"How to do a Gender Land Evaluation"
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THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
APPROACH

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GLOBAL
LAND
TOOL
NETWORK

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The Global Land Tool Network

- A coalition of international organizations concerned with rural and urban land issues (see www.gltn.net)
- Presently the are 47 GLTN partners – with more coming on board
- The Secretariat is hosted by UN-Habitat in Nairobi
- We are represented here by a number of GLTN partners: International Land Coalition (our co-organizer), FIG, University of East London, Huairou Commission, others?
- … together exploring how to enhance land tool capacity development

The Global Land Tool Network

- **Vision:** To *provide appropriate land tools at global scale to implement pro-poor land policies and land reform*
- **Mission:** To work with partners to assist member states at global level *in implementing land policies that are pro-poor, gender responsive and at scale*
- **Goal:** To contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development *through promoting secure land and property rights for all*

What is a Land Tool?

- A *practical method* to achieve a defined land-related objective in a particular context
- Facilitates decision processes based on knowledge to move from principles, policy and legislation to implementation
- Land tools can take the form of principles and guidelines, criteria, software products, training packages, manuals, frameworks, etc.

Themes and Tools

GLTN is developing land tools on 18 subjects, grouped into five broad themes:

- land rights, records and registration
- land use planning
- land management, administration and information
- land law and enforcement
- land value capture

Themes and Tools

1. Land rights, records and registration
1a. Enumerations for tenure security
1b. Continuum of land rights
1c. Deeds or titles
1d. Socially appropriate adjudication
1e. Statutory and customary
1f. Co-management approaches
1g. Land record management for transactability
1h. Family and group rights

2. Land use planning
2a. Citywide slum upgrading
2b. Citywide spatial planning
2c. Regional land use planning
2d. Land readjustment (slum upgrading and/or post crisis)

3. Land Management, Administration and Information
3a. Spatial units
3b. Modernising of land agencies budget approach

4 Land law and enforcement
4a. Regulatory framework for private sector
4b. Legal allocation of the assets of a deceased person
4c. Expropriation, eviction and compensation

5. Land Value Capture
5a. Land tax for financial and land management

GLTN and Capacity Development

The challenge to develop capacity *lies at the heart of the work of GLTN*

"International partner-organisations, UN-HABITAT and related land programmes/projects and targeted countries and/or cities/municipalities *better able to improve* tenure security of the urban and rural poor through the adoption and implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable."

GLTN Phase 2 Intermediate Goal

GLTN and Capacity Development

- GLTN has been doing capacity development in many aspects of its work. For example:
  - Tool development
  - Joint research projects
  - Seminars and workshops
  - Case studies
  - Pilot testing
  - etc.
- However we have *not always recognized this properly, or realised its potential impact*

Learning as a Process, not an Event …

Whether short- or long-term in nature, all capacity development initiatives work best if they are viewed as a process, not an event

Towards a comprehensive approach

- To date GLTN has produced *various training materials and courses* on developed land tools
- We are now undergoing a shift in focus from once-off training events to a broader, more comprehensive, explicit capacity development approach
- *A phased process of learning* how to integrate capacity development in all our work

GLTN Capacity Development Strategy

Capacity development is *"the processes whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time"*

(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

Immediate-term goal of the strategy:

"Strategic partners have the capacity to develop, promote and implement priority pro poor, gender responsive land tools for specific countries as drivers of national and global change towards secure land rights for all"

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
Priority strands
1. Action learning and capacity development embedded into GLTN tool development activities 2. Primary focus on a selection of target countries
Supporting strands
1. Integration of capacity development principles, techniques and insights into all relevant GLTN activities and outputs 2. Advocacy to bring about change at the policy level in the land sector 3. Good practice training cycle applied to all GLTN training activities 4. National, regional and global collaboration with partners to promote capacity development for land reform

Guiding Principles for Implementation

1. Continuous joint action learning
2. Holistic approach to capacity development for the target group
3. Appreciation of culture, context and existing capacity
4. Appropriate attention to cross-cutting issues
5. Recognize technical skills as only one component of capacity in complex settings
6. Demand-driven

Illustrative Example: Tool Development

BEFORE AND DURING MISSION:

- Ensure team has *mix of relevant skills* and experience (including local context)
- Team to *jointly formulate key learning objectives* for the mission.
- Formulate learning assignments for each participant: what do we know now (starting point), what do we want to learn by the end of the mission, what steps should we take to get there?

Tool Development (cont.)

BEFORE AND DURING MISSION:

- Hold regular debriefing and planning sessions in the course of the mission. These should be facilitated, providing space for reflection, assessing progress towards learning objectives and deciding action / next steps. Also arrange for a comprehensive debriefing process after the mission.
- Budget sufficient time and resources for above to be done comprehensively

AFTER THE MISSION

- Assess, reflect, record what was learnt
- Develop and implement follow-up plan

The Role of Training in Capacity Development

- Training is an important component of capacity development – though *not* as a default response to capacity needs
- To be used selectively as part of a comprehensive, multi-institutional capacity development approach
- *'Good practice training'*:
  - Demand-driven
  - Appropriately targeted
  - Adapted to the context
  - Design based on thorough assessment
  - Quality delivery
  - Follow-up activities.

Illustrative Example: Appropriate Targeting

PREPARATORY QUESTIONNAIRE:
- Part of assessment process
  - Who will be in the room?
  - What do they bring?
  - What do they do?
  - What do they need to do it better?
  - Their power to influence / Strength of their mandate?
  - Do they have the will and ability to follow up?
- Findings can help with design, preparation and delivery, and to plan sustained follow-up

Thank You!