(Poor) women face discrimination and obstacles to access land and security of tenure

Extensive global discussion around land policies that work for the poor and cater to both women and men

But insufficient attention to the development of methods for implementation

Needed: pro-poor gendered land tools that are affordable and accessible

GLTN’s main Gender partners:
WOMEN’S ACCESS TO LAND

WHY FOCUS ON GENDER AND LAND?

Gender:
Culturally prescribed social roles and identities of men and women that are highly variable across cultures and are subject to change, as contrasted with sex which is the biological difference between men and women determined at birth.

Land Tools:
Land Tools are the converters of objectives set by legislation, policy or principles into implementation. It is the knowledge, skill and ability on how to practically deliver results.

Gendered Tools:
Modified tools that can be used in response to obstacles women face in using tools, recognising the differential impact of a tool on women and men.

HOW DOES GLTN WORK ON GENDER AND LAND?

Process:
- Builds the capacity of a range of stakeholders; Men and women
- Encourages change
  - Maps and links with institutions to engage on land tool using criteria as framework for engagement
  - Community Led Research to gauge community understanding of land tool
  - Raises awareness of Land tool at grassroots level
- Opens Dialogue with government officials and authorities
- Collaborative meetings with various stakeholders to review criteria as a holistic picture, and
- Documents process

Systematic multi-stage approach in collaboration with partners
**WHY GENDERED LAND TOOLS?**

- Land tools may impact differently on men and women
- But have often been designed to serve male interests and priorities
- To be effective these tools need to also incorporate women’s experiences, needs and participation
- Gendered tools are inclusive, men and women are actively involved in design, implementation and evaluation
- Gendered tools also recognise the diversity of women (female heads of households, widows, refugees)

**Land Tools: practical ways of achieving objectives set by laws and policies**

**TOOL DEVELOPMENT**

- **Assessment:** needs identification
- **Design:** discussions, innovations and development e.g. an E forum global discussion
- **Event:** Focussed stakeholder consultation for refinements, and
- **Piloting:** Rigorously testing the matrix both as a process and as a tool to move from concept to operations
- **Event Training of Trainers and comprehensive learning package**
- **Partners:** Support for the roll-out of the tool, resulting in the emergence of additional strategic partners

Progressing with M& E and identifying means to transfer learning, and Assessing how the tool can evolve, what are the next steps/ road map?

*Predicated upon leverage from the global body of knowledge that is currently developing*
Evaluating tools for their gender-responsiveness helps to:

- Ascertaining their usefulness for both women and men
- Improving existing tools and those under construction
- Identifying gaps to be addressed
- Sharing tools that have worked for both women and men
- Learning what steps/aspects new tools should include to avoid making the same mistakes
- Knowing what makes some community-land tools gender-responsive, and how to do the same in large-scale

### GENDER EVALUATION CRITERIA

**Developed by partners**
- Led by Huairou Commission, International Federation of Surveyors, Univ. of East London

**Methodology**
- A set of questions against which the extent of gender responsiveness of a given land policy or intervention can be assessed
- Three key-steps: data collection, consolidation and validation
- Score-card methodology for validation, results, and making the results more accessible
WOMEN’S ACCESS TO LAND

GENDER EVALUATION CRITERIA

6 EVALUATION CRITERIA
(MULTIPLE LENSES):
1. EQUAL PARTICIPATION
2. CAPACITY BUILDING
3. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
4. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS
5. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS
6. SCALE, COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

HOW TO EVALUATE?

The Gender Evaluation Criteria is a flexible framework to test the gender responsiveness of land tools. Factors for tools to be considered gendered:

• Equal participation, Capacity building, Sustainability, Legal and institutional considerations, Cultural considerations, Economic considerations

Evaluation process:

• Composition of evaluation team (preferably multi-stakeholder and women-led)
• Preparation of evaluation (selection of relevant criteria, localizing of matrix, translation, etc.)
• Evaluation (data collection and interviews, analysis, etc.)
• Validation exercise (evaluation team and key stakeholders), incl. score card approach for the six criteria
• Evaluation report, incl. recommendations and action plan
Crossing the Continents:

- **Pilots**: Brazil, Nepal, Ghana
- **Africa**: Togo, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nigeria, Rwanda, Madagascar, DRC
- **Latin America/ILC**: Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Bolivia
- **Caribbean**: nine OECS countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>Tool translation to Arabic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Latin America**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Roll-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caribbean**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Training on GEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Training on GEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Training on GEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROGRESS ON GENDER MECHANISM**

Development of the GEC by global and multi-stakeholder inputs

2006: WUF Vancouver - GM Declaration at GLTN Round Table

2008: Nairobi - Grassroots & Professionals Voices developing criteria

2009: Bagamoyo - Professionals inputs into Criteria resulting in draft Matrix

2009: E-Forum: International participation with global Voices from All

2009/10: Grassroots Pilot testing GEC in Brazil, Ghana and Nepal

2010: Pilot training workshop on GEC for Land professionals

2012: Nairobi, Kenya Training of Trainers How to evaluate

2013: Roll-out by key GLTN Partners and UN-Habitat regional programmes in the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific (=40 countries in total)

2014: – Synthesis of lessons learned and post-GEC road map

---

**LESSONS**

Key lessons learnt from the pilot projects:

- The gender evaluation criteria matrix is a useful tool
- Land professionals, governments and communities are the key stakeholders
- A strong network (NGO or CBO) is needed to facilitate the communication among the grassroots/stakeholders.
- Backing from the international donor community is useful for the success of the pilots, enhancing governance.
- Guidance on how to run a pilot, how to do a gender analysis, how to use the evaluation criteria and on how to link the evaluation with existing projects is needed
IMPROVING WOMEN’S ACCESS TO LAND

• Objective of gender evaluation of tools: improving access to land and tenure security
• Evaluation is only one step in the process towards gendering tools
• Political process, needs ownership and validation of findings
• Report with findings, recommendations and action plan to move towards more gender-responsiveness and to embed gendered tools in the land system
• Land Professional should proactively support improving women’s access to land

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

NEED TO KNOW MORE?

GLTN Secretariat
UN-Habitat, P.O Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
gltn@unhabitat.org
www.gltn.net

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL