finding gaps 2.Strategic connection with the Law Reform Commission	collaborate on pilots. 2.1. Awareness & capacity building within W.G. & R.G. 3.1. Developing scale	
	Changes in POLICIES: 1. New Land Administration (LA) Law. 2. Revision of law 3. Revision of public administration 4. Revision of Academic institutions' policies 5. Review of budgetary allocation		1.1. Draft Policy briefs. 1.2. New LA law / enabling legislation 1.3. Drafting Sub-components 2.1. Revision & scrapping of laws NB Law Commission 3. Government restructuring.	1.1. Advocacy for specific issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DRDLR (Deeds, SGO, Info.) ● Other Gov. (via MSP) ● SAGI ● SG ● Parliament: Portfolio committee; HLP 1.2. Public Awareness
	Changes in IMPLEMENTATION: 1. Bridging the gap between law & practice 2. Budgets for implementation, training & M&E		2. Mobilising for funds	

Group 3: Enabling environment for economic success (fish, farms, live); "Use it"

WHAT	Outcomes	HOW (Activities)
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	CONNECT	MOBILISE	INFUENCE
<p>Changes in AGENDAS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state to intensify support and programme for small-scale farmers / producers 2. Alternative production processes (ecologically sound) 3. Value farmers, fishers' knowledge 4. Consider and value African innovation and knowledge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Terms of reference for this platform by CSO's 1.2. Policies that support our small-scale farmers and fisheries 1.3. Connect with the role players (incl. private sector) 1.4. Link with universities 1.5. Organized agriculture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Organise farmers / fishers to have their voices heard 1.2 Through learning exchange 1.3 Through dialogues 1.4 Campaigns 1.5 Amplify the voices of farmers and fisheries 1.6 Monitoring and evaluation 1.7 Review processes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Campaigns on policies 1.2 Build platforms to influence policies 1.3 Influence political decisions (SONA & Budget) 1.4 Transformation Plan
<p>Changes in BEHAVIOURS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement of direct beneficiaries in decision making 			
<p>Changes in POLICIES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructuring the incentives framework to benefit small holders 2. Restructuring the market (infrastructure, legislation, compliance, procurement for the benefit of small holders 3. To have effective extension support policies 4. - Draft DAFF extension policy 			
<p>Changes in IMPLEMENTATION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase farmers, support programme budgets for small scale holders 2. Small holder farmers to make input in the selection of mentors/ advisors 			

Comments, questions and discussions after the presentations:

- There is a wide spectrum when it comes to the land question and agricultural models, and an issue of how far we can stretch small-scale farmers. Growth is nonexistent when it comes to small scale farmers, and this vision of seeing them elevate to the medium or even large scale is currently not realistic and based on a model that does not work for them. The group responded that they were not assuming all small-scale farmers should be like the current large-scale commercial farmers. Different farming and agricultural models are needed and they need to link to markets that work for them.
- There is huge dependency on government and the assumption that it will implement and monitor and evaluate despite its lack of capacity. The suggestion is to explore other options, and what can we do as civil society.
- The importance of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for this Civil Society Working Group was highlighted. It is needed to be clear on what this structure is and how it will function.
- It was identified that this process requires a lot of time hence there is need for grassroots communication and the involvement of grassroots organisations in the policy work and advocacy.
- The LRAD and PLAS programmes resulted in a major trend of grouping community people into legal entities i.e. CPA and Trusts and these did not work.
- Small-scale farming is recognized as an alternative to commercial agriculture, and there is also a need to engage rural universities.
- The state has the key role to play when it comes to land reform as it determines the laws, policies, programmes and their implementation. Civil Society is not as strong as most actions are dependent on the state.
- There was a shared concern about having gone through a similar strategy process in other platforms and the question that arises is how will this be different from other processes?
- There was a shared concern that there is a lot of research and policy work done by both research institutions and civil societies, although it is documented, it is not recognized by the state and hence not used.
- In the presentations there was no mention of strategic land occupations, which is something that needs to be looked at. Direct actions can make a difference when the government is failing to implement.
- It is important to push for the government to increase the budget for land reform.
- Laws and Acts are there but they are inadequate so need to be improved. Is there any possibility of a legal action against Government for its failure to implement section 25? It was thought not.
- There is a need to push for a change from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) back to the Department of Land Affairs (DLA), as the wider needs of rural development has taken away from the core focus on Land.

