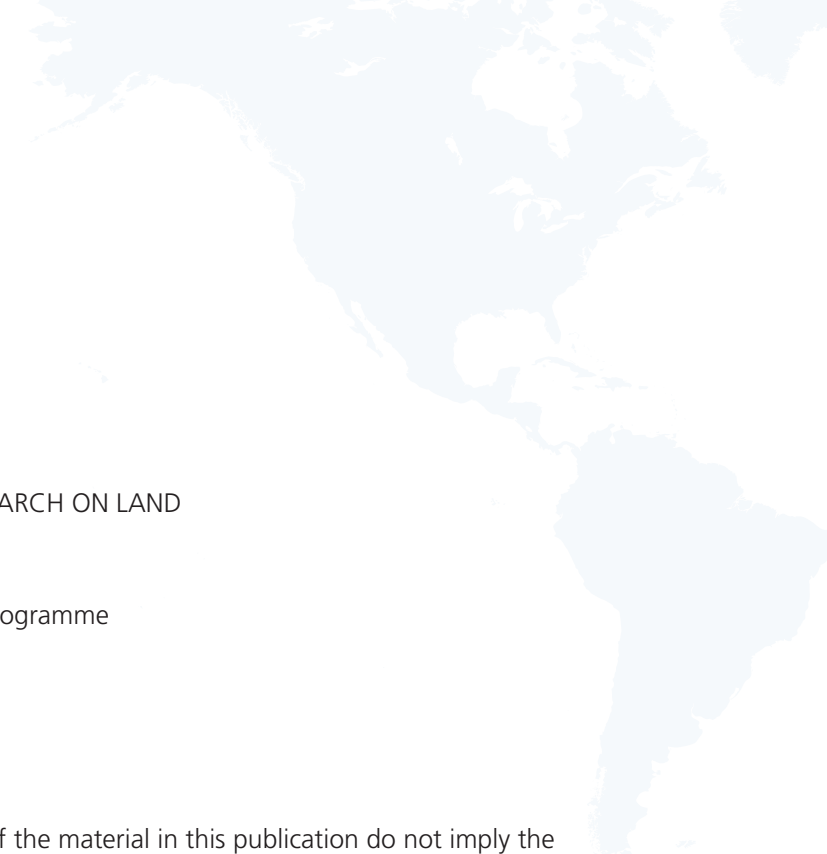


UN-HABITAT AND GLTN YOUTH-LED ACTION RESEARCH ON LAND COMMENCEMENT WORKSHOP

Workshop report

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL



UN-HABITAT AND GLTN YOUTH-LED ACTION RESEARCH ON LAND
COMMENCEMENT WORKSHOP

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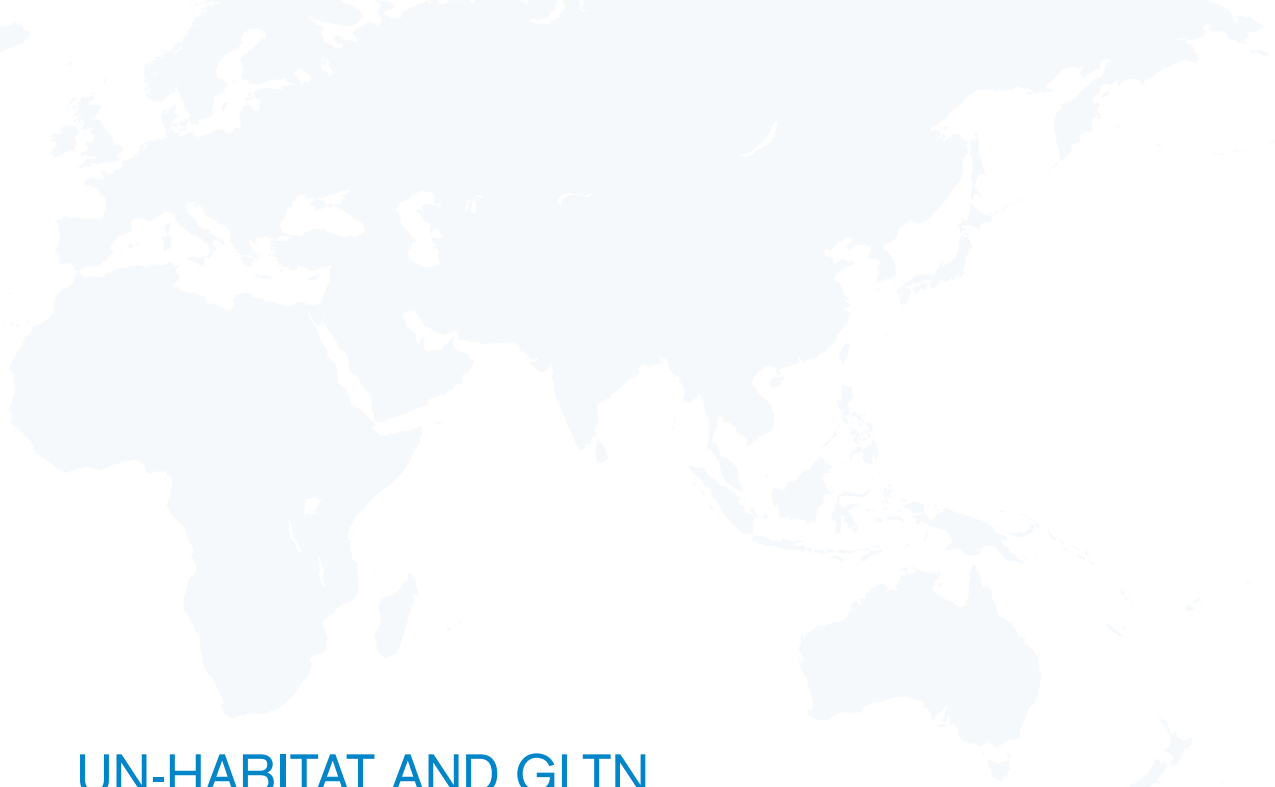
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
PO Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 2 623 120
Fax: +254 2 624 266
www.unhabitat.org

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Coordinator:	Kate Fairlie
Contributors:	Kate Fairlie, Toril Iren Pedersen, Douglas Ragan, Priscilla Li Ying
Editing and revision:	Kate Fairlie and Toril Iren Pedersen
Design and Layout:	Paul Odhiambo
Logistics:	Kate Fairlie
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INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT OF THE YOUTH-LED ACTION RESEARCH ON LAND PROJECT AND COMMENCEMENT WORKSHOP

Persistent tenure insecurity, and high levels of informal settlements are found throughout the developing world. Inequalities and discrimination are inherent to conventional land systems, with youth rarely recognized as equal stakeholders. The rights to over 70% of land remain unregistered worldwide, and less than 2% of registered land has been registered under a woman's name – suggesting that female youth face even greater exclusion from land issues.

The land challenge is central to the broader youth dynamics of migration, employment, livelihoods and belonging. The more than 1.8 billion youth living worldwide represent not only a land challenge, but an untapped potential in moving the tenure security

agenda forward. Recognizing this, the Global Land Tool Network has partnered with UN-Habitat to develop youth responsive land tools through the Youth-led Action Research on Land program. Five action research projects will be undertaken by youth organizations in Brazil, Kenya, Nepal, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Each focuses on the engagement of youth in land decision making, the needs of youth relating to land, and the development of tools that will support pro-poor, pro-youth good land governance. The projects will help advance the development of youth-inclusive and participatory approaches to land governance, by identifying youth as both a target group for tenure security as well as important drivers of change in the land sector.

Youth-led Action Research on Land builds on previous youth and land engagement and consultations that have identified critical needs and knowledge gaps in the space of youth and land. These include the



The more than 1.8 billion youth living worldwide represent not only a land challenge, but an untapped potential.

first Expert Group Meeting held in Oslo in January, 2012, Youth21 held on in Nairobi, Kenya in March 2012, the Youth Assembly of the Sixth Session of the World Urban Forum held in Naples, Italy in September 2012 and the Youth and Land training event held in Morocco in December 2012.

