

Gender responsiveness of selected projects in the GLTN land tool inventory



Identifying how women's needs are addressed

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Summary

GLTN considers gender as a critical cross-cutting theme in the work on promoting pro-poor, large-scale land tools (for more information on GLTN see www.gltm.net).

This short report summarises an analysis undertaken by the GLTN Secretariat to assess how women's rights, and specific needs, are being addressed by selected projects in the GLTN land tool inventory—a database available on the above website consisting of numerous international development projects in the land sector. The research was conducted in order to identify how projects are tackling gender concerns related to land, where more work needs to be done, and possible entry-points to enhance the gender-responsiveness of projects.

The desktop research was done through an assessment of project documents (hence the original design/intention of projects rather than impact) focused on gender issues in Asia, Africa and Latin America, available in the GLTN land tool inventory.

The results from the project documents available show a lack of explicit focus in most projects on enhancing women's equal access to land, giving more attention to enhance women's rights in other sectors such as income-generation. Similarly, while efforts such as capacity-building, collection and compilation of sex-disaggregated data and women's inclusion in decision making are consistently found in the project documents reviewed, these efforts have not as frequently been intended specifically to enhance women's equal access to land. These findings suggest both a lack of documentation and implementation of "gender-responsive land tools" and suggests a need for more in-depth research in this area. This should ideally include access to more documents for projects in the GLTN land inventory, as many were not available for assessment.

1. Introduction

Analysis of gender issues in donor funded development projects to date have largely focused on how women's rights are addressed in sectors such as health and education. Less information is available on how, and to what extent, land initiatives are addressing gender inequalities in access to land. As an attempt to answer this question, the GLTN land tool inventory of land projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been analysed through desktop research at the GLTN Secretariat to see how women's land needs have been addressed and/or how women have been specifically targeted in a number of development projects. The analysis is limited to looking at the original intention of land initiatives (as stated in project documents) rather than actual impact after project completion, which would require separate analysis.

1.1 The GLTN land tool inventory

Based on the Global Land Tool Network's main themes and tools an inventory of land projects has been compiled and is available on www.glt.net. The objective of the land tool inventory is to enable identification of trends in project focus areas across time and regions, and possible gaps within the development of land tools in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as in the tools' inclusion of numerous crosscutting issues. GLTN focuses on the following land tools and crosscutting issues:

1) Land rights records and registration	2) Land use planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Enumerations for tenure securityb. Continuum of land rightsc. Deeds or titlesd. Socially appropriate adjudicatione. Statutory and customaryf. Co-management approachesg. Land record management for transactabilityh. Family and group rights and registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Citywide slum upgradingb. Citywide spatial planningc. Regional land use planningd. Land readjustment (slum upgrading and/or post crisis)
3) Land Management, Administration and Information	4) Land law and enforcement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Spatial unitsb. Modernising of land agencies budget approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Regulatory framework for private sectorb. Legal allocation of the assets of a deceased person (Estates administration, HIV/AIDS areas)c. Expropriation, eviction and compensation
5) Land value taxation	6) Cross cutting issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Land tax for financial and land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Land Governanceb. Measuring tenure security for the MDGsc. Capacity building for sustainabilityd. Islamic Mechanisme. Post conflict/natural disasterf. Environment mechanismg. Gender Mechanismh. Grassroots methodology for tool development at scale

Furthermore, the GLTN has six values that guide the Network which were taken into account during the development of the land tool inventory. The values are: a systematic large scale approach and principles of pro-poor; equity; affordability; subsidiary; and, gender sensitiveness.

