



Technical Workshop for the Asia Region

Raising awareness of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*

**Swissotel Nai Lert Park
Bangkok, Thailand
13-15 August 2013**

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This report is based on the discussions and outputs of the Technical Workshop on raising awareness of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* that was held in Bangkok, Thailand, during 13-15 August 2013. The views expressed in this information product do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

1. Introduction

A regional workshop to raise awareness of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* ("Guidelines") was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 13 to 15 August 2013.

The workshop was organized by FAO in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) of Thailand. It brought together around 100 participants from 18 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam).

The workshop is one of a series of regional workshops that aim to raise awareness of the Guidelines. The Committee on World Food Security officially endorsed the Guidelines on 11 May 2012 after a process of consultations and intergovernmental negotiations. The Guidelines are the first internationally adopted framework on governance of tenure, and they set out principles and standards for responsible practices.

The aim of the workshop was to increase understanding on the contents of the Guidelines and their opportunities for use through:

1. presenting the Guidelines and relevant regional initiatives.
2. discussing and analyzing the use of the Guidelines in a range of countries and working contexts.
3. discussing and proposing actions to implement the Guidelines and to improve governance of tenure.

The workshop was also an opportunity to review existing initiatives, share information and learn from experiences. It served as leverage for multi-stakeholder dialogue in countries and in the region.

The workshop included plenary sessions, working group sessions, and a session for participants, individually and jointly, to review the Guidelines. In addition, there was a field trip, organized by the Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) of Thailand, to a land reform learning centre (small land size and intensive use) and to a rice potential development centre in the land reform area of Lad Bua Luang District, Ayutthaya Province. (See Annex 1 for the programme.)

This report identifies the main points presented in the plenary sessions, including a synthesis of the ideas that were put forward by the working groups regarding how the Guidelines might be used in the region.

2. Opening of the workshop

The opening session of the workshop was chaired by Mr Yuji Niino, Land Management Officer in the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-RAP). Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific officially opened the workshop and welcomed the participants.

Mr Christoph Muziol, Senior Regional Adviser on Land Governance for Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Myanmar from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) delivered the opening address on behalf of SDC. He emphasized SDC's commitment towards the initiative of the Guidelines as a strong supporter and funding partner in their participatory development process, their adoption and their application in regions.

Dr Jirawan Yaemprayoon, Inspector-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) of Thailand delivered the opening address on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. She emphasized that the state has the duty to protect the settlement and livelihood rights of farmers and the poor, taking into consideration justice and fairness so that

the poor and small-scale farmers can have their own land to provide for their livelihoods, ensure food security and security of settlement.

3. Presentations on the Guidelines

Several presentations were given on different aspects of the Guidelines on Tuesday, 13 August.

Development process of the Guidelines (Ms Leila Shamsaifar, FAO)

The global significance of the Guidelines results from their need, timeliness and targeted content, but also, critically of the process through which they were developed. The Guidelines were developed through an inclusive partnership process of research, consultations, preparation of initial drafts and intergovernmental negotiations, including more than 1000 people from governments, CSOs, private sector, academia and international organizations, from over 130 countries.

This participatory process ensured that a globally relevant, appropriate and accepted text was developed. As a result there is strong ownership towards the Guidelines by all stakeholders. The development process established a dialogue on governance of tenure and brought together stakeholders in the field of governance of tenure in an unprecedented way. It raised awareness among professionals, CSOs and policy-makers. Valuable partnerships and synergies have been developed which provide solid ground for the improvement and monitoring of governance of tenure related activities around the world.

Contents of the Guidelines (Mr David Palmer, FAO)

The Guidelines represent a framework for the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests. They provide principles on the recognition, respect, protection and promotion of legitimate tenure rights; on the provision of access to justice to deal with infringements of legitimate tenure rights; and on the management of disputes. Other principles include human dignity, non-discrimination, equity and justice, gender equality, holistic and sustainable approaches, consultation and participation, rule of law, transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. All these principles apply to the Guideline's thematic sections that deal with legal recognition and allocation of tenure rights and duties; transfer and other changes to tenure rights and duties; administration of tenure; responses to climate change and emergencies; and promotion, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Guidelines.

The Guidelines and gender equality (Ms Yoshimi Onishi, FAO)

Gender inequality imposes real costs on the agricultural sector, food security, economic growth and social welfare. Gender equality is one of the Guidelines' principles. Gender equality ensures the equal right of women and men to enjoy all human rights, while acknowledging differences between them and taking specific measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality when necessary. Gender equality in tenure governance means that women and men can participate equally in both formal institutions and informal arrangements for tenure administration.

