



Are the Tenure Guidelines contributing to the realization of the right to food? – FIAN's preliminary assessment

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SDC's Face-to-Face

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Structure of the presentation

- ▶ Four experiences in using Tenure Guidelines:
 - Belgium
 - Colombia
 - Mali
 - Myanmar
- ▶ Drawing comparisons and insights
- ▶ Challenges ahead

The experience in Belgium

- Materials to raise awareness about TG;
- Study about the governance of land in Belgium;
- Advocacy work aimed at incorporating TG into its policies and programs on development cooperation, energy and trade;
- Establishment of a platform of peasant and other CSOs in Wallonia and Brussels in order to strengthen access to land particularly of young family farmers;
- New agricultural code of Wallonia: innovative provisions on an agricultural land policy;
- Strong work at EU level: capacity building and advocacy work related to the governance of land in Europe and the need for a EU directive on agricultural land.



The experience of Colombia

- Support to the *Consejo Comunitario Campesino Palenque Monte Oscuro (CCCPMO)* in Puerto Tejada;
- Capacity building activities on how to use TG on the ground;
- Development of an advocacy strategy to continue claiming their collective lands with the support of TG;
- Development of proposals for the Provincial Development Plan submitted to the provincial government;
- Further capacity building activities with 3 national peasant organizations;
- Putting TG in the context of the Cumbre Agraria and the Peace Agreement;



The experience of Mali

- Organizing affected communities by land grabbing: raising awareness about their customary and human rights, strengthening social cohesion;
- Establishing the Malian Convergence Against Land Grabbing;
- FFM conducted by FIAN;
- Setting up of a dialogue platform with the government, parliamentarians, FAO peasant and other CSOs to resolve existing conflicts on natural resources; successful resolution of some cases;
- Setting up a technical working group with several ministries making an assessment of governance of land in Mali;
- Active participation in new law making processes;

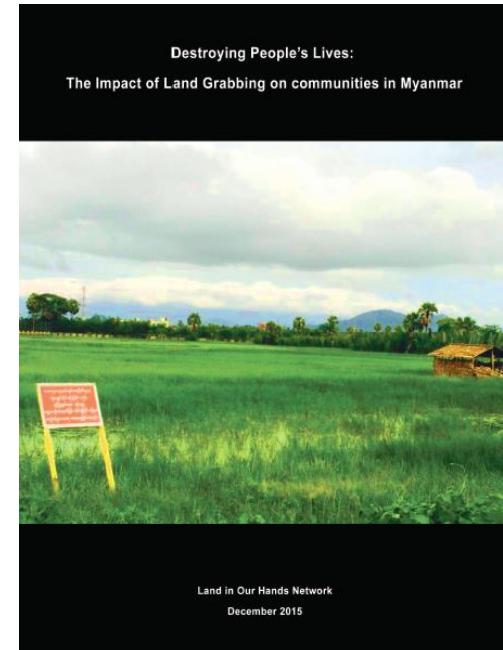


The West-African Convergence for Land, Water and Seeds



The experience in Myanmar

- ▶ Strengthening civil society voices in the context of new laws and ceasefire agreements: the Land in Our Hands network;
- ▶ Action research to document and convey experiences of land grabbing and its impacts upon communities and to highlight the value of customary practices;
- ▶ Developing people's land policy proposals based on their own distinct customary practices and values and on their conceptions of social and environmental justice;
- Advocacy work and active participation in the National Land Use Policy among other law making initiatives;



Drawing comparisons and insights

- ▶ Contextualizing TG;
- ▶ Strengthening the right-holders: grassroots communities, peasant and ethnic organizations;
- ▶ Platforms and spaces for policy dialogue;
- ▶ TG and law/policy making from below;
- ▶ TG and monitoring governance of land, fisheries and forests;
- ▶ TG essential reinforcement of the RtF;

Challenges ahead

- ▶ Uncertain political climate;
- ▶ Consolidating the normative framework of TG – right to land;
- ▶ Reduction of TG to CSR when it comes to regulate the behaviour of large investing actors;
- ▶ Institutionalizing TG in donor countries;
- ▶ Resources to support the work of right-holders;

“We, the social organizations, give normative and social value to these instruments. It is our words that forge, create, invent, disarm and organize. We have learnt from our teachers—the wise men and women from the mountains, rivers, seas, forests and gorges—that our words walk, and lead, our words forge and touch: our words create. Thus, the words in the Tenure Guidelines not only walk, they take on a new life because we, the people, are an intrinsic part of them: our lives, our achievements, our victories and our defeats. We shape them, and they shape us.”

Angel Strapazzón – National Peasant Indigenous Movement from Argentina