Presented at the FIG Working Week 2017, May 29 - June 2, 2017 in Helsinki, Finland

Helsinki Finland
29 May - 2 June 2017

Surveying the world of tomorrow - From digitalisation to augmented reality
Insecurity of Land Tenure and Women Vulnerability in Climate Change
Method and Data

Case studies:
Rural areas of developing countries with customary and religious tenure system
In 3 main parts:

a. Factors of women vulnerability
b. Women’s land right
c. Linkage of land tenure security and women vulnerability
   o effects of climate change on livelihood, land and natural resources productivity
   o effects of climate change and land-related issues
Significance of research

- Gender mainstreaming in vulnerability assessment

- Importance of women’s insecurity of tenure in their vulnerability.

- Importance of securing women’s land tenure to help them use their potential adaptive capacity which as well as reducing women vulnerability, benefit environment and the whole society.
Results

• Insecurity of land tenure as a factor of women vulnerability in climate change

• Importance of both quantitative and qualitative parameters of secure access to land in women vulnerability in climate change. Quantitative parameters mostly in facing with long term effects and qualitative parameters especially in facing with short term effects of climate change

• Importance of social aspects (social norms, culture and religion) as a link between women security of tenure and their vulnerability
a. Women vulnerability

Climate Change \(\rightarrow\) exaggerate Gender Inequality (Rights, Responsibilities, Opportunities) \(\rightarrow\) affects Women Vulnerability Exposure, Adaptive capacity, Sensitivity
a. Women vulnerability: Ghana and Bangladesh

- Responsibilities
  - Household management
  - Dependent on natural resources
  - Collection of water and fuels

- Unpaid worker → Less income
  - More burden → negative effect on health
  - Competition over resources → face with violence
  - Less mobility
a. Women vulnerability: Ghana and Bangladesh

Rights, Responsibilities

opportunities

- Low level of education
- Less decision making power
- Poor access to market

Low economic position → force getting married
- Less access to information→
- Less participation in civil society organization, less awareness of women’s needs
- Less ability to transform assets to income
a. Women vulnerability: Ghana and Bangladesh

Rights

Access to small, low quality farm
Lack of control over land
Insecure use rights
Less decision making power

More labor to save crops
Food insecurity
Less ability to have income
b. Women’s land right: Ghana and Bangladesh

- Legal system
- Local traditions and Customs
- Religion
- Marital status
- Patrilineal inheritance system
- Decision-making power

Effects: Women’s access to and control over land

Resulted in: Women’s insecure land tenure
c. Linkage of land tenure security and vulnerability

effects of climate change on livelihood, land and natural resources productivity (Kenya, Ghana)

Women potential adaptive capacity, but least adaptive capacity and most affected by droughts?

Insecure use rights, lack of control over land

Resulted in limited access to credit
inability to decide over usage of land
Fear of indebtedness

Unable & Reluctant To take part in Adaptation practices

Reduce adaptive capacity
c. Linkage of land tenure security and women vulnerability effects of climate change and land-related issues (Bangladesh)

Landless, homeless, land use change

↓

Temporary & permanent settlement, Conflicts

Lack of consideration of different group of women in resettlement programs

Settle in insecure lands (from disaster & land tenure prospective)

- Fear of eviction & dispossession
- Higher exposure and sensitivity
c. Linkage of land tenure security and women vulnerability effects of climate change and land-related issues (Indonesia)

Displacement, conflicts

Displaced women lose social security and location-specific income

Women returnees at risk of
- Dispossession by social norms and legal rules in form of violence
- being force to get married or remarried
c. Linkage of land tenure security and women vulnerability

- **Climate change**
  (long and short term changes in weather)

- **Effects on land and natural resource use system**
  Land suitability (for agriculture and settlement)
  Crop yield, natural resource productivity, water supply

- **Issues relate to land tenure**
  Land access, conflicts, settlement and resettlement

- **Food production**
  Income
  Health
  Marriage

- **Women**
  Homeless
  Landless
  Violence
  Higher exposure

**Women’s insecurity of tenure**

**Women vulnerability in climate change**
c. RESULT/ women vulnerability in climate change

- Quantitative parameters of secure access to land (in terms of inadequacy in the range of land rights) mostly in facing with long term effects of climate change on land and natural resource use system

- Qualitative parameters of secure access to land (in terms of protection of land rights) especially in facing with short term effects of climate change in Issues relate to land tenure

- Social norms, culture and religion are key factors affecting women security of tenure and vulnerability in climate change
Thank you