



ILC AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY

2017 | 2021

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FORWARD

It is a great pleasure to present the regional strategy for the International Land Coalition-Africa (ILC Africa). This continent wide strategy gears towards shaping and delivering land governance for people in the region. The strategy provides a clear framework for ILC Africa to contribute to the implementation of ILC's 2016-2021 strategic vision. In addition, it identifies strategic areas through which our member-led platform will strive for land governance as a contribution to the development of our most cherished continent.

Our members have chosen seven priority commitments for Africa. The seven commitments define this strategy. The priority areas, carefully tailored to the continent's needs include: family farming, diverse tenure, women land rights, indigenous people, inclusive decision making, challenging land grabbing and protecting rights defenders. Through ILC's strategic objectives of connect, mobilise and influence, we envision to push for improved land governance in Africa, so that people can enjoy dividends of secured tenure, better livelihoods, peace and wealth.

The next three years are going to be exciting for ILC Africa members. Our significant strengths across different sectors plays to our favour and I am confident our strategic and development partners will continue to support us as we deliver on this great agenda. Our shared future as defined by this strategy is focused on changing lives, making Africa secured and democratic, through people centred land governance.

To all our esteemed members, let's take advantage of this strategy to enhance our impact on land governance work in Africa. Indeed, it is our season of connecting, mobilising and influencing.

United for Land Rights!



Shadrack Ouma Omondi

CHAIR, ILC AFRICA STEERING COMMITTEE

1. INTRODUCTION

The ILC Strategic Framework (2007-2011) proposed regionalisation of the ILC and “made clear the need for members and partners at the regional level to lead the decision-making processes, to define and achieve objectives specific to the regions.” The regional strategy is an expression of the ILC 2016-2021 global strategy through a region-specific lens, allowing the strategy to take a regional character and reflect regional priorities.

Overall objective:

The overall objective of ILC Africa’s Regional Strategy is to work with land actors towards achieving just and equitable access to land in Africa.

Specific objectives:

The specific objectives of the strategy are:

- i. Strengthen and develop member organisations’ competencies in identified priority areas;
- ii. Influence the development of pro-people land policies at national, sub-regional and regional levels;
- iii. Engage with relevant regional stakeholders in line with the ILC Strategy 2017-2021; and
- iv. Disseminate outputs of the ILC Africa membership, and the various commitment-based initiatives to policy makers, practitioners and other associated groups.

2. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF ILC IN AFRICA

The ILC Africa Regional platform is composed of 79 national and regional CSOs from 26 countries. In terms of geographic repartition, 12 members are based in Central Africa, 32 in Eastern Africa, 16 in Southern Africa and 19 in Western Africa. Member organisations across the Region vary by focus area. Some have a direct focus on land issues such as: natural resource and environmental protection; land tenure and land management; land rights for women; indigenous peoples and peasant farmers; while others have an indirect focus such as: farmers' organisations; human rights groups; poverty reduction and social development organisations; consumer rights protection and many more.

Most organisations are grassroots-based, with an affiliation to a larger NGO. Some are stand-alone NGOs, while others are coalitions or networks. They all generally operate within a specific country. In addition to members from the region, there are also international organisations and inter-governmental bodies headquartered or working in Africa who are ILC members.



3. REGIONAL CONTEXT ON LAND GOVERNANCE

It is extremely important to respect, protect and strengthen the land rights of women and men living in poverty, ensuring that no one is deprived of the use and control of the land on which their well-being and human dignity depend, including through eviction, expulsion or exclusion, and with compulsory changes to tenure undertaken only in line with international law and standards on human rights. Through member reports and research, the following trends in land governance have been identified in Africa:

- Increasing number of countries engaging in land laws/policies/regulations/frameworks reform processes;
- Increased conflicting interests on land (competing uses);
- Dynamic forms of land grabs (for mining, extensive agriculture, infrastructural development) and emergence of local resistance by communities/resistance movements, using tools (online) to monitor land grabs and/or developing early warning systems;
- Increasing attention by governments and researchers on how to secure customary/community rights;
- Development of regional frameworks on women land rights such as the Maputo Protocol on Land
- Weak enforcement of conventions at national and regional levels;
- Increasing mobilisation of women and other stakeholders to fight for women's land rights such as the Kilimanjaro Initiative and the AU 30% Campaign;
- Recognition, protection and securing of Indigenous Peoples' rights. However, there is continued violation of these rights, especially where there are extractive industries;
- Formation of networks/coalitions by CSOs to influence policies at national and regional levels;
- Increasing dialogue with Intergovernmental/continental organisations (Regional Economic Communities-RECs);
- Lack of accessible information on land governance related issues and processes;