The Commencement Workshop for the Youth-led Action Research on Land project had the aim of building on the five existing project plans and strengthening the participating youth organizations capacity for research. Participants were provided training in action research, an overview of existing GLTN land tools and existing research on youth and land, and peer review and dialogue across all projects and country contexts. This document provides a report from this workshop.

DAY ONE

Participants attending the meeting are listed in Annex I. The first day of the workshop provided some important context to participants in terms of the Global Land Tool Network, existing work on youth and land and the principles of good land governance. Toril Iren Pedersen of the Global Land Tool Network presented this material. The participants also each provided an overview of the key challenges of youth and land in their regions, and their projects.

B. THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is a multi sector and multi stakeholder partnership focused on establishing a continuum of land rights and the creation of innovative, pro poor, scalable and gender sensitive land management and land tenure tools. It achieves its overall goals through a range of activities including promoting research and disseminating materials on land, supporting documentation of tools and best practices, developing innovative methodologies and approaches, organising workshops and consultations, facilitating a wide range of stakeholder inputs and strengthening capacity of land stakeholders.



Discussing Youth and Land

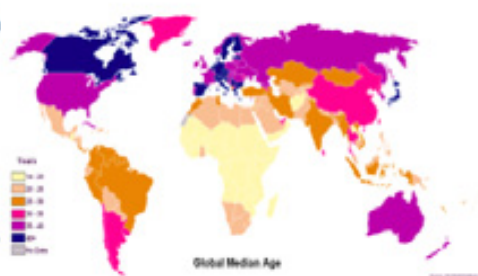
The network was initiated in 2004, and officially launched at the World Urban Forum in 2006 in Vancouver. The Network currently has around 60 international partners covering land stakeholders from the land professions, civil society and grassroots organizations, academia and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations. The vision of the Network is to provide appropriate land tools at global scale to implement pro poor land policies and land reform. The mandate is to work through its network of partners in implementing land policies that are pro poor, gender and youth responsive through collaboration with United Nations member states. More information on the GLTN can be found at www.gltn.net.



The GLTN Model: An integrated model supporting a holistic approach to land issues

WHY IS IT SEEN AS AN ADULT ISSUE?

- **Land is a limited, precious commodity** which youth are often expected to access through adults – youth are unable to compete for land unless their land rights are specifically recognized and promote
- **Land process are complex** which youth often find difficult to penetrate awareness of rights and opportunities, capacity development and tools addressing inclusive land management are needed
- **Attitude and cultural biases frustrate land rights of young men and women** strategies must adopt social lens alongside the political, legal and technical approaches



The Global Challenges of Land.

C. YOUTH

Youth account for up to 70% of the population in many developing countries, and make up a large proportion of slum dwellers in the urban centres of the developing world. There are estimated to be around 1.8 billion youth (those aged 15-24) worldwide - prompting the reference to this being the “age of youth”. There is hence an increasing demand for greater youth focus from all stakeholders in development.

Youth are increasingly seen as partners, not just beneficiaries, in poverty reduction interventions and within the sustainable urbanisation discourse – yet their visibility within the land sector remains limited. While young people seek more economic opportunities and claim further property rights, there appears to be a lack of understanding on the specific youth needs from land and land policies. Young people who are able to own land are invariably from privileged backgrounds, while the majority of middle class and poor youth’s access to land is mediated through family, politics and community.

D. YOUTH AND LAND

The 2011 Scoping Study on Youth and Land provided important context to the need for further research

on youth and land. As a significant majority in most developing countries, access to land and safe urban space is important for the protection, voice and empowerment of urban youth. In addition, the creativity, adaptability and ‘outside-the-square’ thinking of youth will be important to harness the full potential of public spaces and underutilized or restrictive rural and urban spaces. There is a need to recognize the dynamic relationship of youth to land – the opportunities of globalization and the pressures of climate change mean that youth’s relationships to land are not identical to adults’ relationships. Youth are understood to be more mobile and less likely to be concerned with private ownership. Economic pressures in many countries are seeing a trend of ‘delayed adulthood’, with many youth forced to remain at parents homes or share homes, hence youth may be more concerned with public spaces and economic (entrepreneurship) opportunities. Agricultural land and opportunities are increasingly limited in many contexts.

Land is not a neutral commodity and the power structures that exist in communities and governments dictate access to land. The characteristics of poverty and marginalization increase the vulnerability to access, control and use of land.


Why do youth need land?

Economic Rights: Land for livelihoods, work place, economic assets, income generation, (renting), markets/shopping, accessing services, and skills training

Social Rights: Land for shelter and family life, education recreation, open spaces, parks, health

Cultural Rights: Land and public space for community events, religious practices, entertainment, cultural/art events

Civil and Political Rights: Land allocated for youth projects, one stop centers, information, media



"We may not be land owner, we might not be voters, but we still want to have a say in what happens to the land in our community"

There is a clear need to develop land tools that are pro-poor, equitable and gender-responsive, affordable, sustainable and scaleable. The Youth led Action Research on Land projects will be key determinants of appropriate youth-responsive land tools that meet these needs. Two potential tools were discussed that could be developed further: a Youth Responsiveness Criteria and a Youth (transect) Walk. Projects may also find it useful to adapt existing GLTN land tools – such as existing good governance tools, the continuum of land rights or the social tenure domain model (STDM) – and identify additional youth elements to these.

E. YOUTH AND LAND IN BRAZIL, KENYA, NEPAL, YEMEN AND ZIMBABWE

The experiences of the youth present, the challenges of their country context and the overview of their projects was presented. Summaries of the youth organisations, contexts and projects are described in Annexes III and IV.

F. GOOD LAND GOVERNANCE

Good land governance encompasses the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about the access to and use of land. The manner in which decisions are made, the inclusion

and management of competing interests and the transparency of decision-making processes are all critical.

'Governance' in the context of land has a broad definition. It can encompass statutory, customary and religious institutions; state structures (land agencies, courts, ministries); and non-statutory actors such as traditional bodies and informal agents. Legal policies and frameworks and traditional and informal practices that are legitimised by communities may also be included.

I see [good land governance as the] involvement of youth in the management, in the administration and in the governance of land and land resources... the involvement ...the participation of youth from the beginning of the planning and to the end, so that decisions regarding land [are made] on the basis of the will, the needs and the experiences of youth.

– Babu Kumar (BK) Shrestha, Team for Nature and Wildlife, Nepal.

I think good land governance is when there are good land policies and those policies are youth friendly, they can encourage youth to participate they can encourage youth to take ownership. Good land governance to me is inclusive, it responds to the needs of youth.

– Lyneth Mtemeri, Young Voices Network, Zimbabwe

Good land governance basically means having governance that involves the youth including in the use of land and having policies that encourage the youth to be able to acquire land.

– Caleb Gichuhi, Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya

Good land governance also includes tools, processes and structures through decisions that are made about access to end use of land.... We [ISPIS] have a theory of change that good land governance can create more responsive policies to improve youth access to public space, services and opportunities such as education, healthcare, housing, public safety, mobility and opportunities for employment.