- There was scrutiny of the National Development Plan (NDP), what plans are documented and whether or not there has been any implementation. It was highlighted that the NDP has essentially failed and one of the reasons given was that it is because it is not an action-oriented programme; it is politicised. Therefore, it is not a focus for the work to be done.
- The group came to a consensus about using the recommendations from the High Level Panel (HLP) as a concrete tool moving forward. It is practical, action-oriented, and beneficiaries were part of its formulation.
- People from the ground need to play a vital role, working hand in hand with civil Society.

2.3. Multi-year action planning: Group work identifying objectives, outputs, actions and resource needs

The three groups worked on identifying main activities and resource needs to achieve the identified outputs and outcomes. Another group worked on the plans for strengthening the platform.

	Main Activities	When	Resources
Land Redistribution: "Get it" Group members willing to work on this: David (Phuhlisani), Motlanalo (NKUZI), Tarisai (LHR), Sithandiwe (TA)	1. Influence the hearing process on section 25 of Constitution. I.T.O. who should be part of it, where it should be held, available in all languages	End May	Facilitator fees – consultant
	1.1 Connect with allies, join forces, e.g. academics develop proposals to influence government	Ongoing	Accommodation, travel Facilitator fees – consultant
	2. Establish a working group – drive the outcomes of land redistribution	End May	Accommodation, travel and office equipment and office equipment
	3. Support, publicize the occupation strategies of land, fisheries and civil society campaigns	Ongoing	Partnerships with other organizations – share resources
Land administration: "Keep it" Group members willing to work on this: Rosalie K, Ronald,	4. Develop Terms of Reference for the working group	End May	
	Establish working group and reference group	Now	1. Find a dedicated individual, workshop and report back to working group
	Draft terms of reference	May - June	2. Assign NGO's

Siyabu (Phuhlisani), and AFRA	Initiate engagement with the platform	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual meetings 2. Formal meetings 3. Workshops
	Identify existing and potential initiatives on the ground		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find a dedicated individual, workshop and report back to working group 2. Assign NGO's
	From working group meetings and 3-year plan develop and cost a long term programme and start fundraising	December	
Small scale farmers and fisheries: "Use it" Group members willing to work on this: Ntuthu (AFASA), Mighty (IFSI), Mpume (AFRA)	Convene small holder farmers and fisheries	May – July	Transport, accommodation, conference facilities, facilitator
	Learning Exchange (local and international)	Sept – November	Transport, accommodation, organiser

Strengthening the civil society platform.

Participants were reminded of where the process started, with the Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) workshop in September 2017, the report of which was circulated. Eight civil society representatives were going to form part of the structure but because of the diversity in representation, 12 members were elected and one declined to be a permanent representative, leaving 11. The criteria that was used was on the bases of geography (to represent all provinces) and the different sectors i.e. land, forest and fisheries, as well as the inclusion of social movements and national alliances. The MSP members elected were:

First Name	Surname	Organization
Mighty	Mabule	International Food Security Initiative (IFSI)
Emily	Tjale	Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)
Setlamorago	Thobejane	Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (CONTRALESA)
Laurel	Oettle	Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)
Humphrey	Magukula	Alliance for Rural Democracy (ARD)
Pedro	Garcia	South African United Fishing Front (SAUFF)
Sithandiwe	Yeni	Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA)
Brenda	Tlhabane	African Famers Association (AFASA)

Thulani	Nkosi	Landless People's Movement (LPM)
Selemo	Mosiya	African Indigenous Churches Organization (AICO)
Pinky	Langa	Women from Mining Affected Communities United in Action (WAMUA)

AFRA is currently the grant holder for the ILC National Engagement Strategy grant and convener for this process. Laurel Oettle, AFRA Director, was elected as the civil society co-chair of the MSP. A suggestion was made that a chair person for this civil society group is needed, and they should not be from AFRA as AFRA needs to account to them in relation to the funds and their convening role. This must be a Multi Stakeholder Platform member and a steering committee member. This issue will be taken forward within the group, when the TORs are developed, with input from all members.

2.4. Next steps

The immediate steps to take forward the work were shared and discussed and deadlines agreed.

Activities	By When	Resources and Inputs
1. Workshop report	4 May	All, please respond, make inputs and share contact numbers.
2. Country Strategy & Action Plan documents to the ILC - informed by outcomes of this workshop.	1 May	
3. Negotiating ongoing support from the ILC	End of May	Strengthen platform, funds will be fairly evenly split across the areas of work.
4. Further resource mobilization	From tomorrow, ongoing	
5. Feedback to steering committee	Ongoing	
6. Recruit facilitator	End of May	All to suggest people; Laurel to circulate TORs
7. Expropriation without compensation (section 25 debate) submission:	31 st of May 2018	Organisations within the group to take it up individually and share amongst each other. Those that will lead the process are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ David from Phuhlisani ○ Sithandiwe from TA ○ Motlanalo from Nkuzi ○ Tarisai from LHR <p>One idea that was proposed from this is to try and push for an extension on the submission date.</p>

