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THE "HOW TO" GUIDE FOR INTEGRATING IMPACT EVALUATION INTO PROGRAMMING:

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING EVALUATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTERS OF LAND TENURE AND GOVERNANCE INTERVENTIONS

In support of a joint initiative of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat), Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

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THE "HOW TO" GUIDE FOR INTEGRATING IMPACT EVALUATION INTO PROGRAMMING
A step-by-step guide to establishing evaluations for implementers of land tenure and governance interventions

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PREFACE

The *"How to" Guide for Integrating Impact Evaluation Into Programming (*the "How to Guide") serves as a reference point, outlining the main steps for a designer or implementer of land tenure and land governance interventions to consider when trying to incorporate an impact evaluation. It is a supporting tool meant to be used alongside the more comprehensive *Guidelines for Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions* ("the Guidelines") published in 2018 and accessible here: https://gltn.net/download/guidelines-for-impact-evaluation-of-land-tenure-and-governance-interventions-2/

The "How to Guide" is developed under the joint partnership of UN-Habitat, GLTN and IFAD, and in consultation with the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL) and other partners, with the aim to improve access to tools and approaches to evaluate land tenure and governance interventions. As part of this partnership, the "Guidelines" and the "How to Guide" were developed as tools alongside trainings for capacity development for land sector partners including governments, CSOs, donors and other actors. This "How to Guide" has been informed by the emerging needs and feedback from training Workshops' attendees who requested additional tools and an easy-to-use reference on the steps required to integrate impact evaluation in programming.

ACRONYMS

FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDWGL:	Global Donor Working Group on Land
GLII:	Global Land Indicators Initiative
GLTN:	Global Land Tool Network
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LSMS:	Living Standards Measurement Study
MCC:	Millennium Challenge Corporation
RCT:	Randomized Controlled Trial
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Land: As used in this "How to Guide", the term "land" refers to land and all related property and natural resources associated with that land (e.g. water, forests and minerals).

Land governance: In Land Tenure Working Paper 11, 2 UN-Habitat and FAO define land governance as that which "concerns the rules, processes and structure through which decisions are made about access to land and its use, the manner in which decisions are implemented and enforced, the way that competing interests in land are managed". This includes governance of the use, allocation of, access to, control, ownership, management and transfer of land, including related property (buildings and structures) and natural resources found on the land. Land governance systems include state organizations that deal with land, such as ministries of land, land registries and cadastral services, and courts. Informal land governance systems include customary institutions that develop land-use rules, allocate land and resolve disputes related to land. Effective land governance includes legislation recognizing a variety of rights of existing land resource users, clear land resource management and administration responsibilities, streamlined operations and systems, sustainable technology use, clearly understood and accessible conflict-resolution mechanisms, up-to-date land-use plans, an accessible and accurate supply of land and property information, and legislative and regulatory provisions enabling land markets.

Land tenure: The FAO defines land tenure as "the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land. Land tenure is an institution, i.e. rules invented by societies to regulate behaviour. Rules of tenure define how property rights to land are to be allocated within societies. They define how access is granted to rights to use, control and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources, for how long, and under what conditions". Land tenure rights can include private, group, communal, open access or state rights.

Perception of tenure security: The level of certainty a person or group of people has that their land rights will be recognized and protected, especially against encroachment or involuntary loss of use rights, ownership and control over the land. Perception of tenure security can be high even though the land is not recognized in the statutory system, such as when there is an effective land governance system in place under customary law. Similarly, the perception of tenure security can be low even if a parcel has a freehold title or leasehold, or other form of written documentation, due to a weak land governance system or perhaps intrahousehold dynamics that lead to de facto weak perception of tenure by some members of the household.

Impact evaluation: A study assessing expected project impacts through use of a counterfactual, or without project scenario, which allows the evaluation to attribute outcomes to the intervention. An impact evaluation compares the group that received the intervention (treatment group) and a group that did not receive the intervention (control/comparison group). The difference between these two groups can be attributed to the intervention. Impact evaluations can be either experimental via a randomized controlled trial (RCT) or quasi-experimental where intervention treatment groups are then compared with a comparison group that has similar observable characteristics.

Outputs: The direct result of an intervention. For example, the output of teaching children the alphabet is the number of children trained.

Outcomes: This refers to a result or group of results linked to an output. Outcomes can be realized in the shorter term, medium term or longer term. For example, a shorter-term outcome from teaching children to read could be increased literacy. A related medium-term outcome could be higher levels of reading and knowledge of the population. A related longer-term outcome could be higher salaried employment.

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