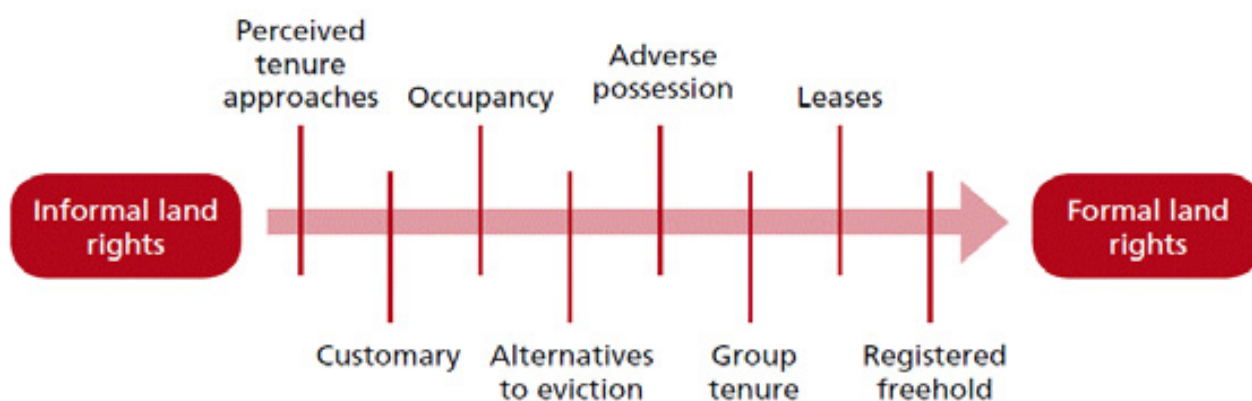
– Talita Montiel Castro, ISPIS, Sao Paolo, Brazil

Each group was tasked with defining their own definition of good land governance for youth. These quotes can be seen in the following inset boxes.

“Good land governance within the Global Land Tool Network has so far been discussed in the context of grassroots and gender equality. Two tools – ‘Not About Us, Without Us’ and the Gender Evaluation Criteria have so far been developed. Neither captures the specific role of youth, and this represents an opportunity for the youth organisations present.

G. CONTINUUM OF LAND RIGHTS

The Continuum of Land Rights is one land tool that has been developed by the Global Land Tool Network, and the concept was presented at this workshop. It is illustrated in the diagram above. Land rights are viewed along a continuum with types of rights existing along a spectrum of degrees of formality and informality. The continuum should not be viewed as





advocating for one or more types of land rights over others, but as a representation of available land rights options, each of which may be more or less suited to a different situation.

At the formal spectrum of land rights, the owner is generally one or more individuals, who holds a set of registered (recorded) rights to a parcel of land that are enshrined in law. By this it is meant that the parcel is delineated on a map, held in a record office, the owner has the right to occupy the land, build on it (subject to regulations and approvals), sell it, rent it etc. The informal end of the continuum, however, is more common in developing countries – where over 70% of the land may fall outside of any formal land Register. In Sub-Saharan Africa, over 60% of the urban population lives in informal settlements. At the informal end of the continuum are rights that may be held by groups or individuals - these may have more traditional sources, and be socially legitimised. In this case, the boundaries of the land may not be clearly marked on the ground or on the map, and there may be no official paperwork certifying who owns or has what right to the land.

In reality, the rights do not lie on a single line, and they may overlap with one another. Tenure can take a variety of forms, and 'registered freehold' (at the formal end of the continuum) should not be seen as the preferred or ultimate form of land rights, but as one of a number of appropriate and legitimate forms. [...] The most appropriate form depends on the particular situation: customary rights, for example, may be superior to registered freehold in certain situations.

- Handling Land: Innovative Tools for Land Governance and Secure Tenure, 20121

In between the two extremes are a wide range of rights. The most appropriate form depends on the particular situation: customary rights, for example, may be superior to registered freehold in certain situations. Development of appropriate land tools should have regard for this continuum – and there may be a need to update the continuum to recognise the needs of youth. Youth are increasingly experiencing a struggle to gain access to land and housing, and widespread discrimination against



Workshop participants discuss the continuum of land rights.

1 Available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3318> A hard copy of this publication was provided to all participants.

women, forced evictions and 'land grabbing' remain prevalent in the developing world.

In identifying and addressing the youth needs of land, it was discussed that whilst security of tenure is important to achieve land, housing and livelihood equality and food security, it does not have to necessitate formal land rights. Tenure security can occur at any point across the continuum of informal and formal land rights. From the GLTN perspective, GLTN advocates a paradigm shift on land away from a purely technical perspective and toward the pro-poor, gender-responsive, accountable and sustainable management of land. This will require a number of land tools, which are defined as 'practical ways to solve a problem in land administration and management'. There is no 'one size fits all' and youth participants present were challenged to think about how their projects could establish new youth-responsive land tools, and how these land tools could capture youth perspectives, needs and rights in order to achieve comprehensive land reform.

DAYS TWO AND THREE

H. Action research

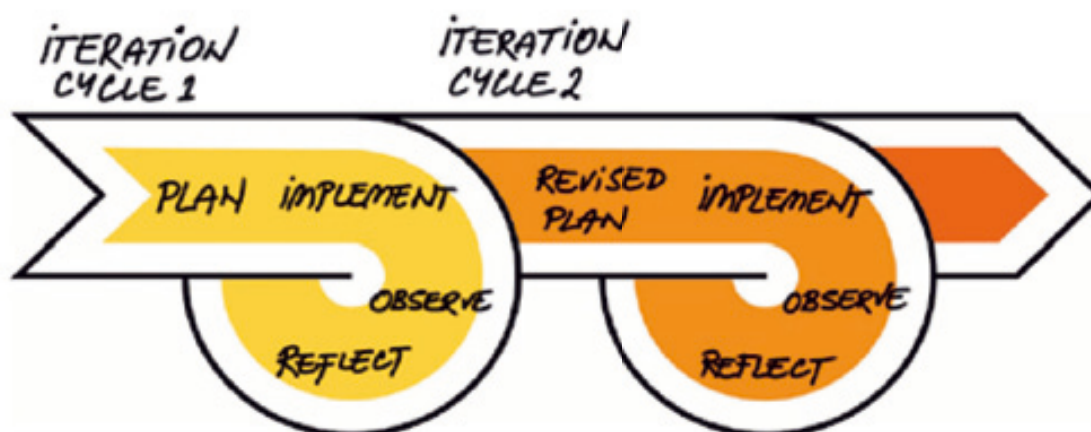
Two trainers – Dr Pamela Wridt and Dr Tizai Mauto - were present to guide the youth participants through the definition, aims and challenges of action research. Participants were asked to complete an Action Research Plan for their projects (template shown at Annex V). The trainers presented an overview of action research through a discussion of a number of prior action research case

studies. An Action Research Planning Template (ARP Template) was presented for participants to update for their own projects (see Annex V)

Common challenges from the case studies were presented, with youth participants directed to address these challenges in their project plans. Potential challenges could include delayed funding, negative community attitudes, management of realistic community expectations and weak monitoring and evaluation. Additional recommendations for participants included identifying partnerships at the start – including partnerships with local (and all levels of) government and community members. The participants further discussed the need for local government and community support as crucial in

Action research is an approach to research which aims at both taking an action and creating knowledge or theory about that action. The outcomes are both an action and a research outcome...it is collaborative, in that the members of the system which is being studied participate actively in the process.

–D. Coghlan and T. Brannic, 2005, Action Research in Your Own Organization



Action Research Methodology, based on: Hudson, Owen and van Veen (2006, p. 581)

facilitating youth access to land. Project sustainability issues were identified as needing to be addressed early on in projects, with strong technical and beneficiary partnerships identified as necessary.

DAY FOUR

I. Youth-led Action research on land: research questions project plans

The final day of the workshop saw each project clearly articulate their research questions and action research plans. The following provides a summary of the research questions for each group.

Overarching Youth-led Action Research on Land Research Questions

- How are youth participating in land governance?
- What does good land governance mean in the context of youth?
- What land policies promote youth access to land?
- What are the minimum criteria that need to be met to achieve a youth-responsive land policy?
- What are good practice methods that enable effective implementation of a youth-responsive land policy?

Brazil

- How youth friendly are the participation processes established for the cities' "democratic management" under the scope of the Statute of Cities?
- What are the barriers and opportunities for bridging policy and practice on youth participation in land governance?
- What are the tools that can support strengthening the engagement of young people in decision making process in the city of Sao Paolo?

Kenya

- [In the case study site] Is there any public land that is not utilized?
- How do the youth in that specific community view the use of public land?
- How can the youth be more involved in the use of public land?

