



Implications for Measurement and Policy

Seeds of Change: Annual Scientific Conference and Capacity Development Workshop,
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Key features of common pool resources

(e.g. forests, pastures, fisheries)

- **Low excludability, high subtractability**
- **Heterogeneous resources over space and time**



- **Multiple, overlapping uses**
- **Gender differences in resource uses, dependence, priorities**

Mosaics of land use and tenure types



Photo credit: CIFOR

Key features of collective tenure

- **Mosaics** of tenure types
 - **Communal tenure** (land held collectively, e.g. by lineage, but allocated for individual use and management)
 - **Common property** (collectively used and managed; may be “owned” by the state)
- **Multiple, overlapping users, claims**
- **“Secondary” rights are important**
- **Need for collective**
 - To manage resources
 - Mutual assistance
 - Collective identity
- Land rights **socially embedded**
- **Territorial approach:**
 - Land rights and **Governance**

Tenure security

- Tenure security:
 - **Completeness** of the bundles of rights
 - Access, withdrawal, management, **exclusion, alienation**
 - Focus on “**ownership**”
 - **Robustness/resilience** (can withstand challenges, e.g. land grabs)
 - **Duration** (long horizon)
- Institutional focus: state

Women's Tenure Security

- Individual level—**not just FHH**
- Tenure security:
 - **Completeness** of the bundle of rights (but often only women's "access", not "rights")
 - **Robustness/resilience**
 - **Duration** (long horizon, **not changed by change in marital status**)
- Bundles of rights (use, **fructus**, control, **inheritance**)
- Institutional focus: state **and (extended) family, clan**
- **Degree of individual vs joint rights**

Women's Tenure Security in Collective Tenure

- **Group and Individual level**
- Tenure security:
 - **Importance of individual “sticks in the bundle” of rights**, not completeness of the bundle of rights (but often group “rights” not recognized)
 - **Robustness/resilience** (can withstand challenges, **e.g. land grabs affecting whole community**)
 - **Duration** (long horizon, **not changed by change in marital status, may vary over seasons or years; locally considered in generations**)
- Institutional focus: **state agencies (e.g. forest agency) and (extended) family, clan and community**
- **Nested security/insecurity:**
 - **Strength of collective's rights**
 - **Strength of individual's rights and voice in the collective**

Rethinking
“bundle of rights”



Photo credit: CIFOR

as “web of interests”

“Bundles of Rights”

Private property

Access

Withdrawal

Management

Exclusion

Alienation

Exclusion
rights for
some

=

Collective tenure

Access

Withdrawal

Management

Exclusion

Alienation

Loss of access
rights for all
others

Web of interests to
accommodate multiple users

Importance of *fructus* rights—
who benefits?

Photo credit: CIFOR



Land rights embedded in social relations



Photo credit: Fiona Flintan

- Applies to all land rights, but especially apparent for collective tenure
- Who “holds” the land rights?
- Where are women in those social relations over land?
- Importance of **governance arrangements**

Risks of privatization,
individualization

Dispossession of whole groups
Fragmentation of resources
Women “fall between two stools”



Securing women's collective tenure

- Securing rights of the collective to the resource
- Ensuring effective governance of the collective resource
- Redressing discriminatory 'custom'
- Ensuring women's voice in collective governance
- Ensuring complementary resources to use collective rights effectively
- Opportunities for women to help secure collective rights, thereby also raising their status in the community



Photo credit: Rachael Knight

Women's land rights



Photo credit: Landesa

Collective tenure



Photo credit: CIFOR



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