The land tool inventory has classified projects in 13 categories:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) Country or region | 8) Fund organization |
| 2) Urban, rural or urban and rural land | 9) Year of approval |
| 3) City or region | 10) Amount of Investment |
| 4) GLTN tools | 11) Implementing agency |
| 5) GLTN values | 12) Link to project page |
| 6) Title of project | 13) Link to document |
| 7) Description of the project | |

1.2 Defining “gender sensitiveness” in the inventory

GLTN partners have undertaken a participatory process to come up with possible gender evaluation criteria¹ to assess if a land tool is sufficiently gender sensitive or not. The land tool inventory of projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America being analyzed in this desktop research was compiled before these criteria were established. When adding project entries to the inventory, an assessment of “gender sensitiveness” as a value was simply through the identification of key words in project documents, such as “women” and “gender”.

Projects included in the inventory to date comprise a diversity of land tools. Any project that mention the words “gender” or “women” in their project document were classified as gender sensitive in the inventory. But this quick and rather superficial identification of key words in project documents does not capture whether gender is sufficiently considered within a tool to make it truly “gendered”, and whether the tool is ultimately designed to change gender relations and improve equal access to land for women and men. For example, multi-objective projects could include activities to address land issues, and in a separate way, activities addressing gender issues, without necessarily focusing specifically on improving equal access to land for men and women.

The desk research presented in this document attempts to provide a more in-depth understanding of *how* projects in the land tool inventory focus on women and gender. For example, how many activities in the often multi-objective projects specifically address women’s land rights, and whether the projects are addressing gender equality related to land and property, or gender inequalities in other sectors such as employment?

¹ Gender evaluation criteria for large-scale land tools (See annex 2)

2. Methodology

a) A total of **788 projects** were available for analysis from the land tool inventory dating from 1990 until today, with the following breakdown by region:

- Africa – 200 projects
- Asia – 358 projects
- Latin America – 230 projects

b) From the above projects, **106 had been classified as “gender sensitive”** in the database (by mentioning “women” or “gender” in their project documents) with the following breakdown by region²:

- Africa – 55 projects
- Asia – 41 projects
- Latin America – 10 projects

c) Out of the 106 projects, a final **68 projects were selected for this gender analysis**, as the remaining did not have sufficient background information on the project available for the public to do the analysis. The regional breakdown of the 68 projects selected was as follows:

- Africa – 29 projects
- Asia – 32 projects
- Latin America – 7 projects

d) The above 68 projects were carefully reviewed to ascertain the type of activities the project had planned explicitly to target women and gender issues. The activities were classified and clustered in five groups³:

1. **Capacity Building/Awareness.** Activities such as workshops, training courses, and/or information campaigns involving women’s issues – 37 projects;
2. **Employment generation.** Activities designed for the provision of conditions that allow women to work and be remunerated – 13 projects;
3. **Community development.** Activities aimed to strengthen the capacity of women-led organizations and the participation of women as important stakeholders – 31 projects;
4. **Services.** Activities to provide the conditions for an effective and equal access to basic infrastructure, natural resources and the market to women – 42 projects; and,

² The data has been compiled by a number of interns/consultants and may require a final review for consistency

³ The numbers don’t add up to the total amount of projects because one project can use more than one approach.

5. Institutional support. Activities at a policy level and aiming to influence and cooperate with the local, regional and governmental authorities on gender issues – 11 projects.

e) Finally the 68 projects were organized in 11 categories of information as following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Country or region | |
| 2) Urban, rural or urban and rural land | 7) Capacity Building Activities |
| 3) Large Scale - Yes/No | 8) Employment Generation Activities |
| 4) Title of project | 9) Community Development Activities |
| 5) Fund organization | 10) Services Activities |
| 6) Year of approval | 11) Institutional Support Activities |

f) Once the initial analysis was done, a selection of gender evaluation questions from the above-mentioned GLTN gender evaluation criteria were used to assess 68 of the projects in more detail. These questions were selected according to the categories and sub-categories used to classify the information.

