



Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa  
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique  
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África

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Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme  
Programme Formation, bourses et subventions

**GENDER INSTITUTE / INSTITUT SUR LE GENRE**

## **Gender and Land**

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## **Genre et foncier**

**Dakar, Sénégal / Senegal, 16/06 - 27/06, 2014**

### **CODESRIA,**

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal.  
Tel.: +221-33 825 98.22/23 - Fax: +221-33 824 12.89  
E-mail: [codesria@codesria.sn](mailto:codesria@codesria.sn)  
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org/>  
Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495> Twitter:  
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**2014**

**Table of Contents / Table des matières**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>II – Electronic Documents / Documents électroniques .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>III - Annexes: Announcement / Annonce.....</b>	<b>37</b>

## INTRODUCTION

Every year since 1994, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has organized a Gender Institute which brings together between 12 and 15 researchers for 2 weeks of concentrated debate, experience-sharing and knowledge-building. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender and its related issues, the institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

For the 2014 edition, CODESRIA has chosen the theme “**Gender and Land Tenure**”. The international context and the interest of many actors (developed countries and emerging powers, multilateral institutions and development partners) in the African continent gives particular resonance to the scale and speed of land-grabbing which is undoubtedly one of the most striking phenomena of neoliberal hegemony in this 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Food crises, the exploitation of mineral, forestry and oil resources, the development of agribusiness, the variety of other threats on farmlands, have all focussed attention on land which provides the livelihoods of over 70% of the population in Africa and is of paramount importance to African economies. This large-scale land acquisition phenomenon, legitimised by the idea of the great availability of agricultural land in Africa (10 million irrigable land areas in West Africa, of which only 10% are developed), is considered by some as the third land rush, after the first rush that followed colonisation and the second that was linked to economic liberalisation in the 80s.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for application for the Gender Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

Le CODESRIA organise, depuis 1994, un institut sur le genre qui réunit, chaque année, entre 12 et 15 chercheurs pendant 2 semaines de débats intenses, de partage d’expériences et de construction de savoir. Visant à ses débuts la promotion d’une conscience généralisée du genre dans la communauté de recherche en sciences sociales, l’institut a par la suite été organisé autour de thèmes spécifiques destinés à renforcer l’intégration de l’analyse de genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique et à favoriser l’émergence d’une communauté de chercheurs dans le domaine des études sur le genre.

Pour l’édition 2014, le CODESRIA a retenu la thématique « **Genre et foncier** ». Le contexte international et l’intérêt que nombre d’acteurs (pays développés et puissances émergentes, institutions multilatérales et partenaires au développement) portent au continent africain donnent une résonance particulière à l’ampleur et à la célérité de l’accaparement des terres qui est sans doute l’un des phénomènes les plus marquants de l’hégémonie néo-libérale en ce 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Les crises alimentaires, l’exploitation de ressources minières, forestières et pétrolières, le développement de l’agro-business, la variété des autres menaces sur les terres cultivables ont fini par fixer l’attention sur la terre qui fait vivre plus de 70% de la population africaine et revêt une importance capitale pour les économies africaines. Ce phénomène d’acquisition des terres à grande échelle (ATGE), légitimée par l’idée d’une grande disponibilité de surfaces cultivables (10 millions de surface de terres irrigables en Afrique de l’Ouest dont 10% seulement mis en valeur), est considéré par certains comme la troisième ruée vers la terre, après la première consécutive à la colonisation et la seconde liée à la libéralisation économique des années 80.

Dans cette perspective le centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. A cet effet, différentes sources d’information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L’appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins de l’institut sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre**  
**Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

**PART I / 1ère PARTIE**

**DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY**

**DOCUMENTS PAPIERS**

## I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers

### 1. ALE, Rubine ILAKO

L'Accès des Femmes aux Ressources Productives dans le Secteur Rural : Etude du Cas du Village de Toffo-Ague dans le Département de l'Atlantique

Abidjan: Université Nationale du Bénin, 1998-1999. -55 p.

*Mémoire, Maîtrise Es-Sciences Economiques, Gestion des Entreprises, Université Nationale du Bénin, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques Economiques et Politiques*

/FEMMES/ /AGRICULTURE/ /RESSOURCES AGRICOLES/ /SECTEUR RURAL/ /ROLE DE LA FEMME/ /VILLAGES/ /CREDIT AGRICOLE/ /MAIN D'OEUVRE/ /BENIN/ /ACCES A LA TERRE/ /ACCES A LA MAIN D'OEUVRE/ /ACCES AU CREDIT/ /CREDIT INFORMEL/ /TOFFO-AGUE/

Call N°.\*\*\*: TH-12064

### 2. BARRIERE, Olivier; ROCHEGUDE, Alain, Dir.

Foncier et environnement en Afrique : des acteurs au(x) droit(s)

Paris : Karthala, 2008. – 425 p.