The Guidelines recommend that States acknowledge the different roles, needs, challenges and priorities of women and men, and take specific measures to promote and achieve gender equality in tenure governance. This includes removing and prohibiting all forms of discrimination related to tenure rights, including those resulting from change of marital status, lack of legal capacity, and lack of access to economic resources. States are encouraged to provide assistance and services that address women's needs and constraints; guarantee that land reforms provide equal access to land for men and women; and monitor the different impact strategies have on male and female tenure rights holders.

The Guidelines are now accompanied by a technical guide on achieving responsible gender-equitable governance of land tenure.

Application of the Guidelines (Ms Tea Dabrundashvili, FAO)

The Guidelines can be applied by integrating the principles of the Guidelines in existing programmes, processes and actions, and also by informing national policy dialogues and establishing strategies and priorities. Improving tenure governance requires contributions by all stakeholders. The state and government agencies have critical roles to play in applying the Guidelines and in adopting responsible and equitable practices, but so too do civil society, the private sector and academia. Each country and actor can use the Guidelines in line with their priorities.

Supporting the use of the Guidelines requires long-term commitments and resources and strong partnerships. FAO has mainstreamed the Guidelines in its relevant work, included them in its new Strategic Framework, and recommends them for consideration when preparing FAO's country programming frameworks. FAO's support programme for the application of the Guidelines is structured around five components: awareness raising, capacity development, technical and financial support to countries, strengthening of partnerships, and monitoring and evaluation. This programme could be a useful coordination mechanism for interested stakeholders.

The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF): Global experience & lessons learned from the Philippines (Ms Felay Eleazar and Mr Keith Clifford Bell, World Bank)

The World Bank Group and its partners (FAO, IFAD, UN Habitat and others) have developed the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) as an instrument to assess the status of land governance at the country level in a participatory and evidence-based way and enable priority setting for land sector reform by stakeholders. Its flexibility has allowed its use by a range of stakeholders. The LGAF can provide key inputs to a country's land sector engagement strategy; provide a baseline to monitor progress; and facilitate participatory policy dialogue between the Government and other stakeholders. LGAF assessments have been carried out, or are underway, in 35 countries.

The LGAF is consistent with the principles of the Guidelines, and all indicators address aspects of the VGGT. It is consistent also with other good governance principles such as the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI, prepared by UNCTAD, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank) and standards such as the land administration domain model (LADM). It can be used as a complementary monitoring tool for tracking progress with the application of the Guidelines with regard to land, as well as forestry rights. In the Philippines LGAF has helped to move land issues up the broad policy agenda; helped focus efforts in the land sector; provided a benchmark for tracking progress; and encouraged collaboration by breaking down traditional silos in Government agencies and between different stakeholder groups. As a scoping tool, it is also useful in providing the evidence for directing investments on priority land governance issues. The Government of the Philippines now places such high value on LGAF and has proposed to undertake at least two sub-national LGAFs over regions of special interest, viz. Metro Manila and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The LGAF is also planned to be repeated early in the term of the next Presidential administration (2016).

The International Federation of Surveyors and the Guidelines (Mr C.H. Teo, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG))

FIG is a federation of national member associations and organizations from over 120 countries, covering the whole range of professional fields in surveying. It provides an international forum for discussion and development promoting professional practice and standards. Its aim is to ensure that the disciplines of surveying and all who practise them meet the needs of the markets and communities that they serve. Its vision is to extend the usefulness of surveying for the benefit of society, environment and economy.

The Guidelines address a wide range of issues of interest for FIG, including recognition and protection of legitimate tenure rights, even under informal systems; best practices for registration and transfer of tenure rights; managing expropriations and restitution of land to people; tenure rights of indigenous peoples; ensuring that investment in agricultural lands occur responsible and transparently, and dealing with the expansion of cities into rural areas. The Guidelines are highly relevant for FIG and its membership.

4. National and regional presentations

The following presentations on national perspectives were given during plenary sessions on Wednesday 14 August and Thursday 15 August.

Improving Land Governance in the Philippines (Mr Henry Pacis, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines)

The Land Sector Development Framework for the Philippines was developed with inputs from initial drafts of the Guidelines. The Philippines is currently engaged in activities which are anchored in this framework, namely making access available to complete, updated and accurate spatially-referenced land information; updating the legal and institutional framework; and addressing food security, climate change and disaster risk management.