3. Results

3.1 Asia

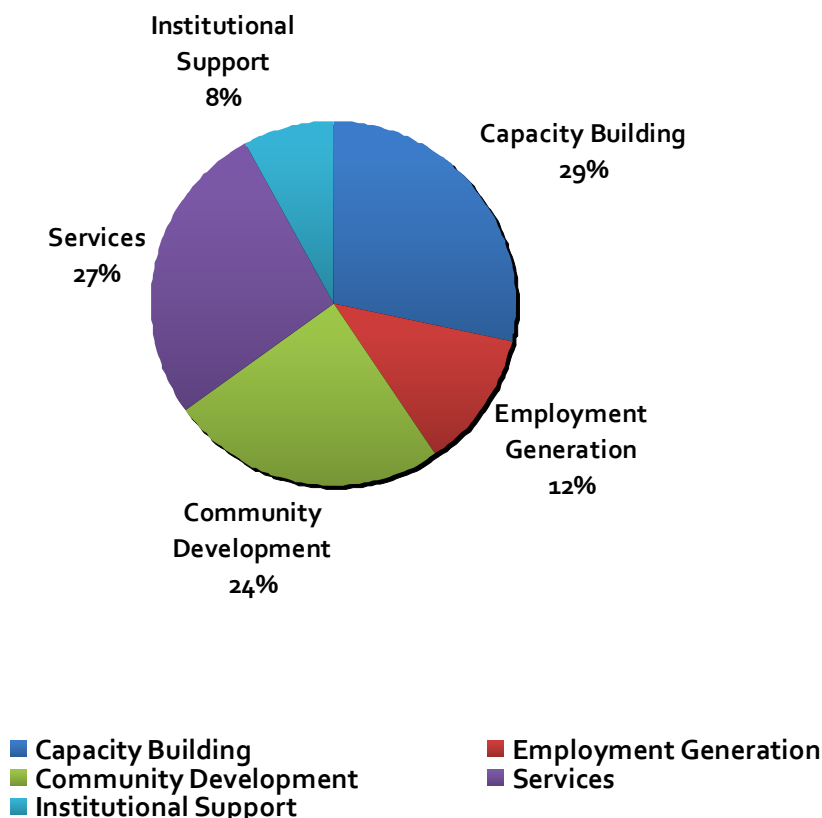
Out of the 69 projects analyzed in total, 32 were based in Asia (that is, projects sufficiently documented and where “women” or “gender” appeared in the project documents). 20 of these 32 projects were implemented from year 2000 to date.

a) **19** of these 32 projects were designed to work on a **large scale level**. Large scale projects in rural areas were here defined as initiatives at the provincial level, and in urban areas as those targeting more than one city.

b) **25** projects were focusing on **rural** areas and rural populations, while only **7** project documents were explicitly focused on **urban** areas.

c) When analyzing the components of each of the 32 projects in Asia that tackled women or gender issues, the following breakdown was found:

Project component related to women/gender (by type of activity) in Asia



The activities related to women/gender in the projects based in Asia can be classified as follows⁴:

1. Capacity building, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Income generating activities: (12/23 activities) including financial management; on- and off-farm income-generating skills; handicraft industries and shop management; administrative procedures; community organizations for asset management and credit; and, enterprise training, for the development of small microenterprises.
- Infrastructure: (1/23 activities) including courses to form women's groups (such as "Labour Contracting Societies") in off-pavement maintenance, tree planting, and tree care along the roads. Although infrastructure, as is shown below, was one of the main activities funded for employment generation, few activities remarked the necessary training for this sector.

⁴ The number of activities do not add up to the total of projects because there can be more than one activity within one project.

- Agriculture and Livestock: (7/23 activities) procuring women's leadership in this sector and food security generally, activities trained women mainly in: preservation of fruit and vegetables; social forestry and forestry-related activities; improved farming techniques in rainfed areas; in village land-use planning; soil and water management practices; and, as lead farmers and Village Livestock Assistants, agricultural extension activists, and village animal health extension workers
- Health: (3/23 activities) women trained as community health workers; and, in health, nutrition and sanitation matters.