- Increased demand for policies and laws to enhance transparency on large scale land acquisitions;
- Physical, psychological, judicial harassment and lack of protection of land right defenders;
- Little respect or enforcement of international standards/regulations and commitments accepted by national governments.



4. STRATEGIC REGIONAL PRIORITIES – CONNECT – MOBILISE – INFLUENCE (CMI)

There is a wide range of individual and organisational stakeholders in land governance in Africa, including IGOs, INGOs, and members of the various NES Platforms, member organisations' partners, RECs and regional institutions that influence the current and future ability of the region to move towards better land policies. ILC Africa's country-level work is complemented by regional and global level efforts that focus on changing norms, sharing knowledge and good practice, and identifying solutions towards achieving people centred land governance.

Based on (i) the necessity to support on-going initiatives, (ii) the existence or the possibility of funding, (iii) the capacity to mobilise partnerships around innovations and (iv) the likelihood to achieve a long-term impact, the Regional focus will be around seven (07) commitments:

COMMITMENT 2: Strong Small-Scale Farming Systems

To ensure equitable land distribution and public investment that supports small-scale farming systems, including through redistributive agrarian reforms that counters excessive land concentration, provide for secure and equitable use and control of land, and allocate appropriate land to landless rural producers and urban residents, while supporting smallholders as investors and producers, such as through cooperative and partnership business models.

COMMITMENT 3: Divers tenure systems (Rangelands)

To develop and strengthen collaborative and supporting partnerships with a common vision of improving the tenure security of rangeland users; to identify, develop and/or scale-up innovative initiatives, which can assist governments and other actors in implementing enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure rights of local rangeland users; and to share experiences and lessons learned with and between different actors, in order to further influence the securing of rangeland resources for local users.

COMMITMENT 4: Equal land rights for women

To disseminate the Charter of Principles and Demands on Rural Women Land Rights; put in place mechanisms to hold governments, regional organisations and the African Union accountable in regards to promoting women land rights; and build capacity for women themselves so they can act as real change agents to improve and promote their land rights.

COMMITMENT 5: Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

To strengthen the capacity of IPs organisations and networks within and exterior to ILC to advocate for the rights of their constituents and actively engage in national and regional land (Connect); to document best practices, human interest stories and lessons learnt for knowledge management, and influencing policy and practice for securing IPs land rights (Mobilise); and to promote dialogue and influence key decision makers at the national, regional and global level for implementation of pro-poor land policies and reforms that reflect IPs rights (Influence).

COMMITMENT 7: Inclusive decision making

To enhance a shared vision by members of the Platform; review the institutional and management protocols and procedures for the Civil Society Platform (CSP) for more efficiency; identify and build consensus programmes for the CSP; and build solid partnerships with other stakeholders.

COMMITMENT 9: Effective actions against land grabbing

To the develop a framework for the reform of large-scale land acquisitions; propose elements for the drafting of a standard contract applicable to all land acquisitions; and promote the adoption and application of the above-mentioned standard contract in the region.

COMMITMENT 10: Protected land rights defenders (LRD)

To increase the capacity of CSOs to protect land rights defenders and promote the respect of local communities and IPs LRD fundamental rights and freedoms; alert regional human rights institutions on violations of LRD and mobilise public opinion to encourage change in practices; and involve human rights organisations / observatories in building alliances and collaborate to monitor cases of violations of LRD rights.

Some other areas have a high relevance for Africa, including locally managed ecosystems and Transparent and accessible information.

Delivery Mechanism

Organising around two complementary axes, one geographic primarily in the form of National Engagement Strategies (NES), and the other thematic through Commitments Based Initiatives (CBI), we will achieve the set objectives around the above-mentioned commitments. NES and CBI platforms bring together ILC members, partner organisations and institutions to create multi-stakeholder platforms that ensure multi-actor policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and joint planning at the country level. ILC Africa will also work extensively on monitoring, evaluation, learning and communication (MELC).



5. REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL PLATFORM

Governance bodies in the region

Currently, the ILC Africa platform is structured as follows:

- **The Regional Assembly (RA)** which is the main decision making body and comprises all the members of the Platform in the Region;
- **The Steering Committee (SC)** composed by 06 member organisations: 04 from the sub regions (Eastern, Southern, Western and Central Africa), 1 from the INGOs, and the RCU host organisation;
- **The Regional Coordination Unit (RCU)** composed of the Regional Programme Manager (RC), the Communications Coordinator (CCord), the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer (MEL) and the Programme Development Officer (PDO).
- **The Focal Points (FP)** divided into **Sub-Regional Focal Points** and **Thematic Focal Points**.

ILC Africa's engagements will focus on Regional and sub-regional stakeholders, in order to increase mobilisation and connection of members and strategic stakeholders. RECs are the implementing arms of decisions of the African Union (AU); therefore they work with governments, civil society and the AU Commission in advancing economic and social development and raising living standard of the people of Africa. As such, ILC Africa will target the following six (6) RECs based in four regions of the continent:

- The **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** in West Africa,
- The **East African Community (EAC)** in East Africa,
- The **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** also in East Africa,
- The **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** in Southern Africa,
- The **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** in Southeast Africa, and
- The **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)** in Central Africa,

Regional platform strengthening

It remains important to look into the following priorities:

- (i) Structuring sub-regional platforms,
- (ii) Putting in place systems of effective governance and mutual accountability
- (iii) Building partnerships at sub regional, regional and cross regional level.



ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Impact level	Goal and specific objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators		2021 target	Means of verification	Baseline (results in 2016)
	Overall Objective: To work together with land actors in the region towards achieving just and equitable access to land in Africa.	Number of policies, laws and frameworks influenced by 2021 Number of countries incorporating regional frameworks and policies into the national laws and regulations,			- Policy and legal reports, - Media reports, - ILC members reports - Partner reports	- No (formal) engagement with AU institutions and RECs
	Specific Objectives: i. Strengthen and develop member organisations' competencies; ii. Develop joint, harmonised and coherent land policies at national, sub-regional and regional levels); iii. Engage with relevant regional stakeholders in line with the ILC Strategy 2017-2021; iv. Disseminate outputs of the ILC Africa membership					
Outcomes	Objectively verifiable indicators	2021 target	Commitments addressed	Means of verification	Baseline (results in 2016)	
0. Strengthening the Africa Platform to deliver under Decentralisation	0.1. ILC Africa Governance bodies (ASC, RCU and Platform) have capacity to deliver under PCLG 0.2. 60% of ILC Africa members have institutional and advocacy capacity to CMI for PCLG 0.3. CBIs Focal Points and NES Facilitators / Coordinators are capacitated to properly implement NES and CBI at country and regional level	- # of land actors working with the ILC Africa Platform across the priority areas; - # of ILC members who have developed competencies in the 6 priority areas - Capacity to fundraise, review laws and regulations and engage with other stakeholders;		Membership Engagement Index (MEI); - Membership Surveys; - PUP and MemberNet	- 12 active; 41 moderately active; and 08 inactive members - 51% membership payment - Inability by members to issue M&E schemes - Many no-cost extension requests from grantees	