Individual goals include accelerating formal recognition of all rights and providing effective and efficient land administration and management services; providing effective management of public and government owned land and promoting optimal use and sustainable management of land and natural resources; establishing an effective and transparent property valuation and taxation system to stimulate the real property market and maximize property revenue; and developing an integrated land information system harnessing modern Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in support of land administration and management functions and e-Government services.

Possible areas of intervention in relation to the Guidelines include their use in reviewing the draft Land Administration Code which will be submitted to congress; training of pilot municipalities on alternative dispute resolution on land; a study on forest occupants after long-term leases have expired; and development of a policy to resolve conflicts over tenure rights in protected areas.

Fisheries tenure in Cambodia: Case study on Community Fisheries Tenure (Ms Kaing Khim, Cambodian Fisheries Administration (FIA), Cambodia)

The fisheries sector is a major contributor to poverty reduction, employment, food security, and national economic growth in Cambodia. In order to increase the income of small-scale fishers and to address issues such as overfishing and conflicts between small- and large-scale fishers reforms were conducted: Fishing lots were abolished and rights transferred to local users to manage, protect and develop natural fisheries resources sustainably through Community Fisheries (CF) establishments. As a result 516 CFs were established in the country. This led to

poverty reduction, greater income diversification and better resource conservation and management.

One reason for success was the adoption of the participatory approach at all levels, i.e. plans and projects were developed only after consultation with the CF and after conducting an environmental impact assessment (EIA) with the participation of CF members. Other factors were the successful coordination with and inclusion of related government agencies (including local authorities) and civil society in processes; and the consideration and recognition of the role of respected and resourceful persons and stakeholders within the CF.

CSO support to the application of the Guidelines in the Philippines (Father Francis Lucas, ANGOC)

The participatory process for the development of the Guidelines has enabled a strong ownership by Civil Society. In the Philippines civil society is engaged in promoting the Guidelines as a framework to improve governance of tenure and lobbying the Government to comply with them; using the Guidelines as a benchmark to identify gaps in existing policy and programmes and priority areas for action; using the Guidelines as a discussion platform when building partnerships among key stakeholders from government agencies and CSOs, NGOs and private sector and other organizations working on access to land; developing a possible mechanism among stakeholders on how to implement and monitor the Guidelines and to identify roles of partners; mobilizing the critical mass to support their application; and studying the situation on the ground.

Examples of activities already undertaken include an Asian Development Bank (ADB) Brown Bag Session on the application of the Guidelines in the Philippines and a stakeholder briefing on the Guidelines in the Department of Agriculture.

Tenure in the context of REDD+ (Mr Joel Scriven, FAO)

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. It is a joint FAO, UNDP and UNEP effort to support developing countries in preparing to implement REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) activities. REDD+ is a global initiative under the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) designed to incentivize developing countries for protecting their forests and reducing their greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector. Participation is voluntary and by developing countries only. Countries can choose which of the five REDD+ activities are most relevant to their national circumstances.

Tenure has been identified by countries, in the context of UNFCCC negotiations and official decision texts, as being among the key issues to be addressed. A broad range of lessons for REDD+ can be learned from work on tenure in existing REDD+ projects (e.g. for the voluntary carbon market), payments for ecosystem services (PES) initiatives and community forestry experiences.

Implementing tenure reforms in countries can be a lengthy process that should not prevent action on REDD+. Implementing REDD+ activities may require temporary tenure arrangements in the short term, and can support wide tenure reforms. Key tenure issues relevant to REDD+ include supporting equitable benefit sharing through secure tenure arrangements; screening of existing national tenure-related policies and laws; developing capacity for decentralized tenure administrations; and clarification of carbon rights and ownership.

The Guidelines on tenure provide relevant guidance for tenure work for REDD+, such as for developing and reviewing land and forest policies and legislation; supporting the recognition of

legitimate tenure rights of people living in and around forests and using forest resources; guiding the transfer of tenure rights through markets, investments and expropriation; guiding the resolution of disputes over tenure rights; and developing capacity to address tenure issues related to REDD+.

5. Working Groups presentations

Participants formed six working groups, based on their backgrounds and interests: three working groups had a land tenure perspective (administration; indigenous communities, pastoralists and other social issues; and remaining issues), one group comprised people with interests in forestry, one group was formed by people working with fisheries and another by people interested in gender issues.

The working groups explored the use of the Guidelines in Asia from their perspectives on Wednesday and Thursday, with their assessments being presented in a plenary session on Thursday. The following is a synthesis of the discussions of the six working groups.