Specific capacity building activities to raise gender awareness included:

- Targeting women: (5/14) about work opportunities, health awareness and their role in decision making processes.
- Targeting men: (3/14) activities to sensitize and pressure influential leaders and the male population to accept the involvement of women in decision-making, and on gender issues and rights of women and children consistent with religious beliefs.
- Targeting the general population: (6/14) activities for mainstreaming gender at village, provincial and district levels, and also in training activities for forestry development and livestock, where gender issues were emphasized.

2. Employment generation, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Infrastructure: (7/10 activities) women were mainly employed to: carry out earthworks for the embankments, drainage and rural roads, tree-planting along the roads, do maintenance and resurface roads, and build their own houses.
- Agriculture: (1/10 activities) training in this sector were aiming mainly at food sustainability of women and their families.
- Income generating activities: (3/10 activities) although not many activities promoted access to the market for women, the construction of women's sections in Growth Center Markets in some projects represents an attempt for developing women's entrepreneurship.

3. Community development, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Participatory planning with gender sensitiveness: (12/25 activities) processes included the involvement of women in the planning, construction and management of water points; women's groups mobilizing institutional resources for slum development and infrastructural improvements; increasing women participation in all project phases giving them a voice in community affairs; gender-sensitive village micro-zoning; and, women's group involvement in mapping exercises to prioritize sites for programme implementation
- Partnerships and alliances: (3/25 activities) activities that helped in the construction of agreements among women's organizations and other relevant stakeholders, for example, facilitation of partnerships between community-based women's groups, slumlords, municipal entities, the NGO itself and its funders; and making strategic linkages with development organizations and development programs
- Creation of organizations: (10/25 activities) mainly formed to facilitate access to markets. Other organizations were built to address community matters and strengthen the agriculture sector.

4. Services

- Financial: (12/30 activities) provided loans for livestock and food processing; credit lines for women's groups without collateral requirement; funds to NGOs to provide their own loans focusing on women for income generating activities; a grants programme giving priority to women enterprises; micro-financing agencies encouraged to extend their credit program to support female shop owners; develop Rural Credit Cooperatives and eligible borrowers are especially poor women; and, community-based credit facilities that provide loans for income-generating activities, particularly women.
- Infrastructure: (5/30 activities) activities consisted mainly of the establishment of "women's areas" in markets to increase trading activities by women and provision of safe potable water.
- Land: (4/30 activities) consisting of land provision for women, the protection of women's rights to land by ensuring equal participation in land allocation and titling processes, the promotion of women access to pasture land, and, the continued support to land use planning with particular attention to women, were listed as gender responsive services on land.
- Consultation and advisory: (7/30 activities) where services were designed to respond to women's needs in different sectors, such as agriculture and livestock development, health and nutrition, use of safe water, proper sanitation, family planning and immunization.
- Information: (2/30 activities) projects emphasizing the need for sex-disaggregated data.

5. Institutional support (6 activities)

- GLTN emphasizes the importance of developing a pro poor regulatory framework, working on tools for land law and enforcement. This latter concerns the importance of working at a policy level for the achievement of more sustainable and large scale results. Therefore, activities grouped under "institutional support" in this context included gender training for institutional staff in management capacity building, disaggregating data and monitoring the impact of interventions on equity between women and men; the inclusion of representative women organizations in the project design; and, general support to government entities to include and spread systematically gender awareness in their programs and departments.