	Outcomes	Objectively verifiable indicators	2021 target	Commitments addressed	Means of verification	Baseline (results in 2016)
changes in policies and practices (priority areas)	1. Strong Small-Scale Farming Systems	1.1. Initiatives to support improved access to land resources for family farming;	-# of advocacy initiatives in favour of improved access to land for family farming;	Comm. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10	Progress reports and Action and Activity reports, - Official gazette, - Presidential / ministerial decrees, - parliamentarians reports, - Media reports, - HRD reports, - Research reports - hearings and meetings - Impression of Land Rights Defenders -	- Rangeland legal frameworks in different countries are not harmonised; - Rangelands are not formally recognised as a food security contributor; - xx rangeland policies in Africa; - Charter of Demands has not been endorsed by governments; - Little knowledge of the Charter of Demands; - Little access to and control of land by women; - No clear mechanisms for inclusive decision making in Africa; - Continued violation of IPs rights; - Little implementation of existing regional Protocols, e.g. Maputo Protocol; - Mobilisation of women land rights initiatives e.g. the Kilimanjaro Initiative; - Nominal consultation with communities,
		1.2. ILC Africa contributes towards the implementation of the decade on family farming				
	2. Divers tenure systems (Rangelands)	2.1. Percent of rangelands registered/secured	% increase in registered rangelands			
		2.2. Inclusion of rangelands in the AU or National Government Policy documents.	AU and National policies to include rangelands			
		2.3. Declaration of 2021 as the African/International year of the Rangelands as a food security contributor	Declaration of 2021 as year of rangelands			
		2.4. Formulation of Rangeland policies, legislation and practices	Xx rangeland policies in xx countries			
	3. Equal land rights for women	3.1. The Charter of Demands is popularised and endorsed by national governments and RECs	Translation and endorsement of Charter of Demands by member countries and RECs			
		3.2. 10% Increase in secured land titles for women in NES countries	10% increase in land titles for women			
		3.3. Increased number of national governments and RECs endorsing and implementing the Charter of Demands	Increased implementation of the Charter of Demands			
		3.4. Women access to and control over land and natural resources are recognised and enforced at national and regional levels	20 countries strengthen their legal frameworks for women's access to and control of land			

	Outcomes	Objectively verifiable indicators	2021 target	Commitments addressed	Means of verification	Baseline (results in 2016)
changes in policies and practices (priority areas)	4. Inclusive decision making	4.1. Setting up of clear functioning mechanisms and shared vision within the platform	1 Harmonised NES mechanisms to promote inclusive decision-making	Comm. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10	Progress reports and Action and Activity reports, - Official gazette, - Presidential / ministerial decrees, - parliamentarians reports, - Media reports, - HRD reports, - Research reports - hearings and meetings - Impression of Land Rights Defenders -	resulting in land grabs; - Little involvement of communities where large-scale investment projects are or have been implemented. - Existing land use conflicts between private investors, state agencies, and local communities, including in agriculture, wildlife conservation and tourism - Harassment, prosecution and killing of land rights defenders;
		4.2. All stakeholders are meaningfully involved in land governance decision making from local to regional level	- Local communities who participate in land deals to prevent land grabbing, with 50% being women.			
		4.3. All stakeholders influence all the stages of decision-making in land governance from local to regional levels	- Local communities that influenced land decisions - Enabling laws and policies			
		4.5. Land-based conflicts are reduced or completely eliminated	Reduction of land based conflicts			
	5. Protected land rights defenders	5.1. Increased civil and political protection of LRD	# of LRD using/activating protection mechanisms			
		5.2. Reduction of criminal prosecutions, intimidation, imprisonment and assassination of LRD	Reduction of the number of legal actions against LRD in the framework of their activities			
	6. Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples	6.1. IPs in Africa reclaim and register their collective and territorial land rights	# IPs land rights registered			
	7. Effective action against land grabbing	7.1. Individual and communal land rights of various groups are secured	xx % Increase of protected grazing lands			
7.2. Protection of agricultural land		Xx policies protecting agricultural lands from large scale acquisitions				

ANNEX 2: RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

The move towards greater regional autonomy presents resource mobilisation (RM) challenges. The delivery of the ILC Africa strategic objectives will depend on effective resource mobilisation through the interaction of members and other stakeholders. The estimate budget to implement the ILC 2016-21 Strategy is 80 million USD. This includes co-funding by members for ILC-supported activities as well as new funds raised by: NES platforms; members involved in Commitment-based Initiatives (CBIs) and Regional Coordination Units (RCU).

Priorities

Human resource capacity in RCU is still very limited, so we need to be strategic about where we put our efforts. In the first years, RCU will take the lead in RM campaigns while strengthening capacities of CBIs & NES support country teams (facilitators & focal points) to progressively fundraise on their own. It is crucial and more sustainable to ensure that in the long-run members are in the driving seat. RCU/Secretariat can then always help in information sharing & revising proposals. The RCU support in resource mobilisation will therefore focus on programmes (NES & CBIs) that respond to the following criteria: commitment-based initiatives to policy makers, practitioners and other associated groups.

