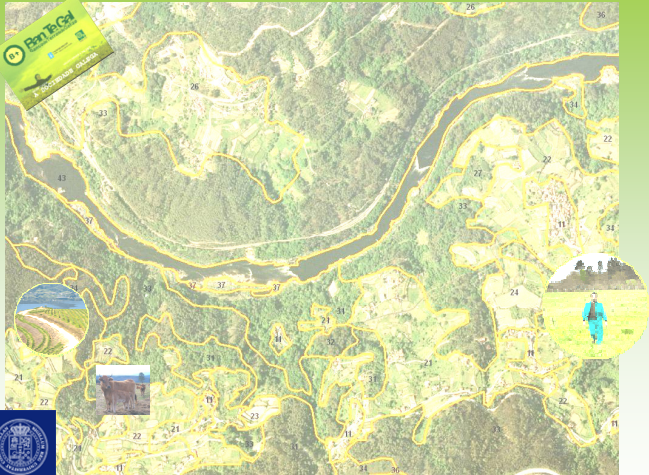


Monitoring the Land Bank in Galicia



USC
UNIVERSIDADE
DE SANTIAGO
DE COMPOSTELA

Laborate
Laboratorio do Territorio

Research Team: Francisco Ónega
Elsa Coimbra

Monitoring the Land Bank

Systematic knowledge on *what* happens, as well as *how* it happens and *why*

Main goals:

A process-oriented assessment

mapping out a route course
which can serve as a useful
navigation tool

Main fields of inquiry and analysis

**Context,
Program,
Outputs &
Outcomes**

The Context

the territory taken as a social, economical and geographical reality

land use, economic activity, property issues,
demographic dynamics, social profile of the
population, etc.

- Other relevant factors
E.g.: the rise costs of fuel, or European agricultural subsidies that are land demanding.

The Program

Its discourse: explicit goals, purposes, limits and disposition

Its inputs: various resources on which it runs (e.g. human resources, money and equipment).

How it is implemented and managed:

- administrative procedures
- communication strategies

The outputs

The information
system
(SITEGAL)



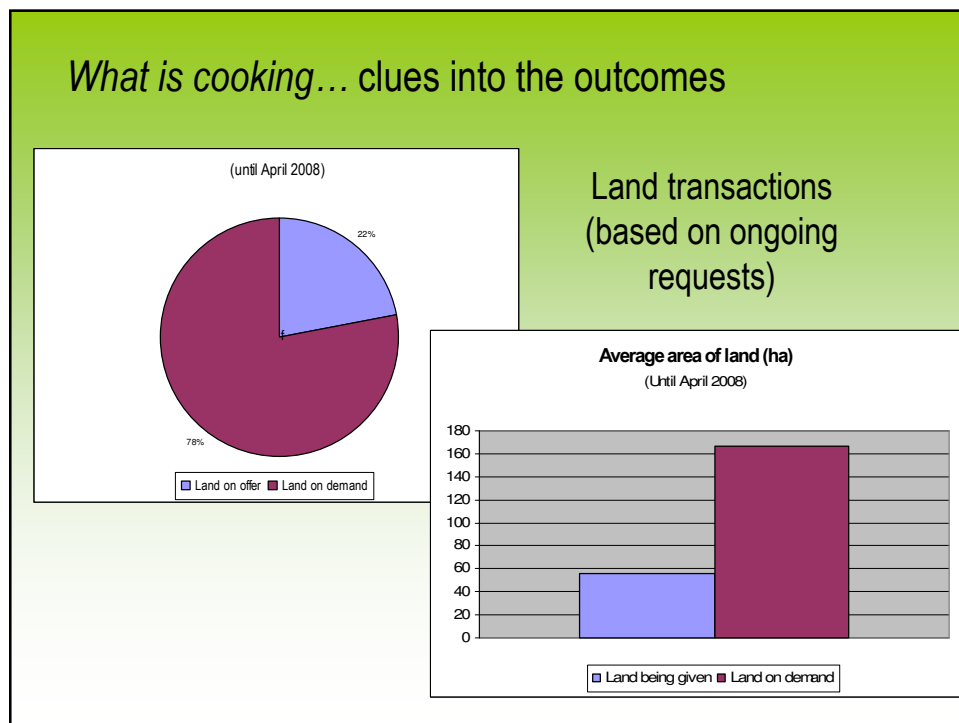
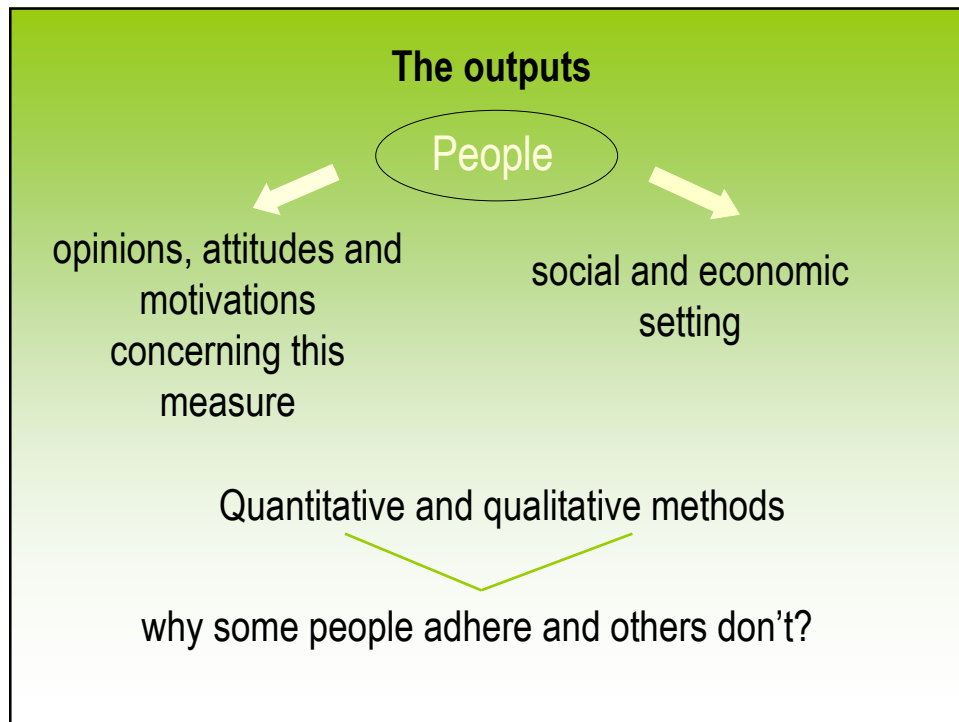
“units of service”
how much land is being
mobilized
(on offer and demand)