2.5. Reflections:

As a reflection exercise, participants were asked to share two words of insight from the workshop, and two words on what they commit to do going forward, some of these are below:

Insight	Commitment
Land's tough	Write more
Complex	Engage
Implementation	Act
Hard work	We will
Big start	Read more
Stakeholder engagement	We are there
Network	Development
Land record	Big change
Useful	Sustainability
Clarity	Common ground
Challenge	Availability
Advocacy	Participation
Civil Society	Engagement
Engagement	Support
	Aluta Continua

2.6. Closure

Closing remarks from Audace Kubwimana, International Land Coalition (ILC):

Audace shared how grateful he was to have been part of this grouping and also how different this group was from those that he had visited before. He could feel that what was shared is people centred and aimed at improving the lives of the marginalised. He observed that there was active participation and that engagement on land issues was at a high level. He further explained that the ILC is in support of and works through these platforms. The ILC does not only work with its members, but also work with non-members of the ILC if and when they show commitment and form part of broader engagement strategies. Apart from the seed funds that the ILC provides we also provide technical support in NES programs implementation and management. So we will be walking together throughout this journey. Non ILC members here present who are interested in becoming ILC

members are encouraged to actively engage through the NES and apply for membership next time. The next call for applications for new members will be up in 2020.



Closing remarks from Patrick, TRALSO Director and steering committee member:

Patrick gave special thanks to the ILC for all the support, and Audace for availing himself. He further thanked AFRA and its team for making it all possible, the steering committee members for all the engagement and planning process that led to this platform. Most importantly he thanked everyone for sharing, being part and engaging around the land issue and closed by saying we all need to take this work forward by committing ourselves.

Annex 1. List of Participants

Name	Organisation	Attendance 23 April	Attendance 24 April
1. Audace Kubwimana	International Land Coalition (ILC)	Yes	Yes
2. Buti Chakache	Rural Legal Trust (RLTSA)	Yes	Yes
3. Carmen Louw	Women on Farms Project (WFP)	Yes	Yes
4. Constance Mogale	Rural Democracy Trust (formerly Alliance for Rural Democracy)	Yes	No
5. Cuthbert Kambanje	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Yes	Yes
6. David Mayson	Phuhlisani	Yes	Yes
7. Dumisani Mbokazi	Surplus People's Project (SPP)	Yes	Yes
8. Edward Molopi	Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)	Yes	Yes
9. Emily Tjale	Land Access Movement of South Africa (LAMOSA)	Yes	No
10. Hilda Adams	The SA Small Scale Fisheries Collective (SASSFC)	Yes	Yes
11. Humphrey Mugakula	Rural Democracy Trust	Yes	Yes
12. Laurel Oettle	The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)	Yes	Yes
13. Mighty Mabule	International Food Security Initiative	Yes	Yes
14. Motlanalo Lebepe	Nkuzi Development Association	Yes	Yes
15. Mthandazo Ndlovu	Oxfam South Africa	Yes	No
16. Ntuthu Mbiko-Motshegoa	African Farmers Association Of South Africa (AFASA)	Yes	Yes
17. Queen Mokgadi	AICO	Yes	No
18. Patrick Mabude	TRALSO	Yes	Yes
19. Pedro Garcia	South African United Fishing Front (SAUFF)	Yes	Yes
20. Philani Madletyana	Foundation for Human Rights (FHR)	Yes	Yes
21. Ronald Eglin	Afesis Corplan	Yes	Yes
22. Rosalie Kingwill	Specialist Consultant: Sustainable Settlement	Yes	Yes
23. Randall	The SA Small Scale Fisheries Collective	Yes	Yes

24. Seleemo Mosiya	AICO	Yes	No
25. Sithandiwe Yeni	Tshintsha Amakhaya (TA)	Yes	Yes
26. Siyabulela Manona	Phuhlisani	Yes	Yes
27. Tarisai Mugunyani	Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR)	No	Yes
28. Thinah Moyo	South African Land Observatory (SALO)	Yes	No
29. Thulani Nkosi	Landless People's Movement (LPM)	Yes	Yes

Facilitation, Logistical and Support team:

Name	Role
Ayanda Madlala	Workshop Co-ordinator & Logistical Support (AFRA)
Marc Wegerif	Workshop facilitator
Nokuthula Mthimunye	Communication & Media (AFRA)
Nompumelelo Kubheka	Workshop support team (AFRA)