- Programmes in line with the ILC Africa regional strategy (C 2,3,4,5,7,9 and 10);
- Programmes that have already proved to be successful and results driven in the past phases;
- Programmes with clearly high impact potential;
- Programmes with partners who previously proved high quality grant and programme management;
- Programmes that present high donor interest potential;
- Programmes that present high scaling up potential;
- Programmes in line with important global frameworks such as SDGs, VG-GTs, etc.;
- Programmes involving youth as an important cross cutting issue (youth makes more than 50% of the Africa population).

Tools & Approaches

For effective resource mobilisation, the following tools & approaches will be developed / utilised:

Regional resource partners database / mapping;

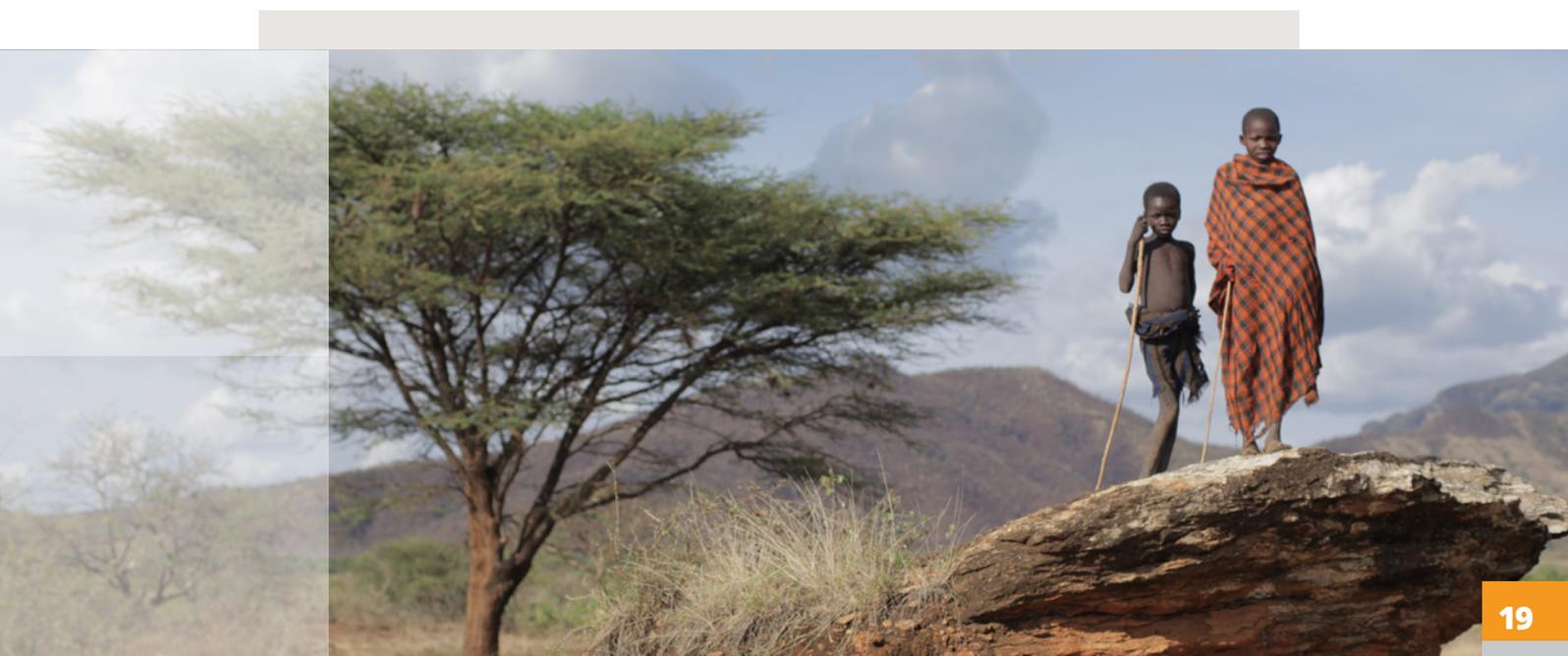
- Short but concise program profile documents (on regional program & individual NES and CBIs) for sharing with resource partners;
- Effective & strategic RM communication tools;
- Access & use of online funding information (<https://fundsforngospro.com/> --ILC Africa registers as a premium member to access all online open calls and a number of RM hints--; www.terravivagrants.org ; <https://landgov.donorplatform.org/> , etc.)
- Inform and encourage ILC Africa members to respond to all relevant open calls (in relation to NES and CBIs particularly);
- Visits and meetings with donor organisations (national, regional) to update them on ILC in country and/or across countries initiatives for possible partnerships: All RCU/Secretariat missions will always have a RM objective among others. Together with a NES facilitator and/or a CBI focal point, RCU/Secretariat will be regularly visiting key national and regional resource institutions such as EU, UN Agencies, World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), embassies, foundations, etc. The facilitator/focal point will then make follow ups with the RCU/Secretariat back up;
- RM for ILC Africa initiatives will also target other on-going donor funded land related programmes (governmental, IGOs or CSOs programmes) for possible synergies, partnerships, collaborations, cost sharing, etc.;
- RM will also entail that ILC Africa systematically involves/ invites potential resource partners in all the important ILC initiative meetings for them to appreciate the ILC work on ground;
- As part of RM strategy, ILC Africa / members will use/organise regular breakfast, lunch or dinner meetings with potential national & regional resource partners;
- ILC Africa will seek for occasions to showcase ILC initiatives during donor platforms' meetings;
- Good relationship with the resource partners is key to successful RM. ILC Africa will therefore ensure continuous dialogue and engagement of the identified resource partners to build relationships and trust;
- ILC Africa members will be encouraged to allocate higher own contributions into the ILC supported initiatives (NES & CBI);

