



GLTN contributes to the implementation of
pro poor land policies to achieve
secure land rights for all
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Mainstreaming Gender Equality, Grassroots Participation and Youth Empowerment



Åsa Jonsson, UN-Habitat/GLTN
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Making land tools reach the majority

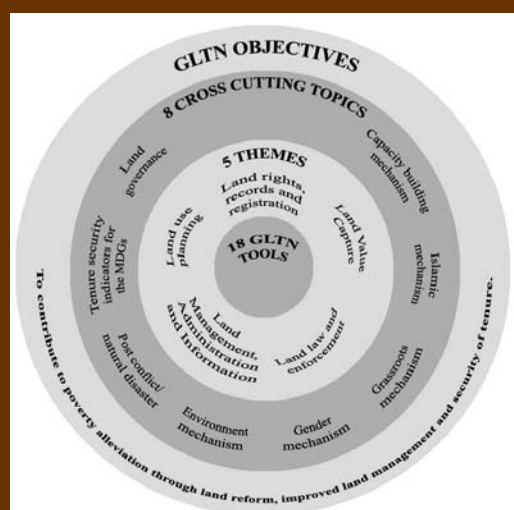
Pro-poor: Ensuring grassroots participation in land matters, tool development and decision making

Gender equal: Making sure that land tools not just benefit the poor, but also work for both women and men

Age-responsive: Involving youth in land matters, tool development and decision making



GLTN's cross-cutting themes



1. Tapping the potential: grassroots engagement in land administration and management



Grassroots participation

Grassroots participation is a

'planned process whereby local groups are clarifying and expressing their own needs and objectives and taking collective action to meet them'



Where grassroots need to be engaging



Local Committee for the land regularization of Ponte do Maduro, Recife, Brazil

Members: Espaco Feminista (NGO), SPU (Federal Government), CEHAB (State Agency responsible for regularization) and FUNDAJ (research organization)

GLTN's strategy: working with grassroots

1. Ensuring grassroots participations in large-scale land tool development
2. Scaling-up community-led initiatives
3. Strengthening the capacity of grassroots to engage in land administration & land management
4. Promoting grassroots participation amongst GLTN partners



Support to 5 initiatives 2010-2011

1. Making the Village Land Act work for Maasai women in Tanzania (Huairou/MWEDO)
2. Participatory enumerations for city-wide slum upgrading in India (SDI/SPARC)
3. Ponto do Maduro-Fundiary Regularization with Gender Equality (Huairou/Espaco Feminista)
4. Community-led disaster mitigation in Lima (Muheres Unidas/Estrategia/Peru)
5. Community-based Forest Management as an alternative to titling in the Philippines (ILC/Task Force Mapalad)

Lessons on grassroots engagement in land

1. Effective policy implementation is demand-led
2. Grassroots communities have vital information
3. Grassroots communities have vital resource
4. Effective engagement builds on effective organization
5. Better policies come through learning by doing



Competencies for land professionals on gender equality and grassroots participation

Exploring competencies for land professionals:

- Inclusion as a value
- Communication
- Negotiation
- Mediation

2. Addressing gender equity: gender evaluation criteria

Why do we need gender evaluation criteria?

Women and men do not benefit the same way from land laws and activities

Land policies are developed to benefit both women and men— but how are they translated on the ground?

From equality in opportunity to equality in outcome



What is the gender evaluation criteria?

Critérios de avaliação de gênero para ferramentas de acesso a terra urbana e rural em grande escala

Como julgar se uma ferramenta de acesso a terra urbana e rural é igualmente sensível às necessidades das mulheres e dos homens?

Apesar do progresso alcançado nos direitos das mulheres, os direitos à terra e a garantia da posse não são usufruídos igualmente por mulheres e homens em muitas partes do mundo. Isto contraria os direitos humanos internacionais e também afeta negativamente as famílias e a economia.

Os problemas de gênero relacionados à terra são complicados. Envolvem territórios sociais e culturais sensíveis e desafiam estruturas de poder profundamente enraizadas. Ao mesmo tempo, sabemos que, para ser eficaz, uma ferramenta de acesso a terra urbana e rural precisa ir além da visão técnica e também considerar dimensões sociais, tais como o gênero.

Este folheto apresenta o trabalho da Rede Global de Ferramentas de acesso a terra urbana e rural (GLTN, Global Land Tool Network) sobre os critérios para projetar novas ferramentas de acesso a terra urbana e rural ou avaliar as existentes sob uma perspectiva de gênero, até o momento. A estrutura de critérios de avaliação de gênero examina como se pode julgar se uma ferramenta de acesso a terra urbana e rural de larga escala é suficientemente sensível a questões de gênero, para identificar onde há mais necessidade de aprofundamento do trabalho e possíveis pontos de entrada para tornar tais ferramentas igualmente benéficas para mulheres e homens.