3.2 Africa

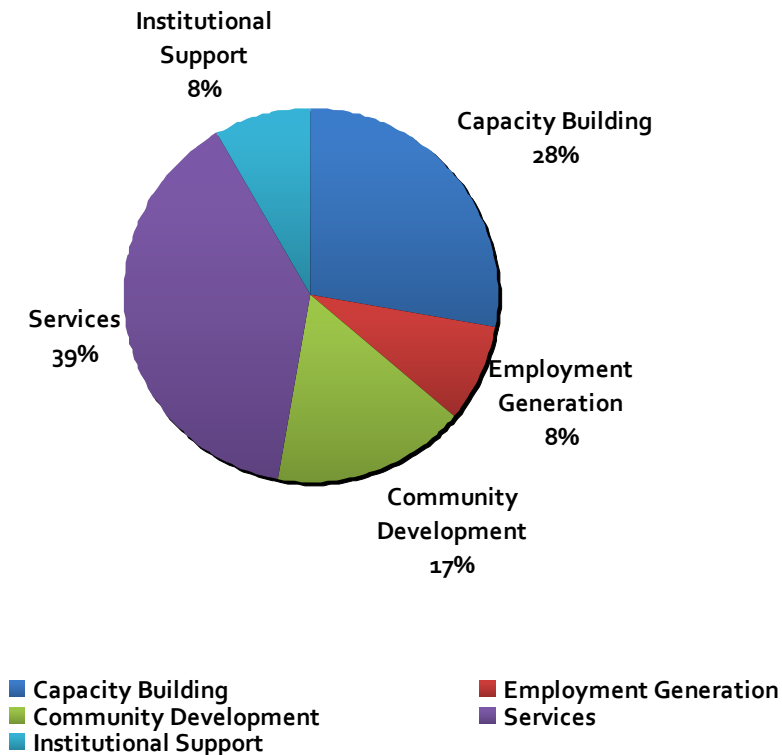
a) **24** of the projects were designed to work on a **large scale level**. Large scale projects in rural areas were defined as initiatives at the provincial level, and in urban areas those targeting more than one city.

b) **21** projects focused on **rural** areas and rural population, while only **6** projects targeted **urban** areas, **2** projects covered both rural and urban areas.

c) 21 initiatives are between the years 2000 to date.

d) When analyzing the components of each of the 29 projects in Africa that tackled women or gender issues, the following breakdown was found:

Project component related to women/gender (by type of activity) in Africa



The activities related to women/gender in the projects based in Africa can be classified as follows⁵:

1. Capacity building, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Market/income generating: (1/16 activities) such as the establishment of local economic development programmes including skills training in small businesses focusing on women.
- Infrastructure (2/16 activities)
- Agriculture and Livestock: (5/16 activities) for strengthening capacity of both men and women, training of women for example on animal feed preparation and income-generating activities. There was an attempt to train and provide reference material in land use and sustainable land management addressing gender issues, although no specific details were provided.

⁵ The number of activities do not add up to the total of projects because there can be more than one activity within one project.

- Human rights: (2/16 activities) while capacity building programmes in Asia were focused on income generation and agriculture with no project document citing training explicitly on women's rights, there were two such references in Africa. These focused on sensitization of rural women and men about their legal rights and responsibilities, training on gender sensitive forms of autonomous resolution of local dispute, and workshops and forums for dialogue on technical, social or policy issues relevant to land tenure and access, and adopting a gender strategy for their implementation.

Specific capacity building activities to raise gender awareness included:

- Capacity building of the general population through awareness-building campaigns, training, functional literacy and dissemination of information, with support from teams of male and female community development agents (CDAs) and technicians previously trained in the participatory approach and in local planning techniques. Also through a gender awareness building workshop for helping project implementing agencies focus on women's concerns, and dissemination of public information programmes on gender and HIV.

2. Employment generation, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Four activities were identified, focused mainly on the recruitment of women in the agricultural sector. An example is a project aiming at reclaiming at least 3,000 ha of degraded land with the participation of the population (particularly women) providing them with basic work tools and certain incentives in the form of food supplies.

3. Community development, targeting the following areas when addressing gender:

- Participatory planning with gender sensitiveness: (9/11 activities) was the main approach found in the projects, aimed at strengthening community organizations and the position of women's groups. Again, mechanisms for consultation and to increase women participation in decision-making for their community and programs are present. Regarding land, one activity was found that promotes equal treatment for men and women in the legal system and the obligation for Land Administration Committees, LACs, at local level that at least two women are members of the committee.
- Creation of organizations: (2/11 activities) promoted the development of new groups for addressing gender issues, including the Community Investment Fund (CIF), giving particular attention to poorer subgroups and to women.