Nepal

- In what ways do the existing youth, land and agriculture policies encourage or discourage youth participation in land based agricultural activities?
- How do the youth and community members perceive the existing youth, land and agricultural policies and programs?

Yemen

- Representatives from Yemen did not participate in the workshop. The below questions are to be discussed, and are drawn from existing project documents.
- Where are the state and endowment lands and how are they being used?
- How are youth connected with state and endowment lands?
- How can youth participate in the use and governance of state and endowment lands?

Zimbabwe

I. Existing tenure situation

- What tenure options exist in Hatcliff extension?
- What challenges do young people face as a result of insecure tenure?
- To what extent are the young people aware of the implications of tenure?
- What are the challenges that young people are facing in accessing land?

II. Future tenure opportunities for youth

- What tenure options are available for youth?
- What tenure options best support tenure security in Hatcliff extension?
- What are effective tools to improve youth awareness of tenure?
- How can young people be more involved in land governance?

J. Next steps and future activities

Each group developed research and project plans. The next meeting of participants will take place at the Global Land Tool Network Partners Meeting (11th - 15th November in The Hague, Netherlands 2013) and Learning Exchange on GLTN Land Tools for Rural and Urban Civil Society and Grassroots meeting (7th - 9th November 2013).

SIDE EVENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

K. The Land Challenge: Youth Responsive Land Governance

The workshop on youth-led action research on land culminated in a side-event to the UN General Assembly, jointly organized by UN-Habitat and GLTN. The side-event was held on Monday 16th September, from 1.15- 2.30pm. Representatives from each of the action research projects¹ were to present on the topic “The Land Challenge: Youth Responsive Land Governance”.

The session was opened by Deputy Director UN-Habitat Yamina Djacta. The Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi provided the keynote presentation, underlining the land ownership challenge faced by youth, and how this is intricately tied to youth livelihoods.

An overwhelming majority of young people do not own land. There is a need for adequate policies which cater for young people’s specific concerns for land. As well, it is important to involve youth in land governance.— Ahmad Alhendawi.

Speaking at the event on their projects and country contexts were the following youth representatives: Talita Montiel and Joao Scarpelini (ISPIS, Brazil), Babu Kumar Shrestha and Roshan Shrestha (Team for Nature and Wildlife, Nepal), Caleb Gichuhi (Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya) and Tayiona Sanangurai and Lyneth Mtemeri (Young Voices Network, Zimbabwe). These youth representatives spoke about their youth and land projects, underscoring the importance of such projects in their respective countries as they relate to youth’s access to employment opportunities, to the use of public spaces and to accessing adequate and affordable housing to prevent forced evictions in informal settlements.



Ahmad Alhendawi discussing “Securing Land and Property Rights for All”

² The representative from Yemen was unable to attend due to visa problems.



Caleb Gichuhi from Sisi Ni Amani organization, Kenya

The session was streamed live, and can be viewed on youtube at the following link: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J35uQiERfhw&feature=em-share_video_user .

A report from the Belgian youth representatives attending was provided here: <http://www.belgianunyouthdelegates.com/olivier/the-land-challenge-youth-responsive-land-governance/>



Toril Iren Pedersen from GLTN; Participants at the side event.



THE LAND CHALLENGE: YOUTH RESPONSIVE LAND GOVERNANCE

16 SEPTEMBER 2013

1.15 – 2.30PM

VENUE: Conference Room 6,
North Lawn Building, United Nations
Headquarters New York

- 1 Approximately **70%** of land is unregistered.
- 2 Less than **2%** of land is registered in a woman's name.
- 3 **1.2 billion** youth live worldwide, many of whose needs are not met by conventional land systems.

SPEAKERS:

João Scarpelini,
Youth & Community
Empowerment Specialist (Brazil)

Maged Thabet Saleh Sultan, Youth
Development Organisation (Yemen)

Tayiona Sanangurai,
Young Voices Network (Zimbabwe)

Babu Kaji Shrestha,
Team for Nature and Wildlife (Nepal)

Increasing urbanization, persistent tenure security and high levels of informal settlements severely impact the livelihoods of today's youth. Youth need land for public spaces, for shelter, security, employment and entrepreneurship. Despite this, youth are rarely treated as a stakeholder group for land reform or policy processes.

UN-Habitat and the **Global Land Tools Network** are developing land tools and strengthening the capacity of countries and communities to implement youth responsive land reforms.

This dialogue will present the current challenges and youth-led action research as part of youth-responsive land tools process.



ANNEXES

- I. MEETING AGENDA
- II. MEETING PARTICIPANTS
- III. OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPANT ORGANIZATIONS
- IV. OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS
- V. ACTION RESEARCH TEMPLATE
- VI. ADDITIONAL EVENTS

I.MEETING AGENDA

YOUTH LED ACTION RESEARCH ON LAND

Exploring the role of youth in relation to land

New York, 12th – 20th September 2013

Arrivals – Wednesday 11th August–

Accommodation Pod39

Thursday 12th August Training Day 1

Training day one will provide a space for participant introductions, project overview and background information. Key land concepts and background (including Good Land Governance and the Continuum of Land Rights) will be introduced by GLTN.

09:00 Meet at lobby of Pod 39 to walk to UN and go through security checks together

09:30 Gain entry to UN Secretariat building at 42nd and 1st Ave.

09:45-10:00 Opening and welcome

10:00- Introductions and Training Workshop expectations

10.30 Workshop agenda and expectations.

Group exercise for introductions

10.30 Session 1: The Global Land Tool Network (Background)

11:40 Toril Iren Pedersen, Global Land Tool Network

11:40-12:00 Tea/coffee break

12:00-13.20 Session 2: Project presentations and contexts

12.00 – 12.20 ISPIS, Brazil

12.20 – 12.40 Team for Nature and Wildlife, Nepal

12.40 – 13.00 Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya

13.00 – 13.20 Youth Voices Network, Zimbabwe

13.20-14.20 Lunch

14.20-15.30 Session 3: Continuum of Land Rights

Toril Iren Pedersen

15:30-15:45 Tea/coffee break

15:45-16:45 Session 5: Logical Framework Analysis - Thinking about outcomes and indicators for Youth and Land actions

Caleb Gichuhi

16:45-17:30 Closing for the day—open discussion

Friday 13th September Training Day 2

Training day two will introduce relevant land tools that have already been created by GLTN. Participants will also begin to learn about the action research process and will be encouraged to review their projects in light of this new knowledge.

09:45-10:30 Reflections from the previous day

10:30-11:30 Session 6: Good Land Governance

Toril Iren Pedersen

11:30-11:45 Tea/coffee break

11:45-13:30 Session 7: Youth responsive land tools

Toril Iren Pedersen and Priscilla Li Ying

13:30-14:30 Lunch

14:30 -15:30	<p>Session 8: Introduction to Action Research</p> <p>Key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is action research? • Why is action research important? • How is action research different than other research? • What are the intended outcomes of action research? <p>Approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of two action research case studies 2. Share agenda and goals for action research training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask participants what they want to get out of the training • Revise agenda as needed 3. Share working definition of action research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask participants to consider the case studies and their own work to determine if the definition needs to be changed or elaborated upon • Finalize definition for action research
15:30-16:00	<p>Session 9: Overview of the Action Research Process</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the action research process look like? • What are the common challenges in doing action research? • What are some solutions to these common challenges? <p>Approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present the action research process (steps) through the use of case studies and the action research plan template 2. Identify and discuss common challenges in the process as a large group 3. Brainstorm ways to overcome these challenges 4. Document discussions on flip charts
16:00-16:45	<p>Tea/coffee break</p>
16.45 – 17.45	<p>Session 10: Developing an Action Research Plan</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the current status of each group's action research plan? • Where are there gaps in each plan? • What does each group need to know more about to complete their plan? <p>Approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Split into small groups by organization 2. Ask participants to complete the action research template for their proposed projects 3. Ask one person in the group to list knowledge gaps on large flip charts
17:45-18:00	<p>Closing</p>

Saturday 14th September

Training Day 3

Training day three will see participants continue to learn about action research, and begin revising/continue to revise their research project plans.