Summary

The Guidelines can work to the advantage of individual countries and the Asia region as they provide internationally recognized practices for achieving appropriate tenure systems. The Guidelines are relevant to the region and individual states, although not all sections or all parts of sections may be relevant to all states. The Guidelines can be used to improve tenure arrangements for the benefit of many different stakeholders and by many stakeholders.

Using the Guidelines in the region

Major improvements to tenure require political will and a broad extent of consensus among stakeholders. Raising awareness of the Guidelines in the region and within countries is a critical initial step. While using the Guidelines can bring benefits, constraints such as a possible lack of political will and limited financial and human resources should be recognized and addressed as best possible.

As in other regions of the world, tenure systems are diverse, leaving some people marginalized. Governance of tenure challenges raised include large-scale agricultural investments, including for mining purposes and special investment regions; migration; population density; declining land productivity and availability of agricultural land including due to urbanization and industrialization; lacking recognition of customary rights; increased occurrence of conflicts; outdated laws and gaps and conflicting issues in existing laws and policies; adoption of legislation from other countries without adjustment to the local context and priorities; lack of comprehensive policies; weak implementation of laws; and the need to value land, fisheries and forests beyond their economic benefit including in terms of food security and cultural values. With regard to gender-equitable governance of tenure it was pointed out that constitutions generally ensure equal rights for women and men but that implementation of legislations on tenure is oftentimes influenced by culture, tradition and customary practices which might contradict the constitution.

The Guidelines serve as a reference document to review and update existing and planned laws and policies, actions and initiatives related to the governance of tenure. They provide a framework for improving governance of tenure and a benchmark for measuring progress in meeting good governance in the tenure of land, fisheries and forest. They can be used as a tool for poverty eradication, increasing food security and enhancing environmental conservation. They could be used to develop a holistic approach to ensure equitable access to land, fisheries and forests for providing shelter and food and also to form a sound foundation for a country's social, cultural and economic development.

The Guidelines provide a range of information on improving governance of tenure for policy-makers, showcasing a people-centred approach to tenure rights and a participatory approach to formulating laws and policies. As the Guidelines address multiple sectors and issues related to governance of tenure they can be used to develop balanced and comprehensive laws and policies related to tenure including different aspects of tenure governance and different natural resources. Finally, the Guidelines provide sound advice for the achievement of gender-equitable governance of tenure.

Putting the Guidelines recommendations into actions

All the principles of the Guidelines are relevant to Asian countries. However, not all sections may need to be applied in all countries, and for any country, not all parts of relevant sections may need to be applied. The situations in countries are different and the tenure systems are diverse. For instance, among other issues, the availability of land per capita varies significantly in Mongolia and Bangladesh and this leads to the necessity of differing approaches to improving governance of tenure. The Guidelines should be applied in ways that are suited to specific national conditions and contexts. Their application in a country should take into consideration existing national policies and plans for development. Even within a country, different agencies and other stakeholders have different mandates and priorities. Despite these differences, the entire Guidelines could be considered as being relevant as it is important to understand the tenure rights and perspectives of all stakeholders if individual agencies are to carry out their activities effectively.

For individual countries as well as at the regional level, steps could be taken to identify key areas where the Guidelines may be applied, and to develop plans, including sources of funding, timeframes, etc. There may be a need for further clarification of tenure and tenure systems, and proper assessments of the existing tenure systems and areas for improvement could be useful. Approaches to improving tenure systems in the region should be integrated and holistic. The need for technical support could be identified.

1. Awareness raising, advocacy and capacity development

In order for the Guidelines to be used, stakeholders should be aware of their existence. Ultimately, key stakeholders should have a full understanding of the purpose, principles and actions of the Guidelines. This may require translation of the Guidelines and related publications into local languages and raising awareness of tenure issues in general among the stakeholders. Actions may include translation and dissemination of the Guidelines in local languages. Messages can be spread through workshops, meetings and the media (TV, videos, pamphlets, social media networks, etc.) The materials presented in the Guidelines should be tailored for the different audiences, and the information should be simplified to meet their needs. National workshops can help to create awareness of the Guidelines, and key stakeholders should be involved in such workshops. It may be helpful to establish communication strategies to address the various levels of communication that are required. In addition, capacity development is crucial and there is a need for lobbying and working to mainstream the Guidelines into the activities of various interest groups.