4. Services

- Financial Services: (10/35) advice and promotion on income-generating activities; credit access of small groups of poor women, and assessment of the potential for diversification of income sources for pastoral women, were the kind of activities in found in this e sector.
- Land: (9/35) these activities were mainly in land administration on joint titles, land use planning with participation of women, processes of land allocation where women were prioritized, and assistance to a land tenure reform to facilitate access to land for women.
- Information: (6/35) several projects call attention to sex-disaggregated information, for example in household socio-economic surveys to assess the amount of land an average family cultivate and the number of animals owned, farming systems and production data. It was also the case with the indicators proposed in the project documents, which had to be disaggregated by gender whenever feasible, and included gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Consultation and Advisory: (2/35 activities) including the creation of a family development centre to address women's development needs and counseling/support, extension services for more than 12,000 farmers, including at least 6,000 women.
- Infrastructure (8/35) mostly in water supply programmes aimed at alleviating the workload of women, and through irrigation schemes for the production of lowland millet, ensuring that women have equal access to improved land, and for the improvement of health.

5. Institutional support

- In this category (3 activities in total), there was a low number of attempts to achieve a pro-poor regulatory framework. Two of the three activities were specifically addressing women's land rights: establishing a regional land policy committee as a forum for policy review and advocacy on natural resource governance, composed of the principal stakeholders in land and water governance, among them women; and, specific measures to support new district-level policies on land, land use and domestic relations to address the constraints that poor people face with regard to land tenure, land management and women's rights.

3.3 Latin America

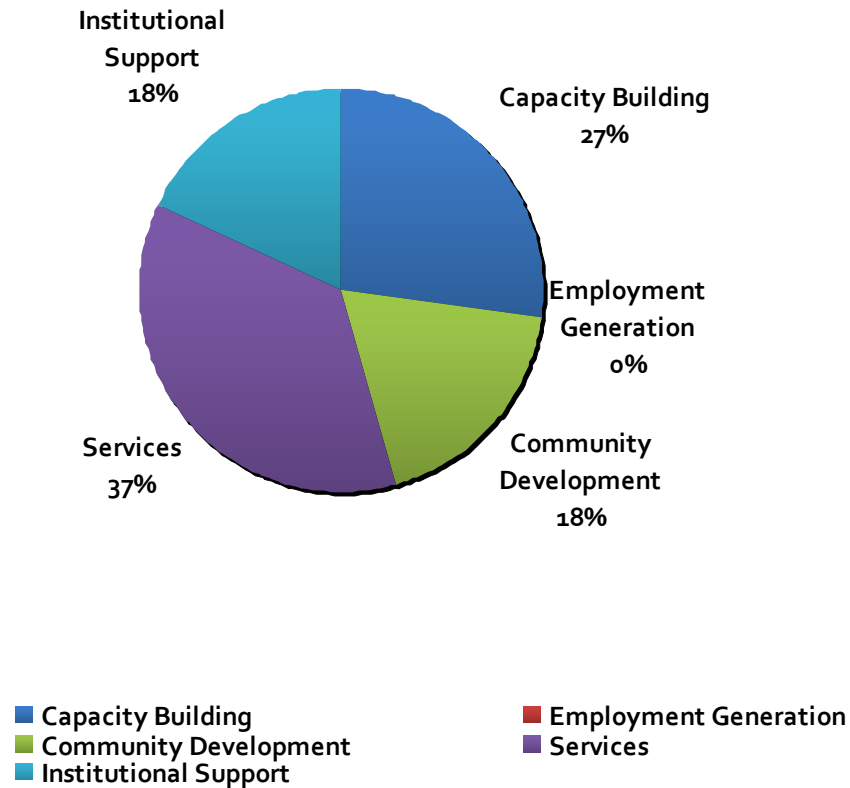
a) **4** of the 7 projects were designed to work on a **large scale level**. Large scale projects in rural areas were defined as initiatives at the provincial level, and in urban areas those targeting more than one city.