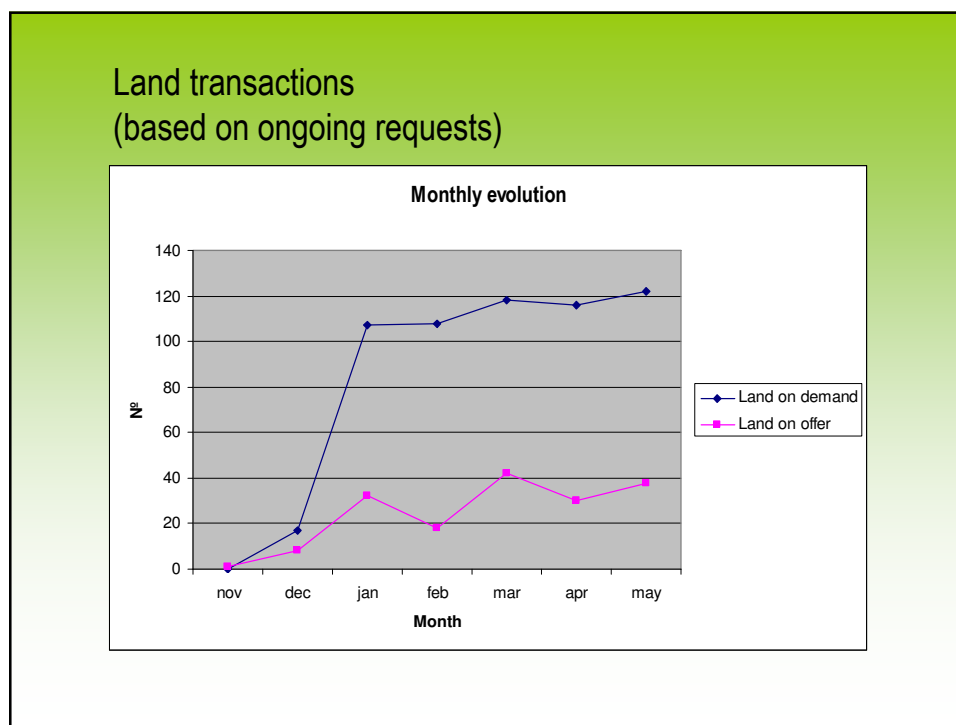
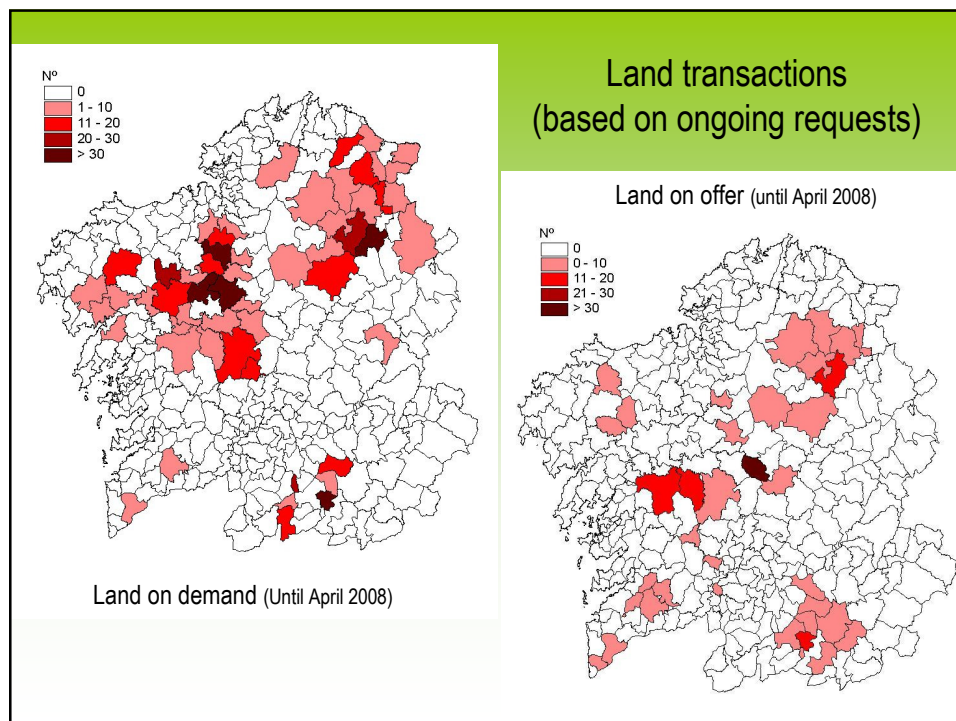
Where that land is being mobilized,

