

Conflicts over land access; Inequalities

Middle East & North Africa

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Conflicts over land access; Inequality

The emerging **gaps** between legality and practice results in **practices outside the legal framework** leading to increasing **t h e c o n f l i c t s o f ;**

- **insecure rights & lack of legal recognition** (customary)
- **identity and territorial control** (investment)
- **distribution of access to land** (land grabbing)

The **social and cultural impacts** is a result of **history of the lack of integration and inclusion** of different groups, **e g . G e n d e r , Y o u t h ...**

Gender

- Discrimination against women; disadvantaged by **customs, traditions**
- Lack of system structure that ensures **women's awareness about their rights** (inheritance, marriage, separation...)
- **Bureaucratic** land governance issues increasing discrimination.
- Understanding the **Gender Responsive**;
 - Pluralism of tenure
 - Lack of security of land and shelter
 - lack of proper land dispute resolution mechanism
 - Lack of access to land through inheritance rights
 - Lack of economic capacity for women
 - Lack of sex segregated data
 - Unharmonized policies
 - Lack of effective policy assessment

Gender

What are the main needs?

- Need for **assessing the gaps** related to gender in land governance;
- Need for humanitarian action **ensuring the involvement of local actors** with the government;
- **Grassroots' women organizations** positive involvement;
- Need for **multilateral projects**;
- Need for **up-scaling initiatives** all through the region



Gender

Inclusion of women's rights;

- National ownership & leadership are main keys
- Gender sensitive is a key element
- Strengthening their effective participation
- Claiming land tenure; how to scale-up and make it inclusive, transparent and sustainable approach



Gender

- Land access is a major source of economic development, social security and dignity that should be enjoyed by both men and women.
- Evidence shows that increased women access to land benefits the families and the communities as a whole (food security, education, etc).
- Secure land rights increase women's social and political status, and improve confidence and security.

Land for women is ensuing
Peace Development Economic

Youth

- Uneven **customary** arrangement for holding lands; **social & political constraints of leadership (only for elders)**
- Lack of **involvement of youth in dialogue and investment** on the process of decision making
- Lack of **access to information** for youth
- Lack of the **dynamics of land sector for rural youth**; access to land through employment and engaging in farming
- Lack of **access through household**; not guaranteed
- Lack of **access to other factors** as technical info, instruments, financial services and commercial credits
- Lack of data collection as a process; inadequate **desegregated data**



Main barriers are the limited access to;
land, finance & skills

Youth

What are the main opportunities of access?

- **Enforcing their rights** of Inheritance;
- **Research and evidence** of youth access to land; analyzing for understanding the current gaps & prediction (incentives for youth participation in data collection process; practice)
- **Identifying needs** for designing responsive development strategies; providing appropriate approaches (reliable, comparable, accurate, adequate, desegregated, inclusion of different groups)

Youth

What are the main opportunities of access?

- Full understanding and **facilitation of youth involvement** & inclusion in programs & decision making
- **Strengthening capacities** for youth groups in cross sector organizations (access to finance & training)
- Working with youth **on local level**; youth led organizations involvement for friendly policy access in urban and rural areas
- Improving youth access to **factors of production** (guaranteed loans, services, land programs, incentives)

Youth

Benefits;

- Promote **economic, investment and development growth** (Land renter markets as an opportunity for youth)
- Boost **agriculture productivity**
- **Increase employment rates** & developing careers
- **Limit tension** between rural areas disputed activities
- Practical strategies for **promoting access** (social & political)
- Working with youth **on local level; friendly policy access** in urban and rural areas

Importance of Data collection & analysis

- **Increase data availability** for enabling livable environment through data analysis
- **Fill the gaps in research** responding to regulatory frameworks for policies & laws
- Complement with **other actors' data**
- Generate data leading to **good governance**
- Develop **capacity analysis tools**; participatory research
- Stimulate focus on **identified areas of interest**
- Potential for **positive involvement of all groups** including women & youth (up-holistic exercise and engagement from the start of the process; bottom up approach)

Comprehensive assessment of the concept of “**tenure security**” for the **recognition of the framework of describing property rights** (access, management, , use, control...) and the **importance of customary tenure systems** in providing this security.

Ensuring **responsible governance of tenure** is key importance in achieving human rights and food security, reducing poverty, providing sustainable livelihoods, social stability, and security housing, rural development, social and economic growth.

Thank you