Participants identified potential roles and responsibilities in applying the Guidelines to include awareness raising and dissemination to colleagues, superiors and relevant stakeholders at different administrative levels, including at the community level, with the objective of creating an enabling environment and engaging a critical mass to promote the objectives of the Guidelines. This could include the organization of workshops and symposia with all stakeholders or using existing fora for briefings. Also important is the use of appropriate media for raising

awareness of the Guidelines, particularly for the grass roots level, and the integration of the Guidelines with existing curricula in schools/universities.

Some actors may be considered as primary audiences of awareness raising and advocacy initiatives, for example:

- **Policy-makers and parliamentarians** are instrumental in reforming governance. Political will is essential and there is a need for advocacy to get the political buy-in by the political directorate in general, and with those that can play the role of “champions” in particular. This can be through high-level meetings with policy-makers and parliamentarians and by debriefing various ministries to illustrate the benefits of the Guidelines. Such meetings might be facilitated by FAO.
- **Local communities and groups**, such as indigenous peoples, farmers groups, fishers, forest users, etc., should be informed using material that they can understand. The information can be disseminated through community meetings, the media, etc.

Other actors can play an important role in promoting awareness of the Guidelines, such as:

- **Universities** can use the Guidelines as a source of information for educational and research programmes and for training at all levels. They can be active in promoting the issues mentioned in the Guidelines.

2. Policies, legislation and existing initiatives

The Guidelines can be used to make improvements in the area of policies and legislation. They can provide information for policy-makers, showcasing a people-centred approach to tenure rights. Their use should encourage transparency and improved governance for tenure policies. Practices of the Guidelines, such as the review of policies that relate to the tenure system, can help to address problems, for example, such as those of marginalized people and women. Relevant aspects of the Guidelines can be incorporated within national policies, including policies that are currently under development and policies that require modification or revision. In addition, the Guidelines may provide ideas for policies where they do not already exist.

Legislation is another key area where improvements may be necessary. Governments have the power to apply the laws, but there may be situations where existing legislation hinders the process of using the Guidelines. Legislation can be subject to change, and over time it can be adjusted to better reflect the principles and practices of the Guidelines. The Guidelines provide a platform for mediation and negotiation, and so can allow parties to strike a balance.

One example is addressing tenure rights that are not recognized in law but which are considered by society to have legitimacy. At the country level there may be a need to define the legitimacy of tenure rights. The Guidelines recognize that some tenure rights may have social legitimacy even though they are not defined by law. The Guidelines put forward ways that countries can use to identify such tenure rights and provide them with legal recognition (i.e. to adapt the legislation so that it recognizes and protects such tenure rights).

Potential roles and responsibilities of participants include using the Guidelines to assess the requirement to amend existing laws, policies and initiatives and if applicable submit suggestions for improvements to policy-makers; helping to mainstream the principles of the Guidelines, including with regard to women and other vulnerable groups, in the formulation or amendment of laws, policies and initiatives where applicable; and using the Guidelines to raise funds for implementation and for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of progress made in improving governance of tenure.

3. Transboundary issues

Transboundary issues arise when the situation in one country affects other countries, e.g. with regard to fisheries or environmental conservation. At times regional approaches for addressing tenure governance may be useful but currently no regional initiatives exist. A regional forum could be established to identify these issues and establish a common framework to address problems, and ASEAN and SAARC countries could consider creating regional initiatives. In addition, particularly in the case of fisheries the Guidelines could be mainstreamed into existing, bilateral, and multilateral legal provisions and frameworks, in order to be used as a reference for mediation/resolution of disputes and conflicts among countries. Regional fora could be used to create opportunities for sharing experiences and lessons learned among countries.

Risks and opportunities

The Guidelines can play a vital role in facilitating advocacy for responsible governance of tenure for all and particularly for the vulnerable and marginalized and small scale/subsistence fishers and farmers. Applying the Guidelines can be difficult at times because of the associated costs. For example, financial resources will be needed to allow for consultations when integrating the Guidelines into existing and future policies and programmes. Disseminating the Guidelines, and information about them, in suitable form to various stakeholders also requires funding. Additional costs can also be associated in numerous fields such as a potentially increased enforcement of provisions; establishing dispute resolution mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation. For this reason financial support is critical.

The Guidelines are an international soft law instrument but can become hard law in a country when a country enacts parts or all of the Guidelines. Where there is lack of political will and commitment or even corruption and vested interest there is a possibility for misuse or misinterpretations in the application of the Guidelines. This can be addressed by creating awareness of the Guidelines among all stakeholders, and by working to mainstream the Guidelines into the activities of various interest groups, for example, through sensitization and capacity development.