b) **4** projects were focusing on **rural** areas and rural population, while only **2** project s on **urban** areas, **1** initiative covering both **rural and urban** areas.

c) All projects were undertaken from year 2000 to date.

d) When analyzing the components of each of the 7 projects in Latin America that tackled women or gender issues, the following breakdown was found:

Project component related to women/gender (by type of activity) in Latin America



The activities related to women/gender in the projects based in Latin America can be classified as follows⁶:

1. Capacity building, targeting the following areas when addressing gender: (4 activities)

- Marketing and rural business with a focus on economic activities by women.
- Land use planning and decentralization, and thus a strengthening of local communities' organizations.
- Skills training for 8000 young men and women and basic lecture and writing for 4.000 adult men ad women.
- Gender awareness sessions for local economic organizations.

⁶ The number of activities do not add up to the total of projects because there can be more than one activity within one project.

3. Community development, targeting the following areas when addressing gender: (4 activities)

- Supporting the presence of and leadership by, women among rural organizations and the strengthening of local organizations, with particular support to indigenous and non-indigenous rural women, and developing and implementing social and economic gender focused plans for these population groups.

4. Services (6 activities)

- Legal services for poor women; education and health services; food security initiatives against hunger, especially targeting widows, landless women and women in extreme poverty situations; support to land titling processes for rural women and positive discrimination for women access to social, productive and environmental funds.

5. Institutional support (3 activities)

- Gender-focused development plans for municipal government; support to Ministries' Units of Gender, Women and Youth and training in gender to MAGA Departmental Gender Delegates.

4. Main findings

Over the past decade there has been an increase in gender-sensitive components and the explicit inclusion of women, and recognition of them as vital actors, in development programmes related to land. However, if taking the GLTN land tool inventory as a modest starting point to assess the degree of gender responsiveness of development projects, and how and when women are considered in development actions, there seems much yet to be done.

In the GLTN land tool inventory the projects found to be addressing gender issues are for the most part in rural areas. The analysis further indicates that most project activities related to women and/or gender issues target women through capacity building, especially to train them in income generating activities, and in Africa, particularly in agriculture, livestock and forestry.. Financial services for women, creating income generate activities, on- or off-farm, are also proving to be a common way to enhance women status and rights. Finally, there are also explicit efforts in some of the project documents reviewed to strengthen women's positions within the society, and promote participatory planning processes.

Out of the projects assessed, project activities specifically to enhance women rights to land are, on the other hand, few. In the project documents available in the land tool inventory, even where projects aim to address specifically land issues, most of the time women are only targeted in activities covering related sectors like finance or infrastructure. There are, for example, initiatives to train women in soil management, or to include them in land use planning processes. These types of initiatives, together with the promotion of women's general rights through gender awareness workshops, appear to be common strategies by donors. The awareness campaigns do not appear to focus specifically on women's land and property rights— whether targeting women or men. Thus, while projects include several entry points to address

gender issues, there are few examples of using them as a way to tackle women’s unequal rights to land.

There are obvious limitations in the desktop analysis done of the GLTN land tool inventory to date. Firstly, not having full access to all project documents in the land inventory has limited the number of projects assessed. Secondly, looking at project documents capture only the project design/intentions, and not the impact itself, which would need to be assessed through more thorough evaluation. The search for the words “women” or “gender” is also, obviously, rather superficial. It could possibly be that, certain projects do aim to address gender inequalities but do not use this terminology explicitly.