- ILC Africa will establish systematic follow up mechanisms on every contact made with a resource partner;
- ILC Africa will build capacities and provide technical support to NES Facilitators and CBI focal point in RM;
- Last but not least, ILC Africa will ensure high quality management of ILC initiatives/programmes in order to retain/sustain the acquired partnerships with the resource partners.

Roles And Responsibilities

The Roadmap provides some detail on the fundraising roles and responsibilities, as follows:

- **Secretariat and RCU** work to raise funds to implement the annual work plan;
- **Africa Steering Committee** provides guidance on regional work-plans, budgets, identify priorities for resource mobilisation for members and the RCU;
- **Regional and national platforms** contribute to funds mobilisation in support of agreed actions/strategies; and
- **NES platforms** must develop a three-year budgeted work plan to address prioritised land-related challenges, based on prospective funding. ILC contributes seed funding for implementation, and NES partners must raise additional funding.



Resource mobilization frame

	OVI's	Targets				Measn of verifi- cation	Baseline	
		2018	2019	2020	2021			
Goal ILC Africa network sustainably contributes to a people cantered land governance in Africa	Increase rate in ILC related initiatives	30%	50%	70%	100%	Donor contracts & members' reports	# of ILC initiatives in Africa in 2017 (6 NES & 8 CBIs)	
Objectives ✓ O1: Establish strong links between ILC Africa (members) and relevant local & regional donor institutions ✓ O2: Secure the resources necessary for ILC Africa (members) to influence national and regional land governance processes	# of new partnership agreements signed with resource / strategic partners	1	2	3	5	Donor contracts & Financial reports	Ca. 500,000 USD in 2017	
	Funds mobilised by ILC Africa platform (NES & CBIs) under RCU/Sec lead/ facilitation	1,000,000 USD	2,000,000 USD	3,000,000 USD	4,000,000 USD			
Outcomes: ✓ Strong and good relationship between ILC Africa members and national & regional relevant donor institutions ✓ Significant and sustained influence of ILC Africa members in land governance processes in Africa	# of new partnership agreements signed with resource / strategic partners	30%	50%	70%	100%	Donor contracts & members' reports		
	Increase rate in ILC related initiatives	1	2	3	5			
Expected Results ✓ R1: All relevant local and regional resource partners are identified / inventoried in a regional donor database; ✓ R2: ILC Africa introduced / connected to relevant local and regional donor institutions; ✓ R2: ILC Africa mobilises the financial resources needed to sustain members' and network's programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National & regional Donor Database Contacts/ meetings held with donors Funds mobilised by ILC Africa platform (NES & CBIs) under RCU/Sec lead/ facilitation 							

ANNEX 3: COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

TARGET AUDIENCE

Primary audience: Policy-makers, IGOs and technical advisors in EU, SIDA, and GIZ, etc.