When and to what rhythm

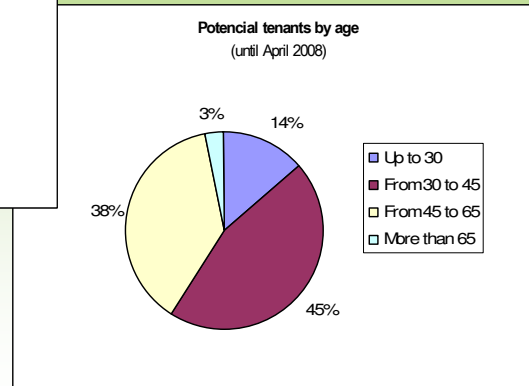
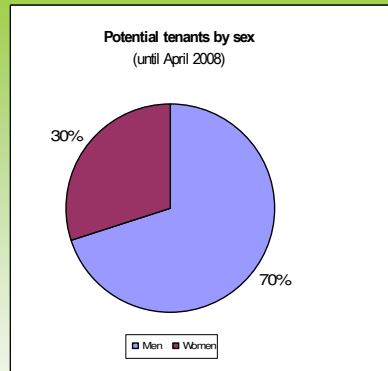
What use

The people who use it





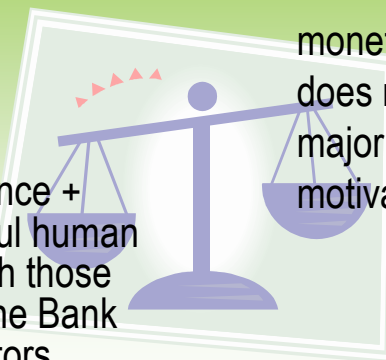
Some data from potential tenants



Qualitative results

patterns of motivations and criteria from land owners
(potential clients)

land maintenance +
having a trustful human
connection with those
representing the Bank
are crucial factors.

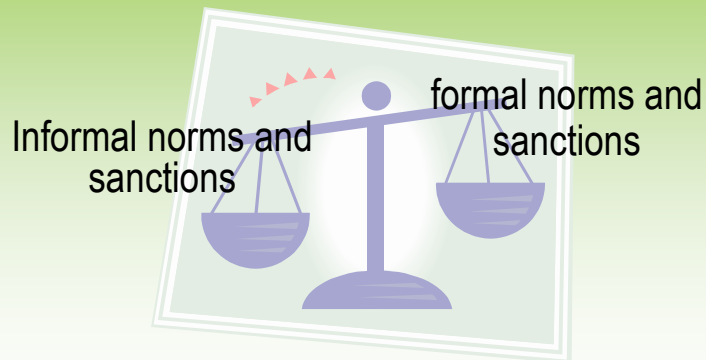


monetary incentive
does not play the
major role as a
motivation for action

Qualitative results

Other patterns, such as

renting lands to neighbours and family members according to verbal contracts as well as other tacit behaviours concerning land use



What is legal is not necessarily the most legitimate...

Relevance of it all

*a useful guiding chart for
its promoters*

helps to understand, verify
or increase the impact of
the services being
delivered

it enables to improve
procedures, to be more
capable and efficient

produces data that can be of use for public information

it allows for useful comparisons between similar programs
(other Land Banks)

Success as feed-back

Contrary to common assumptions, monitoring projects are not about proving the success or failure of a program

Success: remaining open to feed-back and adjusting the program accordingly



Monitoring is about giving this continuing feedback

Feedback: establishing communication links between people and policies, administrators and public



a monitoring project can be understood as a learning technique and a learning process, were everyone involved might jointly profit and evolve