Nonetheless, the desk research was to analyze what kind of activities are being implemented to tackle women needs in the land sector, and the findings indicate that much more attention is given to enhance women’s rights in other sectors, as just 13 out of 68 projects attempted to give explicit consideration to women’s right to land, This requires further research. It also suggests a lack of existing tools that can be truly classified as “gender-responsive”.

5. Applying a selection of the gender evaluation criteria questions

As a last stage of this assessment, a selection of the recently compiled GLTN evaluation questions to assess the gender-responsiveness of land tools were applied to the 68 projects analyzed above.

To judge whether a land tool is responsive to both women and men’s needs, the gender evaluation criteria framework covers six main areas, as follows:

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

These criteria are subject for ongoing discussion and are going to be piloted by GLTN partners during 2009.

As an exercise to test the criteria and provide further assessment of the GLTN land tool inventory, 5 of the 22 gender evaluation criteria questions were looked at, as below (for a full list and explanation of the gender criteria framework see www.gltn.net):

Criteria 1: Equal participation by both women and men and gender-responsive governance	
Does the tool rely on and provide sex-disaggregated data?	An insignificant amount of projects stress the need of establishing and using sex-

	<p>disaggregated data.</p> <p>To enhance a gender sensitive process of decision making and related policies, more initiatives require sex-disaggregated data and monitoring system, and gender analysis of poverty.</p>
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Criteria 2: Capacity building, organization and empowerment of both women and men to use, access and benefit from the tool

<p>Is the information clear to, and does it empower, both women and men to utilize the tool and know their rights related to this tool?</p>	<p>In the project documents looked at, capacity building and gender awareness is one of the approaches used most frequently to address women’s needs. However, awareness raising and training workshops on women’ land rights did not represent even a third of the activities on capacity building. The initiatives focused mainly on empowering and preparing women to participate in local planning processes (6), and relatively random efforts on equip women in soil fertility management and land tenure and access.</p>
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Criteria 5: The tool includes economic considerations in regard to women and men’s access to land

<p>Does the tool integrate other sectors such as agriculture, water and sanitation?</p>	<p>In the project documents, agriculture and livestock were mainly approached through services and capacity building, while water was also addressed through community development, as women’s participation in the planning and management of water points was considered essential. In view of the significant role of access to water and sanitation (often above land access) for women, this can be seen as positive.</p>
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Criteria 6: Scale, coordination and sustainability of tool to reach more women and men

<p>Can the tool be implemented at city or national level?</p>	<p>An important number (47/68) of projects were designed to be implemented at a large scale. This should be recognised as an entry point for gendered land tools aiming to transform traditional structures and institutions in order to create conditions that increases gender equity. Out of the projects found to be addressing gender, 12 were designed to be implemented at a large scale level—all in rural areas.</p>
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Is there formal engagement between communities and local/national governments?

In the 68 projects documents analyzed, not much was found concerning actions targeting policy makers and official institutions, or aiming at the development and transformation of a regulatory framework. This requires attention as, shown above, most of the projects were to be implemented at a large scale. While legal reforms might not be the only solution it is a step in the creation of a human rights framework, and in this particular case, for women's land rights.

The 22 evaluation criteria also include questions which inquire about capacity building, sex-disaggregated data and women's inclusion in the decision making, as listed below:

Are financial resources explicitly allocated for capacity building of both women and men to benefit from the tool?

Does the tool provide mechanisms for assessment and evaluation (at numerous levels) by female and male stakeholders?

Is the decision making process in developing the tool, and within the tool itself, transparent and inclusive for both women and men?

While all these aspects are consistently found in the project documents reviewed, they have not as frequently been intended specifically to enhance a fair access to land by women and men. This once again suggests a need for more in-depth research and understanding of the most effective entry-points to advance women's access to land.

The analysis above does, however, show that gender issues are being addressed in projects and that there are efforts in place to rectify women rights. Initiatives on awareness raising and capacity building, even if focused on sectors other than land, have promoted women's rights and represent not only entry points for gendering land tools, but also learning opportunities for this process.