09:45-11:30

Session 11: Developing an Action Research Plan (continued)

Key Questions:

- What is the status of each organization's research plan?
- Where are the common gaps in knowledge?

Approach:

1. Ask each group to present their flip charts that summarize their plans and gaps in knowledge
2. During the break, facilitators will pair groups with common issues

11:30-11:45

Tea/coffee break

11:45-13:30

Session 12: Brainstorming Solutions to Knowledge Gaps

Key Questions:

- What are some solutions to the knowledge gaps?

Approach:

1. Present different case studies to help inform knowledge gaps (such as particular research methods like mapping, different visualizations of data, etc.)
2. Split into mixed groups with similar knowledge gaps (qualitative data analysis approaches, identifying representative sample, etc.)
3. Working groups to brainstorm solutions, while facilitators rotate
4. Ask one person in each group to list solutions on large flip charts

13:30-14:30

Lunch

14:30-16:00

Session 13: Brainstorming Solutions to Knowledge Gaps (continued)

Approach:

Continue working groups

16:00-16:15

Tea/coffee break

16.15 –

Session 14: Brainstorming Solutions to Knowledge Gaps (continued)

17.15

Approach:

Large group discussion of proposed solutions

17:15-17:30

Closing

Sunday 15th September

Training Day 4

10:00-10:30

Reflections from the previous day

10:30-13:45

Session 15: Project Planning

Approach:

1. Split into small groups by organization
2. Revise action research plans based on previous discussions
3. Share revised plans with peers for further critique
4. Discuss reporting format (case study template/project report?) for UN-Habitat

13.45 - 14:20

Lunch

14:20-16:00

Session 17: Review and Where to from here

Participant presentations on learnings and revisions undertaken in each project

16:00-16:15

Tea/coffee break

16.15 – 17.15

Plenary discussion and ideas

17:15-18:00	Evaluation of the training Closing remarks on behalf of UN-HABITAT
Monday 16th September	Joint Event
	Side event with UN General Assembly
Tuesday 17th September	Project Management Mentoring
	<i>Project management mentoring</i>
Wednesday 18th September - Friday 20th September	IANYD Open Meeting
09:00 – 17:00	IANYD Open meeting

II. LIST OF MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Talita Montiel Castro	ISPIS, Brazil
Joao Felipe Scarpelini	ISPIS, Brazil
Caleb Gichuhi	Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya
Primož Kovacic	Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya
Babu Kumar (BK) Shrestha	Team for Nature and Wildlife
Roshan Shrestha	Team for Nature and Wildlife
Lyneth Mtemeri	Young Voices Network, Zimbabwe
Tayiona Sanangurai	Young Voices Network, Zimbabwe
Kate Fairlie	UN-Habitat Youth & Livelihoods Unit
Priscilla Li Ying	UN-Habitat Youth & Livelihoods Unit
Toril Iren Pedersen	Global Land Tool Network Secretariat
Pamela Wridt (Trainer)	New Jersey City University
Tizai Mauto (Trainer)	University of Colorado

III. OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT

Youth Without Borders Organization for Development (YWBOD)

Taiz, Yemen

About Us:

Youth without Borders Organization for Development (YWBOD) is a non-governmental, non-profit civil society organization working on building the capacities and empowering to play significant and effective role to bring about a positive change as individuals and a community. It started its work as a non-official youth initiative in 2011, hosted by Youth Development Organization which supported such youth to work on land and housing issues then it was officially licensed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Labor as a civil organization, license No. (4/m/2013) according to law No. (1 /2001).

Our Vision:

Developing and enhancing the role of youth in general life as individuals to bring about a positive change for their future and for the country as a whole.

Our Mission:

Youth are supposed to play effective roles, (YWBOD) works on building the capacities and empowering them to play these effective roles to enable them bring about positive changes in the community.

Our Objectives:

- 1 Connecting youth with lands for sustainable development
- 2 Building youth's capacities and empowering them to play effective role in the community.
- 3 Raising youth's awareness about all youth-related issues.
- 4 Making youth partners in the developmental process in Yemen.
- 5 Monitoring and documenting the youth-related issues.
- 6 Delivering youth voices to the decision makers.

The Programs and Activities:

- 1 – Training and building the capacities of youth to empower them to play effective roles in the political, social, economical and cultures life.
- 2 – Establishing cooperation and experience-exchanging relationships with local and international partners to provide youth with opportunities to get experience in the scientific, social, economic and cultural fields.
- 3 – Establishing voluntary youth networks to enhanced the development process in the community.
- 4 – Conducting researches and studies concerning with youth's issues in order to provide statistical information about such issues.
- 5 – Providing youth with opportunities to participate in the developmental process and decision-making with the relevant institutions.
- 6 – Adopting youth initiatives and voluntary groups to empower and engage them in the development process.

Previous Activities:

YWBOD started its activities in 2012 as a youth initiative, implementing a number of voluntary activities and awareness raising campaigns. Since its official registration, it has implemented the following activities and projects:

A workshop to engage youth in the draft of the Transitional Justice Law in partnership with Youth Development Organization (YDO) and Civil Society Organization Forum (CSOF).

Participating in the project of “Taiz My Responsibility” to engage youth in establishing security and peace in the province of Taiz in partnership with Taiz My Responsibility Coalition.

A workshop about the results of the first phase of the National Dialogue Conference to review the results and suggest amendments. The participants of the organization reviewed the results which are concerned with the lands and youths and suggested amendments in some articles to enhance connecting youth with lands. These suggested amendments are raised to the National Dialogue Conference committee to take them into consideration in the final draft of the results

www.twnepal.org
Kathmandu, Nepal



Team for Nature and Wildlife (TNW) is a Nepalese youth led not for profit making, nongovernmental, social, and environmental organization founded for the eco-friendly development of communities based on the UN-Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs) and targets.

One of the Millennium Developmental Goals is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. One of the targets under this goal is to achieve Decent Employment for Women, Men, and Young People. The organization has been carrying out projects to address the urban youth poverty/unemployment. In this regard, the organization, in 2009, launched and carried out the project titled “Youth Empowerment for Green job/city” for empowering unemployed young people (living in urban areas as urban poor or slum youth) for eco-friendly and agriculture based job/entrepreneurship. This is a UN-Habitat awarded project. The project has been continued in the name of “Organic School,” which has enabled more than 1400 young people for agro entrepreneurship. This project also focus to help the UN achieve Target D of goal no. 7 i.e. ensure environmental sustainability. The target is, by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. In this regard, the organization has launched “Urban Youth Centre” Initiative to help the urban poor youth including slum youth for their socio-economic security.

Another Millennium Developmental Goal is to achieve universal primary education. The target under this goal is to children's' enrollment in and completion of primary education. The organization launched “Children Educational Development (CED) Campaign” under the principle that today's children are tomorrow's youth. Under the campaign, the organization builds ‘Earthquake resistant -Green school’ building for the socially and economically disadvantaged children of rural areas.

Likewise, one of the Millennium Developmental Goals is to ensure environmental sustainability. One of the targets under this goal is to reduce biodiversity loss or species extinction. In this regard, the organization has launched campaign “Mission Wildlife,” “Environmental Awareness through Theatre (EAT)-Green Theatre”, and “Environment Conservation related Campaigns.” The campaign for the conservation of biodiversity has been highly acknowledged by the UNESCO as well.