Secondary audience: Civil Society organisations with interest to foster land governance in African countries, including ILC members.

Tertiary: International development organisations, youth and women influencers and media.

OBJECTIVES

The general goal of this strategy is to use evidence-based communication to promote people centred land governance as defined by the regional strategy. We believe in fact-based storytelling and good communication for behaviour change.

Therefore, in addition to bringing evidence communication, we want to capture key innovations in the business of land advocacy, and transform them into actionable knowledge for the benefit of the people of the continent and our membership.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Explicitly, this strategy aims to support ILC Africa's regional strategy, which has three main objectives; to connect, mobilize, and influence. It believes it can help establish:

- Increased comprehension by targeted African audiences (media and governments) that ILC Africa is a member-lead organisation on land governance;
- Increase the awareness of targeted audiences on the approach ILC is using to enhance land governance.
- Document that ILC members are achieving results with ILC processes (NES and CBI);
- Inspire and educate ILC members, staff and implementing partners to produce accurate, balanced, timely and relevant information on key thematic areas;
- Demonstrate that ILC members are using skills and experience acquired to effectively manage data, information and knowledge.

EXPECTED RESULTS

CONNECT

- **ER1:** Improved flow of information around ILC internal systems and processes;

MOBILISE

- **ER2:** Improved skills and knowledge of ILC members in documenting land cases and sharing lessons learnt on varied medium;

INFLUENCE

- **ER3:** Improved recognition of ILC's efforts in influencing land rights via its membership and publications, ambassadors, media coverage and information shared on online;
- **ER4:** Increased visibility around NES and CBI processes while helping country actions to better influence government;
- **ER5:** Increased impact of ILC commitments communicated to a range of audiences across Africa.

THE CHIEF PLANS

An impact oriented communications approach

Through the communication strategy, our hope is to have a better means of learning from our successes and challenges as we implement the regional strategy. Five chief plans will help the platform instil confidence and optimism in its members as advocacy and implementation efforts become even more visible in the years. The Chief plans will:

CONNECT

CP1: building a strong internal communication

Internal communication is important for information flow between units and teams of every organisation or process. ILC has various approaches developed to ensure easy communication between ILC processes and structures. As a key pillar of this communications strategy, Chief Plan 1 (CP1) looks at ways to improve existing communication mechanisms for a better output. It promises to connect members directly, via face-to-face meetings, direct emails, newsletters and other social media platforms. It will also use other communication tactics to ease communications.

MOBILISE

CP2: building capacities of ILC Africa members

ILC members face numerous challenges in their struggle to promote land governance both at country and trans-boundary levels. Though external setbacks play a role, numerous avoidable internal pitfalls continue to hinder members' work. To deal with the issue of governance and knowledge management, CP2 brings the network builder and knowledge capitalization tools to improve members' governance capacities and their ability to curate and share.

INFLUENCE

CP3: establishing a dynamic external communications strategy

Members of ILC-Africa Platform often rely on communications in their push for land rights. Through various means ILC strives to ensure that members' efforts have sound and timely visibility. CP3 works to promote ILC's achievements and impacts to wide ranging audiences. Its target audiences are policy makers, media, donors, thought leaders and partners.

CP4: Communicating a confident NES

A new virtual identity to trace the performance of National Engagement Strategies (NES) related contents are one of the prides of CP4. It will promote peer-to-peer learning via a community of practice and encourage NES communications specialists and NES facilitators to develop interesting writings about their works, destined for international media.

CP5: For a bolder CBI with impact

ILC's Commitment Based Initiatives (CBI) currently represent 7 processes implementation across Africa, gearing towards people centred land governance. Nearly all the initiatives generate a lot of interesting outputs and impacts, which require specific communications efforts to bring them to limelight. CP5 aims to take the impact of this process to wider audiences, via videos, policy briefs and technical data analysis.

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