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GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

UCL
University of London

FIG



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Measurement in a systematic way (evidence)

Help evaluate land laws, institutions and activities—making it clearer where change needs to take place

Land tools have often been designed to serve male interests and priorities & to be effective they need to incorporate women's interests

We need to know what tools have worked for both women and men, and why, so that they can be shared

We need to know which tools have not worked for both women and men, and how they can be improved

Why do we need evaluation criteria?

We need to know what steps/aspects new tools should include not to make the same mistake

We need to what makes some community-land tools gender-responsive, and how to do the same large-scale

(Adaptable) four columns in the matrix

The gender evaluation matrix includes 4 parts:

Evaluation question (22 in total clustered around 6 criteria)	Why is the question relevant	Possible indicators	Possible sources to get this information
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Evaluation questions in 6 areas

1. **Equal participation** by both women and men and gender-responsive governance
2. **Capacity building** organization and empowerment of both women and men to use, access and benefit from the tool
3. **Legal and institutional considerations of both women and men** by the tool
4. The tool includes **social and cultural considerations** in regard to women and men's access to land
5. The tool includes **economic considerations** in regard to women and men's access to land
6. **Scale, coordination and sustainability** of tool to reach more people

Examples of evaluation questions

1. Is the decision-making process in developing the, and tool itself, transparent and inclusive of both women and men?
2. Is the information clear and does it empower both women and men?
3. Does the tool take into consideration statutory and customary laws and practices affecting women's land rights?
4. Does the tool promote economic opportunities for both women and men?
5. Can the tool be implemented consistently and at scale?

Four steps in doing a gender evaluation

1. **Preparing** for the gender evaluation (choosing team, the tool, the tasks & local adaptation)
2. **Doing** the gender evaluation (qualitative & quantitative data)
3. **Validating** the results- using the scorecard
4. **Sharing** and discussing the results and **agreeing on action**

Country-level usage of evaluation criteria

1. **Brazil:** Evaluating the master plan, and consequent regularization in Recife
2. **Uganda:** Assessing land administration and land dispute mechanisms in 10 districts in Uganda- 500 interviews

Pilot testing also in **Ghana** and **Nepal**
Training-of-trainers in June 2012

3. Engaging the 'future' in the present: youth engagement in land tools

Younger than ever!

1. There are today 1.3 billion young people between ages 15-24
2. Total population under 25 is 3 billion
3. Youth make up 70% of the population in developing countries
4. 60% of all urban citizens will be under 18 by 2030
5. We cannot talk about youth as a marginalized group when they are the majority (Sommers, 2010)
6. Land is often perceived as an "adult only" conversation

How do we define youth?

1. Youth, adolescents, juveniles, teenagers, students...
2. UN definition 15-24 years old
3. Is 'youth' a Western concept? When is the 'right of passage'?
4. Youth vs. children
5. Girls: the hidden youth?



Powerful narratives about youth

1. **The ticking time bomb:** The unemployed, the irresponsible generation, bulge that is likely to bust spreading violence and chaos
2. **The victims:** Young people and young women in particular as victims of HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse, unemployment, trafficking
3. **The answer to everything:** the energy and vision of youth is the key way to change the world

What is in the literature?

1. Youth as an inter-disciplinary analysis
2. Very little research and publications
3. Youth and development (street kids, displaced by conflict, crime, HIV/AIDS etc)
4. Gap in information: Environment & Urbanization (2010 call for papers) and World Bank 2007 report on the next generation (very little on land); DFID 2010 paper on youth and development does not explore land rights



Literature review: Range of rights for youth

1. **Economic rights:** Land for livelihoods, economic asset, income generation, markets/shopping, skills training
2. **Social rights:** Land for shelter and family life, education, recreation/sports, open space, parks, health (eg one stop centres)
3. **Cultural rights:** Land for community events, religious practices, entertainment, cultural/art events
4. **Civil and Political Rights:** Land allocated for youth projects, information, media, meeting places

Youth and land issues in the North

51 million (46%) of young adults in EU live with one of their parents

= DELAYED ADULTHOOD

Need for rental housing (20% or less live with their parents in Scandinavia vs 60% in Bulgaria, Slovenia, Slovakia, and 78% in Spain)

(International Union of Tenants)

Questions as GLTN engage on youth issues



1. Are youth a distinct 'population category' whose special needs should be addressed through targeted interventions on land?
2. If yes, **what are the distinctive youth realities** that cannot be accommodated with a generic (age blind) approach to land administration and management?
3. Youth as partners in tool development?
4. What type of structure and activities?

Ideas/progress to far

1. Norway EGM (Jan 2012) and Youth21 (March 2012)
2. Research by youth on youth and land issues (World Urban Forum)
3. Youth in land tool development (eg social tenure domain model etc)
4. Joint events engaging and building youth competence
5. Indicators
6. Build champions

For more information:

GLTN Secretariat
UN-HABITAT, P.O Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Telephone: +254 20 762 3116, Fax: +254 20 762 4256

E-mail: gltn@unhabitat.org

Web: www.gltn.net

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