YOUNG VOICES NETWORK ZIMBABWE

Harare, Zimbabwe

Young Voices Network grew out of a process, which prepared children and youth to participate in the Earth Summit in 1992. The idea was to encourage young people to present their concerns to politicians and participate in the process to raise awareness of the need for sustainable development. 6000 school children participated in the process, which ended with a Children's Hearing in Norway in 1990. Forty other countries organized similar activities, which culminated in the Global Children's Hearing that took place at the Earth summit in 1992 in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

In 1994 the Post Pessimist network was started in the former Yugoslavia. Young people from the different ethnic groups organized their own network and meetings. They communicated and cooperated and lots of interesting projects were carried out. In 1997 the idea of a network of active youth groups organizing their own projects was adopted in Zimbabwe. The Young Voices programme was established in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Malawi.

The Zimbabwe Young Voices Network is a membership organisation of youth groups (formal and informal) working together to enhance the participation of youth in community, organizational and national processes. There is great emphasis put in questioning governance structures and how they involve young people. Young Voices Network is a duly constituted organisation registered as a Trust (registration number MA/573/2008) under the Registrar of Deeds. The network is run by a Board of Trustees and programme implementation is through the secretariat

2. Vision

To see young people actively participate in decision making processes, through democratic means, making initiatives in addressing common issues that affect their daily lives, at community, national, regional and international levels.

2.1 Objectives

- To contribute towards the recognition of young people as useful resources in their communities, organisations and societies.
- To give young people opportunities to discuss and exchange experiences and ideas.
- To contribute in the fight against HIV/AIDS amongst young people.
- To develop the capacity of young people to enable them to effectively make use of resources through training and developing tools that will benefit young people, their communities and society at large.
- To promote and facilitate communication between groups of young people making use of appropriate methods and technology.
- To contribute to the fight against violence, crime and substance abuse.
- To promote environment friendly intervention strategies among young people and their communities.

Key principles and values

Gender equality: The network recognises that men and women, boys and girls are equal and shall therefore:

- Promote and encourage fair distribution of resources to both sexes.
- It also strives to achieve equal participation and representation of both sexes in its activities and structure.

Human Rights: The network recognises the right of children and young people to be heard and participate in decision-making processes, in matters concerning their lives and societies.

HIV/AIDS: The network views the HIV/AIDS pandemic as a social problem and not a health issue and undertakes to participate in developing a better understanding of the pandemic. It recognises the rights of people infected and affected to be treated with dignity.

Environment: The network shall contribute to creating an environment in which young people are given opportunities to participate in the process of developing their societies.

Accountability and Transparency: The network encourages all affiliates by virtue of being a member or having been assigned any duties to be highly accountable and transparent in all proceedings.

3. Area of Focus

To achieve the right of young people to participate YVN works with youth groups and organizations working on the following issues.

- HIV and AIDS
- Human rights, Democracy and Governance
- Economic Empowerment

- Culture and Diversity
- Gender Equality

4. Cooperating Partners

The Young Voices Network is active in the different areas where network members come from and we also extend our activities in all areas where young people's groups working with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) partners are active.

5. Reasons for choice of Partners

The Young Voices Network in Zimbabwe has built up structures over the years through NPA partners, which help in organizing young people implement activities and build support groups within their respective communities.

YVN works with organizations according to the following criteria:

- Rights based organizations working towards human rights for all;
- Active youth formations with members between 15-30 years;
- Youth Organizations that share the values and objectives of the Young Voices Network;
- Youth groups that have a constituency and are active in the local community as a group;
- Youth groups that have a realistic plan of action and have carried out at least one local project and submitted reports;
- Have the potential to grow into an active democratic youth group.

6. Methodology

YVN methods are as follows:

- Capacity building
- Organizational development
- Networking and exchange
- Advocacy and lobbying

7. Current members

The network's 8 institutional members are as follows.

1. Youth Development and Aids Trust (YODAT) based in Macheke
2. BornFree, based in Hatcliff Extension and Hopley
3. Hatcliff Youth Group
4. Rovambira based in Mhondoro
5. Marvel Act Youth Organisation based in Mutoko
6. CEDEA based in Chinhoyi
7. Contradiction Arts based in Masvingo and Kadoma

Sisi Ni Amani, Kenya Nairobi, Kenya

Sisi ni Amani Kenya (SNA-K) [We are Peace Kenya in Swahili] is a Kenyan NGO that uses a combination of traditional and innovative approaches to communication and dialogue to increase civic engagement and prevent violence in Kenyan communities. SNA-K's activities rest on the fundamental belief that local actors have the knowledge, social capital, and motivation to promote a sustainable peace, but lack necessary tools and capacity.

Sisi ni Amani Kenya (SNA-K) takes a technology-aided approach to peace building, and equips its local chapters with mobile phone-based technologies to facilitate rapid SMS (text message) communication between groups and with the overall community, and provides facilitation for its local chapters to plan appropriate usage of these technologies for peace promotion and monitoring of conflict in their local areas.

We successfully implemented violence prevention programming throughout the 2013 General Elections, have implemented civic engagement and civic education programming, and are currently focused on ensuring conflict sensitive devolution by engaging communities across ethnic lines to engage their local governments.

Currently, we are focused on continued violence prevention that stems out of various issues e.g stock (cattle theft), land issues, tribalism etc, civic education on devolution, and civic engagement with the County Governments in our target areas.

SNA-K's SMS work is through an SMS platform to which community members subscribe and enter demographic information, including location, gender, age group, and language preference. SNA-K is able to engage its database of subscribers by reaching them directly on their phones with targeted messages, ranging from civic education, to opportunities to participate in policy dialogue, to violence prevention messages when tensions arise.

SNA-K currently has over 65,000 subscribers and more than 50 partners. The organization's geographic focus is in Nairobi's Eastlands (specifically Baba Dogo, Korogocho, Kariobangi North, Mabatini, Huruma, Ngei, Kiamaiko, Mlango Kubwa, Hospital Ward, Mathare North, Utalii, and Dandora), Narok County, Transmara East and West, Sotik, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Burnt Forest.

ISPIS – The Institute for Synchronicity for Social Interaction

Sao Paulo, Brazil

Who we are (resume)

ISPIS – The Institute for Synchronicity for Social Interaction is a Civil Society Organization of Public Interest (OSCIP), a not-for-profit organization founded in 2001 by a group of young people. Its mission is to develop, strengthen, and help initiatives, groups, methodologies through which one can exercise one's values, capacities and practices necessary for the human development in harmony with the environment.

ISPIS work incubating a lot of projects that represents different areas in the society, principally to promote projects coordinating by young people. The board of ISPIS is composed of 5 people, 4 young people and 1 elder, that operate under the co-management approach, and share responsibilities.

In order to advise and support on this specific research project, a coalition of youth-led organizations is being convened by ISPIS and our partner, Change Mob.

To know more about ISPIS, you can visit: <http://sociedadessustentaveis.ning.com/page/hist-ria>

To learn more about Change Mob, you can visit: www.change-mob.org

Our main activities:

- Institutional Support, Systemic Management and Youth Organizational Development
- Youth Events and Learning Process
- Collaborative Development of Contents
- Workshops Education for Sustainability

Our main values:

- Synchronicity
- Systemic action
- Creativity
- Intergenerationality
- Convergences
- Learning and Flow

More about us (details)

History and Projects (ISPIS)

The ISPIS, founded in 2001, was created by the desire to mobilize a group of young people who, since 1998, developed the Organism Project, a group of artistic intervention and research in environmental sustainability, composed of about 35 youth and teens from different schools who banded together in an effort to raise environmental awareness and came to work in more than 15 schools, parks, and community centers.

In order to enhance their actions deepen the concepts and methodologies, and to expand to other young people the opportunity to participate and realize their projects, some young participants of the Organism Project created the ISPIS, with the mission of Education for Sustainability.

Between the actions carried out over these 10 years ISPIS, along with its many partners, has developed 4 lines of activities:

Institutional Support, Systemic Management and Organizational Development

- GYAN - Global Youth Action Network - For the implementation of the Latin America Office
- REJUMA - Youth Network for Environment and Sustainability - For the creation of networking and communication tools
- Pioneers Of Change - To carry out meetings and Learning Journey Learning Societies
- Cultural Group K-RAM-K - For the development of workshops and cultural interventions with the SEST-SENAT
- Azimuth Project - Oceanic Preservation - For the Implementation of Space Caiçara Culture and Sustainability - Shipyard of the Future

Youth Events and Learning Process

- II National Meeting of OSCIPs
- I Paulista Meeting of Youth for the Environment
- Learning Societies
- Learning Journey – Sustainability
- Youth for Democracy
- Youth and Educomunicação
- A Million Stories of Young Lives
- NAPS - Core Learning Paulo Sogayar
- Playful Conference - 10 Years of the Child Statute
- Youth Conferences for the Environment

Collaborative Development of Contents

- GEO Juvenil Brazil

- Manual Supervisor of young people's Environment

Workshops Education for Sustainability

- Workshops in schools by design You Whistles - (Fiat Brazil)
- Multisetorial - Environmental Education Workshops in resettlement areas in Itapevi and Itapeçerica da Serra.
- Foundation Alphaville - Environmental Education Workshops in Construction Site Work in São Paulo, Maranhão and Espírito Santo

Our Values (ISPIS)

Synchronicity

Concept of Carl Gustav Jung to describe significant events that relate not so causal (one event causes the other) , but their meanings . The term synchronicity is closely linked to the concepts of intelligence and collective unconscious .

The ISPIS employs this concept in order to express that the necessary changes in society are of a more profound, and the political, structural and behavioral has its foundations in the symbols that guide a society . We change our behavior when this change makes sense for us. So when we operate at the level of what gives us direction, the action is connected with other actions, brought by the same meaning , a broader sense rooted in the collective wisdom , always directing efforts in the right direction and healthier for the individual and society .

Systemic action

Systems thinking enables us to perceive and deal with the reality of a non- fragmented and not mechanistic. According to Fritjof Capra (1996) the more we study the problems of our time, the more one realizes that they can not be understood in isolation. Are systemic problems are interconnected and interdependent in its origin and its history. The whole is more than the sum of its parts. A systemic realize all seamlessly as a product of the interrelationships between its parts, systems thinking is one who seeks the nature of these relationships, and promote actions to consider.

Creativity

Creativity is the essential human skill when change is needed. It is the ability to conceive and realize the unknown, the improbable and even impossible, to find an unusual solution and reveal it through facts that seemed immutable, and see many opportunities where there were none. This requires courage to be able to make mistakes and create solutions from the error.

Intergenerationality

The transition from one civilization over the decades and centuries, involves intergenerational pact that often is not expressed. Several generations share a historic moment and it is necessary to have a strategic outlook for the fact that the societies of the future will get us what we pass on to younger generations. So at the moment, the contact and the flow of knowledge between generations is very important, least with the older teaching the younger, and more with the participation of children and young people in all decision-making and action, all subject to learning.

Convergences

Some themes, some moments, some stocks, some places naturally become poles of convergence that involve various areas of knowledge . Are what systems theory are called attractors and define the topography of possibilities of an event. In the language of project management, are sometimes called "Hub" because they fit many other projects connected. The important thing is not to force convergence, but identify it in its natural expression and intensify it when necessary and useful.

Learning and Flow

Each project, initiative or process, has different settings for the smooth flow of activities, people and resources happens in a harmonic way. So the ISPIS is an organization in constant learning process, construction and deconstruction, ready to change, adapt and transform whenever necessary.

IV. PROJECT SUMMARIES

Youth-led Action Research on Land – Project Summaries

“Connecting Yemeni Youth with State and Endowment Lands”

Youth Without Borders Organisation for Development

YEMEN

Project Representatives: Maged Thabet Saleh Sultan and Saada Al-Areqi

The project aims to connect youth with state and endowment lands by establishing a national strategy. The strategy will be prepared using the following information sources:

- a survey of the state and endowment lands in coordination with the concerned public institutions
- interviews with 6 high officials relevant to state and endowment lands
- interviews with youth representatives to discuss the best mechanisms for connecting youth with lands.

The draft national strategy for connecting youth with lands will be prepared by youth experts with input from relevant government officials. This strategy will be launched in a conference attended by high officials in the government to discuss and call them to approve the strategy for implementation. The project will end with a documented awareness raising campaign targeting 5000 university students in the 2 provinces to raise their awareness and engage them to call for the implementation of this strategy and engage youth in its implementation.

The project outcomes will include:

1. Statistical information about the state and endowment lands in Yemen.
2. A national strategy for connecting youth with state and endowment lands.
3. The government is acquainted and provided with a national strategy for connecting youth with lands.
4. The best practices and mechanisms to connect youth with lands will be highlighted through the interviews with 6 high-ranking officials in the public institutions that are concerned with lands.
5. The international donors will be aware of the national strategy for connecting youth with lands, pushing them to support it in their projects and programs as a tool of empowering youth economically.
6. About 5000 university youth in the 2 target provinces will be aware of the new national strategy for connecting youth with lands to advocate it and call for its implementation.

“Case study on Youth-focussed land policies and programs in Nepal”

Team for Nature and Wildlife

NEPAL

Project Representatives: Babu Kaji Shresta

Every year, around 500,000 Nepalese unemployed youth enter the job market. The Nepali economy is fundamentally agrarian, and there is a huge shortage of farm labor, yet youth rarely enter land-based agro enterprise. The Youth Survey of Nepal 2012, stated that 85.6 percent of the youth surveyed were interested in starting their own business and becoming self employed. Additionally, there are large tracts of public lands left fallow.

This project will carry out a detailed study on factors and loopholes on governmental youth and land policies that discourage youth from land-based entrepreneurship. It will focus on three districts in Nepal. The study will adopt techniques including key Informants Interviews (Semi- structured) and focus group discussions. Participants will be unemployed youth and youth engaged on land based agro entrepreneurship. The youth will be asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards governmental land policies on youth. Multiple case studies will be done based on multiple sources of quantitative evidence. The study will do Literature Review to get information about previous studies on land and youth issues. Consultations and Meetings will be held with the Experts/Scholars/Policy makers

The objectives of this case study are:

- To present the findings of the current policies, programs and related initiatives regarding the mainstreaming of land based youth development through a detailed study, review, and analysis
- To find out the perception, interest, needs, requirements, constraints, and aspiration of youth in relation to land policies.
- To determine appropriate policy recommendations for developing national ‘youth based land policies’ within National Youth Policy 2010 and National Land Use Policy 2012 through identifying space and opportunities

“Youth and Public Spaces in Nairobi’s Eastlands”

Sisi Ni Amani

KENYA

Project Representatives: Caleb Gichuhi and Kevin Sudi

This project engages youth to use new tools to aggregate and share information, visions, and address the challenges of shared community spaces with relevant officials and communities. The goals of this project are to empower youth to understand their options for addressing land issues, to engage relevant government institutions, and enhance their voice in decision-making. The project will specifically target youth groups, young women, youth in-school, and youth entrepreneurs in Nairobi’s Eastlands to understand their experiences and visions of public land. Over four months, the project will directly engage eighty youth, with beneficiaries aimed to be the entire area (estimated >200,000), and will target two public spaces.

These goals will be accomplished using a unique combination of tools and activities, including the mapping of public spaces, and youth-led research focused on all four target groups in two public spaces. The research will concentrate on youth’s current experiences of these public spaces, with a focus on gender, entrepreneurship, and safety; current challenges to improving these public spaces; and youth’s visions for these public spaces.

The research will include a visual component of re-designing of public spaces and youth-led film-making. A final report, short video, and visual representation of public spaces will be used to connect youth to relevant representatives and take action to improve public spaces in their areas. A workshop for youth participants (interviewers and interviewees) will build on the research to understand which challenges and visions of public spaces they can overcome on their own, which actors they need to engage to address others, and where they can access relevant information.

