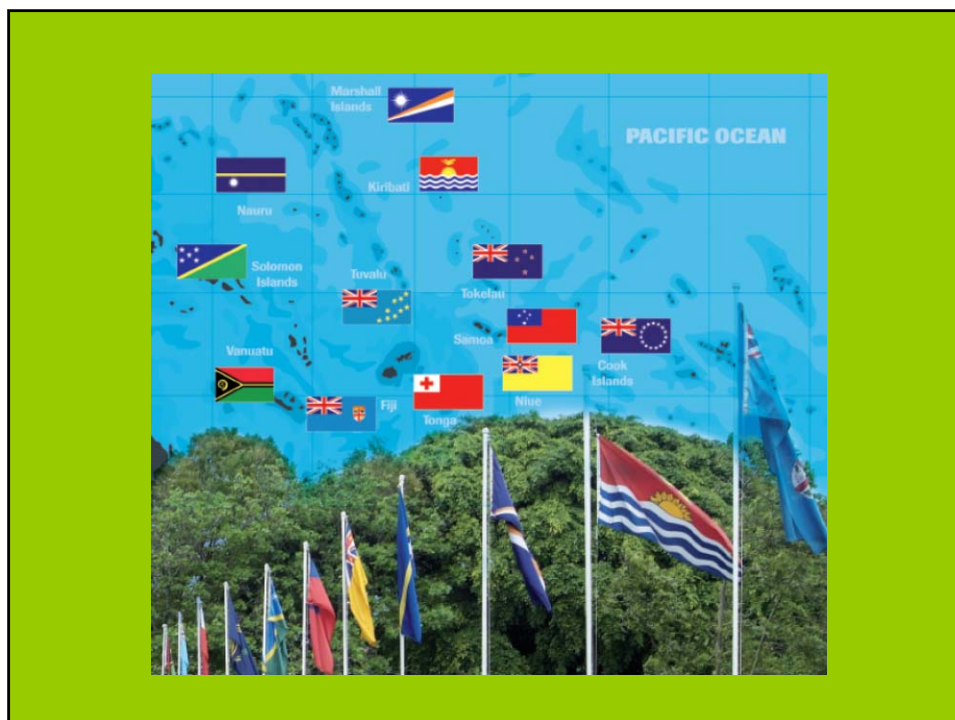


Capacity Building-A case study of Land Management Division, SIO, FSTE, USP.

1. Introduction
2. Literature Review
3. Methodology
4. Data Analysis
5. Conclusion





Introduction

- “Whatever big problems you can imagine, from world peace to the environment, to hunger to poverty the solution always include education”
Nicholos Nigroponte in Learning Link p3
- The above statement signifies the importance of education and it one of the reason why I choose to do a case study in an educational organization that I work with i.e.Land Management Division,SIO, FSTE, USP



Continued

- UNDP defines capacity building as the creation of enabling environment with appropriate policy and legal framework, institutional development including community participation (of women in particular) human resources development and strengthening managing that UNDP recognizes it is a long term continuing process in which all stakeholder participate,...



Continued

- There are very large number of local land practitioners across the Pacific Island Countries
- Many of the practitioners working in the land sector are not formerly trained and qualified.
- There are significant constraints to a self funded study for Pacific Islander students and the existing scholarship scheme do not necessarily prioritise land management as compared to other areas of study.
- Countries in the Region with the exception of PNG and Fiji do not have national institution that can provide adequate tertiary education to land practitioners.



Literature review

- Some of the issues identified from the relevant readings includes;
- Need for multiple strategies for capacity building in the land sector as identified by Veena Rao in his study on CB in the Garment Sector in India.
- Developing Partnerships
- Use of distance and flexible learning



Continued

- Address training and learning in the context of capacity development
- Harmonize training and other training practices and
- Joint efforts and collaborate at different levels to share information and resources



Methodology

- Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this research



Data analysis

Advertisements were placed in the local newspaper
At the undergraduate level, including Certificates in
both our Land Use and Real Estate, and Diploma in
Geomatics a total of 27 applicants were received.

An assessment was made based on the following
criteria

About 12 applications were received for our Post-
Graduate Study level



Criteria for selection

- Age
- Nationality
- Qualification and experience
- Pacific Islander
- Martial status
- Island Country distribution
- Chance of migrating
- Overall assessment



Data analysis

Advertisements were placed in the local newspaper
At the undergraduate level, including Certificates in both our Land Use and Real Estate, and Diploma in Geomatics a total of 27 applicants were received.
An assessment was made based on the following criteria



Final selection

Certificates in Land
Use Planning- 4

Diploma in
Geomatics- 4

BA in LUP/RE- 6

Post graduate – 2
1 from Solomon
Islands

1 from Fiji

- Distribution
- Certificates- 1 from
Tonga, Rest from Fiji
- Geomatics- 1 Kiribati
- 1 Samoa, 2 from Fiji



Observation

- There was clear lack of female applicants
- In BA LP/RE there is clear lack of applicants from other countries
- In Diploma in Geomatics- only Fiji, Tonga and Kiribati applicants were received and successful



Conclusion

- Training should be addressed in the context of capacity building. In fact a public discussion was organized last month on the issue of land reform. This was well attended. Those who took part were mainly from Fiji.
- Other Pacific Islander should attend and present at appropriate time to keep the interest alive.
- There should be joint effort in collaborating to save efforts and resources

