

## SAMPLE: ONE PAGER FOR VALIDATION WITH WOMEN

## INTRODUCTION

Once Focus Groups and Women's Needs Assessments are completed, it's important to compile the input into a one-page document that can be reviewed by the participants. Here is a sample of the Key Messages for Capacity Building and Implementation from the project in Uganda.

## KEY MESSAGES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING AND IMPLEMENTATION - SAMPLE

**Important from Pilot Participants**

- *Insecure tenure experiences*
  - *These are driven mostly by family members*
  - *Experience of eviction threats is common*
  - *Knowing what land rights are granted under custom and statutory law*
  - *Knowing what logical steps to take when perceived land rights are challenged*
  - *Understanding the limits of their own influence within and outside the family*
- *Secure tenure aspirations*
  - *Desire to access more land for cultivation*
  - *Desire to have children inherit without problems*
  - *Desire to have a place on which to sustain themselves when marriage fails*
  - *Desire to transition from 'user rights' to 'owner or co-owner rights'*
  - *Desire to have rights recognised more in the family than outside the family*
- *Managing the operational environment of the project*
  - *Ensuring that partners and family members are supportive of participation in the project*
  - *Ensuring that community structures are supportive of desired outcomes*

**Important for Implementers**

- *The literacy profile of the pilot respondents points to the need for appropriate IEC materials and training methods to be used.*
- *The results on enforceability of rights show the problems associated with dual tenure systems. The opportunity for the project is to clarify which option or elements of the options that best suit most matters that vulnerable individuals like respondents are confronted with and to help them understand how to access them.*

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- *In addition to increasing women's knowledge of their rights, and the resolution processes and mechanisms available to them, sensitization interventions will also need to target the cultural norms and practices that inhibit their rights. The mindset change appears to concern everybody in the intervention area, but critically the following: the pilot participants themselves to empower them to stand up for themselves; the Rwot Kweri in the community; the Rwot Okoro; husbands or partners of the pilot participants; mothers-in-law and the sub-county area land committee.*
- *The vulnerability of land rights to changes in social status is tied to variables associated with marital partners; implementation must come up with actions that specifically target partners to the respondents but also sensitize communities too. In the context of combating challenges posed by traditional gender dynamics, it was telling that the most prevalent step taken by the pilot participants to achieve their land tenure aspirations was to 'stay married'. Such results imply a heavy reliance on male partners, and a subsequent lack of channels to secure land tenure independently of (predominantly male) familial relationships.*
- *Respondents have more of subordinate than conclusive rights/ claims to land. However this situation can be improved by helping respondents know their rights in real terms and whether these would be exercised under different circumstances. Making the different actors and centres of influence not just the respondents in the pilot communities' conscious of what customs and statutory law provide for in terms of land rights will leverage advantages.*
- *Results reveal that women's access to land can be improved through fixed term options such as renting or borrowing. If the project chooses to emphasize this path, it will be important to work to empower pilot participants with appropriate negotiation skills to effectively engage both family and non-family sources of additional land, equipping respondents with information and knowledge on the important elements of entering into a formal land rental arrangement.*
- *Assessing challenges to secure land tenure reveals a multitude of action points, implicating a diverse range of actors in the context of familial relations and community structures. However, the secure tenure aspirations stated by the pilot participants do not entirely mirror their stated problems. In order for the desired outcomes to be realized, implementers must be conscious of the limits within which pilot participants may seek solutions in responding to insecure tenure by directly linking aspirations to challenges. It is important to think outside the box...as the saying goes.*