Finally, we will connect youth to relevant institutions to present and advocate for their visions. Youth will be able to use the reports, videos and visual representations of their visions of public spaces to advocate for their visions with relevant authorities in two workshops with relevant institutions and representatives. We have already engaged the local County Assembly Representatives, NIUPLAN Technical Committee members, and the National Land Commission as potential participants.

“My Place in the City”

ISPIS – Instituto Sincronicidade para a Interação Social

BRAZIL

Project Representatives: Joao Scarpelini and Talita Montiel

The project will take place in two regions of São Paulo. The project’s main goal is to facilitate youth participation in the formulation and monitoring of urban public space policies. Our scope will focus on the civil society participation among city councils, especially the newly established People’s Councils at district level, based on the Statute of the City and the Statute of Youth.

An initial desktop literature review will be undertaken to understand: the main challenges, indicators, organizations involved on the theme and best practices, etc. In addition, two focus groups will be established to provide input into the development of a toolkit that will enable this experience to be replicated and scaled up. Apart from the volunteer researchers, we aim to directly empower 20 young people to better understand decision making spaces in the city of Sao Paulo, and to engage meaningfully in the spaces of the People’s Council.

Throughout the process, we will frame our research using the following questions:

- What are the existing spaces for civil society participation?
- How do young people take ownership of these spaces?
- What are the challenges to youth participation in these spaces?
- What is the role of youth in the monitoring of public policies?
- How the Statute of Youth will influence the participation of young people in those existing systems?
- What are the main issues related to land and youth in a city like São Paulo?

The information generated by the research will support the creation of a future web mapping platform, which will facilitate the interaction of people, using methods of crowdsourcing the wisdom of crowds in the search for common solutions.

"Voices from Below"

Young Voices Network

ZIMBABWE

Project Representatives: Tayiona Sanangurai and Lyneth Mtemeri

The hypothesis of the project is that the right to land and the right to housing are inextricably bound. The project engages young people in Hatcliff extension in Zimbabwe as agents of social change with primary objective of exploring ways of improving land tenure arrangements of informal settlements through dialogues with local government, academic institutions, private sector and the concerned community. The current tenure option available to the community is regulated leasehold which has not been pro poor. The project thus seeks to build the capacity of organised community youth to stop forced evictions and develop skills and confidence to negotiate with the government and other actors on issues of housing, land, sanitation and basic amenities using the following methodologies:

- **Education and awareness** on land rights, land tenure systems and options
- **Policy dialogues** with government ministries (which may have different policies relating to informal settlements) and youth, with the aim of communicating the complexities faced by youth in informal settlements and achieving the first step towards policy harmonisation.
- **Documenting stories of young people** who have left/migrated out of the community, to explore their reasons for leaving and how this affects others in the community.
- **Youth Housing Cooperative** with the primary purpose being to identify and assist in overcoming the barriers that young people face in assessing land
- **Networks** including a network of experts in low incoming housing designs established and working together with young people, the community and advising local government

V. ACTION RESEARCH PROCESS TEMPLATE

Research Focus	Research Methods	Analysis Approach	Dissemination Plan	Action Plan	Outcomes
<p>Why is this research needed?</p> <p>What are your research questions?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus is too broad - Research has been done before - Access to appropriate literature - Capacity to conduct research 	<p>How will the data be collected, documented and stored?</p> <p>Which existing data sources can be used to answer your research question?</p> <p>Which individuals or groups need to be involved to answer your research questions?</p> <p>How will you select research participants?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative sampling - Selecting the appropriate methodology - Managing data in a consistent way - Access to secondary data - Community attitudes - Young women's participation in research 	<p>How will the data be analyzed and interpreted?</p> <p>What approach will be used with quantitative data?</p> <p>What approach will be used with qualitative data?</p> <p>In what ways can the data be visualized?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misinterpretation of findings - Unclear graphics or visuals - Appropriate uses of quantitative and qualitative data - Missing data/information 	<p>Who needs to know the research results?</p> <p>In what format will the results be shared with different stakeholders?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of key decision makers and community members - Lack of interest - Overstating findings - Reporting sensitive information 	<p>What steps will be taken to improve the issues being researched?</p> <p>Who needs to be involved in these steps?</p> <p>How will you document what was done?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding to implement actions - Accountability and transparency - Time to implement action - Managing expectations - Strategic partnerships - Legal/regulatory framework 	<p>What did you achieve through the action research process?</p> <p>What changed as a result of the research?</p> <p>Common issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documenting outcomes - Overstating outcomes

VI. ADDITIONAL EVENTS

- I. Meeting with USAID
- II. Roundtable Dialogue
- III. Interagency Network on Youth and Development Open Meeting

Discussing Youth Land Governance and Urbanization Challenges, USAID,

Washington DC

Wednesday 18th September 2013

USAID organized a brown-bag meeting to discuss the challenges, issues and concerns young people face in land governance in the context of an urbanizing world. Our Youth and Land project co-coordinators from Brazil, Zimbabwe and Kenya attended and presented the research gaps in the youth dimensions of land in their respective countries.

They brought forward the solutions with which they will address the issues and highlighted the different ways through which youth needs can be reflected such that they can be included in land policies.

Round Table Dialogue on Investing in Young People

—Thursday 19th September 2013

Organized by the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi, the round table involved the different UN entities whose work tackle youth issues and how together, as the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD), they could support the UN System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) for youth which will ensure that within the UN, young people are included in decision making at all levels of development processes. "It is encouraging to see the commitment to working together on youth, to ensure that they reach their full potential as agents of change and partners in development", stated Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary General of DESA. The dialogue allowed young stakeholders from all around the world to present and discuss issues and themes relevant to youth. Our youth and land representative from Nepal, Babu Kaji Shrestha gave a dynamic discourse on young Nepalese farmers facing livelihood issues because of land tenure insecurity. He elaborated

The land project my organization is carrying out in collaboration with UN-Habitat and GLTN will be a first in my country, and it will be very useful to all the young farmers in Nepal in understanding their land tenure and how this can help them secure livelihoods... I would like to thank for giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of Nepalese young people,

Babu Kaji

on the youth project Team for Nature and Wildlife had previously implemented with funding from UN-Habitat's Urban Youth Fund. "The Agricultural school has empowered and engaged more than 1000 unemployed young people in commercial organic farming", he stated.

"Making Youth Participation in the UN Sustainable" - Open IANYD Meeting


Orange Café, UNFPA, New York

Thursday 19th – Friday 20th September 2013

In this 2-day open discussion workshop, the Youth Envoy on Youth and the different UN entities of the IANYD took questions from youth representatives from different organizations and countries on the ways in which young people's participation in the UN system can be sustainable.

The youth present were divided into working groups focusing on different participation themes- such as selection criteria for youth participation in UN events, the development of youth-friendly communication strategies, etc – and the different groups were to come up with recommendations on the how-to's of sustainable youth participation.

The youth representatives from the joint UN-Habitat and GLTN project were involved in the different groups, and gave their input based on their diverse experience and involvement in UN processes. The 2-day session was rounded up with productive insights



from different youth perspectives, and concluded with Ahmad Alhendawi's statement of support to supporting the improvement of youth participation through strategic partnerships.



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-Habitat)

UN-Habitat helps the urban poor by transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity. UN-Habitat works with organizations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development. Our vision is cities without slums that are livable places for all, which do not pollute the environment or deplete natural resources.

THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK (GLTN)

GLTN aims to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure. The Network has developed a global land partnership. Its members include international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies. It aims to take a more holistic approach to land issues and improve global land coordination in various ways. For further information and registration visit the GLTN web site at www.gltn.net.





For more information please contact us:

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch
Land and GLTN Unit
P.O. 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 76 23120; Fax: +254 20 762 4266
Website: www.unhabitat.org

Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) Secretariat
Facilitated by UN-Habitat
P.O. 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 76 5199; Fax: +254 20 762 4256
E-mail: gltn@unhabitat.org
Website: www.gltn.net

