Across the globe, governments pledge to ‘LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND’, ensuring a better world in 2030 and setting targets for a sustainable, peaceful and prosperous future for people and the planet. It’s an inspiring vision that promises voices will be heard and full participation and genuine democracy guaranteed. But how will it get done?

The SDGs dedicate two of 17 goals to what we think are fundamental to keeping this promise: promoting INCLUSIVE AND TRANSPARENT DECISION-MAKING and BUILDING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS (GOALS 16 and 17). The 2030 Agenda also clearly recognises that WITHOUT PROGRESS ON LAND RIGHTS, THE SDGS WILL NOT BE ACHIEVED.

For this reason, all UN Member States agreed to include land as an important element in a number of the Goals.

By creating inclusive spaces and supporting partnerships, the ILC network is able to mobilise its members to have a broad approach to monitoring land-related targets, notably:

- SDG 1 TARGET 1.4: ownership and control over land
- SDG 2 TARGET 2.3: small-scale food producers
- SDG 5 TARGET 5.A: women’s equal rights to economic resources
- SDG 16 TARGET 16.15: protecting fundamental freedoms of environmental defenders.

Creating sustainable policies and initiatives requires multi-layered decision making, coordination and cooperation, with a multitude of stakeholders intervening along the way.1

In order to find lasting solutions, it’s clear that we cannot work in isolation. That is why building and strengthening partnerships based on trust is critical to solving land governance challenges and is at the apex of ILC’s approach. Land governance is a complex issue and the systems we seek to change are deeply rooted in unequal power relations. With over 20 years of experience and with some trial and error, we know what works. Even in the most challenging and fragile contexts.

We have developed a systematic approach to setting up, monitoring and supporting the success of multi-stakeholder platforms on land governance. This includes direct support to national platforms in 30+ countries and by collaborating in 10+ more countries with member and partner organisations. Together with Collaborating for Resilience (CoRe), FAO and Welthungerhilfe (WHH), the ILCs coordinating efforts to amplify support by sharing practical solutions to land challenges.

REFERENCES

Looking at the image, it appears to be a page from a document discussing the International Land Coalition (ILC) and its National Engagement Strategies (NES) platforms. These platforms are described as multi-stakeholder initiatives designed to address land governance challenges, involving governments, international agencies, the private sector, civil society, and grassroots organisations representing different land users and traditional authorities.

The NES platforms are referred to as National Engagement Strategies – often referred to as “NES” – which are multi-stakeholder platforms set up in motion by the International Land Coalition (ILC). They are led by national actors, usually ILC members, to realise the Coalition’s joint goal of people-centred land governance.

NES platforms are helping to simplify and unpack the complexities of land governance by setting priorities and designing legitimate solutions to the most challenging land-related issues in a country. NES platforms are based on collaboration and evidence-based policy dialogue and work to bridge the gap between national and local planning, international agencies, the private sector, and civil society, including grassroots organisations representing land users, traditional authorities, and academia.

Member-led and nationally-owned NES platforms are helping to simplify and unpack the complexities of land governance by setting priorities and designing legitimate solutions to the most challenging land-related issues in a country. NES platforms are based on collaboration and evidence-based policy dialogue and work to bridge the gap between national and local planning, international agencies, the private sector, and civil society, including grassroots organisations representing land users, traditional authorities, and academia.

These platforms use ILC’s 10 commitments to people-centred land governance as their compass, while promoting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure (VGGT) and regional norms such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Persons Working in Rural Areas.

In some platforms, starting with Nepal, Colombia, Senegal – use LANDex, the global land governance index, to monitor land governance and track SDG land-related indicators and the progress towards these global development frameworks.

Decision makers are increasingly looking to multi-stakeholder platforms to be more effective and responsive to emerging land governance issues, while at the same time, eager to learn about what’s working.

LandCollaborative is helping to do just that by building a global community of practice promoting effective multi-stakeholder platforms for land governance.

By coming together, land governance practitioners, supporters, promoters, funders and change makers are learning from evidenced-based solutions coming out of the ILC network and beyond. New alliances and partnerships are created through cross-regional exchanges and peer-to-peer learning, leading to better support of multi-stakeholder platforms, while elevating their performance and impact.