Annex 1. Programme of the Technical Workshop
 Awareness raising on the *Voluntary Guidelines on the
 Responsible Governance of Tenure*
Swissotel Nai Lert Park
Bangkok, Thailand
13-15 August 2013



Tuesday, 13 August 2013	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.50 Plenary	Opening > Mr Hiroyuki Konuma Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific > Mr Christoph Muziol Senior Regional Adviser Land Governance for Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and MyanmarSwiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Vientiane Office > Dr. Jirawan Yaemprayoon Inspector -General Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand
09.50-10.00	Group photo
Coffee break (10:00 – 10:30)	
10.30-10.40 Plenary	Objectives of the meeting - Mr David Palmer, FAO
10.40-13.00 Plenary	About the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure > Development of the Guidelines: Ms Leila Shamsaifar, FAO > Video on the Guidelines > Contents of the Guidelines: Mr David Palmer, FAO > The Guidelines and Gender Equality: Ms Yoshimi Onishi, FAO
Lunch (13:00-14:00)	
14.00-15.30 Plenary	Reviewing the Guidelines > Participants familiarize themselves with the Guidelines (individually or with partners) > Sample questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Do the Guidelines provide useful insights on the strengths and the challenges of governance of tenure in your country/ working context?</i> • <i>What sections of the Voluntary Guidelines are particularly relevant for your country/ work?</i> > Questions and answers on the Guidelines
Coffee break (15:30 – 16:00)	
16.00-17.00 Plenary	Application and use of the Guidelines in the region > Applying the Guidelines: Ms Tea Dabrundashvili, FAO > LGAF and the Guidelines in Asia and the Philippines, Ms Folay Eleazar and Mr Keith Bell, World Bank > International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) and the Guidelines: Mr C.H. Teo, FIG
Welcome Dinner	

Wednesday, 14 August 2013	
08:30-08.40 Plenary	Programme for the second day - Mr. David Palmer, FAO
08.40-09.30 Plenary	Improving governance of tenure in the region: Use of the Guidelines > Case studies > Land tenure: Mr Henry Pacis, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines > Fisheries tenure: Ms Kaing Khim, Cambodian Fisheries Administration (FIA), Cambodia
09.30–09.45	Introduction to working Groups - Mr. David Palmer, FAO
Coffee break (09.45 – 10:15)	
10.15-11.30 Working groups (e.g. Land, Fisheries, Forests)	Ideas for action: application and use of the Guidelines in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What role could the Guidelines take in your country/ work? How can they be used? Why?</i> • <i>How can they support existing regional initiatives in your country/ work? Why?</i> • <i>What roles and responsibilities could you have in applying the Guidelines?</i> • <i>What actions could be taken to apply the Voluntary Guidelines? What could be the immediate and the longer term objectives?</i> • <i>What will be the main aids and/or constraints to apply the Guidelines in your country/work situation?</i>
11:30-11:45	Overview of field visit – Ms Arpaphan, ALRO, MOAC
Lunch (11:45-13:00)	
13.00-18.00 Field visit	Field visit to Rice Potential Development Centre in land reform area, in Lad Bua Luang District, Ayutthaya Province.

Thursday, 15 August 2013	
9.00-09:10 Plenary	Programme for the third day - Mr. David Palmer, FAO
09:10-10:00	Improving governance of tenure in the region: Use of the Guidelines > Case studies > Forestry tenure: statements from the audience > CSO support to the application of the Guidelines in the Philippines: Father Francis, ANGOC > REDD+ and tenure: Mr Joel Scriven, FAO
Coffee break (10:00-10:30)	
10.30-12.45 Working Groups	Ideas for action: Application and use of the Guidelines in the region (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What role could the Guidelines take in your country/ work? How can they be used? Why?</i> • <i>How can they support existing regional initiatives in your country/ work? Why?</i> • <i>What roles and responsibilities could you have in applying the Guidelines?</i> • <i>What actions could be taken to apply the Voluntary Guidelines? What could be the immediate and the longer term objectives?</i> • <i>What will be the main aids and/or constraints to apply the Guidelines in your country/work situation?</i> > Preparation of working group presentations
Lunch (12:45-14:00)	
14.00-15.00 Plenary	Presentation of Working Group results > Presentations > Questions & Answers
15.00-15.30 Plenary	Way forward, feedback and follow-up > Concluding discussion
15.30-16.00 Plenary	Closing
Coffee break	