ISBN : 978-2-8111-0181-7

(New Acquisition)

### 3. CHOTI, Charles Jomo Otsigo

Women and Socio-Economic Transformation in Kenya, 1850-1963: A Case Study of the Abogusii

Nairobi: University of Nairobi, 1996.- IV-200 p.

*Thesis, Master of Arts, University of Nairobi*

/WOMEN/ /SOCIAL STRUCTURE/ /LAND TENURE/ /AGRICULTURE/ /ANIMAL HUSBANDRY/ /LABOUR/ /TRADE/ /FAMINE/ /EDUCATION/ /KENYA/ /SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS/

Call N°.\*\*\* TH-10942

### 4. COLIN, Jean-Philippe ; LE MEUR, Pierre-Yves ; LEONARD, Eric, dir;

Les politiques d'enregistrement des droits fonciers. Du cadre légal aux pratiques locales

Paris : Karthala, 2009. - 534 p.

(Hommes et sociétés)

ISBN 978-2-8111-0311-8

(New Acquisition)

### 5. DELVILLE Philippe Lavigne, Dir.

Quelles politiques foncières pour l'Afrique rurale ? Réconcilier pratiques, légitimité et légalité

Paris : Karthala : Coopération Française, 1998. - 744 p.

(Economie et développement)

ISBN: 2-86537-873-9

(New Acquisition)

### 6. DUE, Jean M.; WHITE, Marcia

Contrasts between Joint and Female-Headed Farm Households in Zambia

*Eastern Africa Economic Review*, Vol. 2, N° 1, June 1986, p.94-98

/HOUSEHOLD/ /FARMERS/ /WOMEN/ /HOUSEHOLD INCOME/ /FARM SIZE/ /ZAMBIA/

**Abstract:** This note contrasts differences in household size, acreage in crops and income earned between joint households (with husband and wife present) and female-headed farm households (widows, divorced or single families not receiving income from a husband working off the farm) in Zambia. It was ascertained that female-headed households with less family labour available plant much smaller acreages to different crops than joint households. With

## ***Gender and Land Tenure***

less labour available for crop production, they allocate more of that labour to opportunities for a higher return-beer brewing and selling small quantities of fruit and vegetables than their joint household counterparts. Female-headed households are poorer and receive less extension services.

### **7. ELONG, Joseph Gabriel, dir.**

Elite urbaine dans l'espace agricole africain : exemples camerounais et sénégalais

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 310 p. (Études africaines)

ISBN 978-2-296-55619-5

(New Acquisition)

### **8. GOERG, Odile**

Pouvoirs locaux et gestion foncière dans les villes d'Afrique de l'Ouest

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2006.- 208 p.

ISBN : 2-296-01041-5

(New Acquisition)

### **9. GOHEEN, Miriam**

Men Own the Fields, Women Own the Crops: Gender and the Power in the Cameroon Grassfields

Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1996.- xx-252 p.

*/GENDER ROLES/ /WOMEN/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/  
/REPRODUCTION/ /LAND TENURE/ /MARRIAGE/ /POLITICS/ /CAMEROON/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 05.03.03/GOH/13900

### **10. JACOB Jean-Pierre ; LE MEUR Pierre-Yves, dir.**

Politique de la terre et de l'appartenance: droits fonciers et citoyenneté locale dans les sociétés du Sud

Paris : Karthala, 2010. - 432 p.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0312-5

(New Acquisition)

### **11. KANU, Winifred Nwabuaku**

Gender Disparity in Agricultural Production: Implications for Sustainable Food Security in Imo State

Imo: Imo State University Owerri, August 2012.- xiv-173 p.

*Dissertation, Ph.D, Sociology, Imo State University Owerri, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Sociology*

*/GENDER ROLES/ /MEN/ /WOMEN/ /FARMERS/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /FOOD CROPS/ /NIGERIA/ /IMO STATE/*

Call N°.\*\*\* TH-16072

### **12. LAVIGNE DELVILLE, Philippe ; TOULMIN, Camille , TRAORE, Samba, dir.**

Gérer le foncier rural en Afrique de l'Ouest: dynamiques foncières et interventions publiques.

Paris: Karthala, 2000. - 357 p.

ISBN : 2-84586-074-9

(New Acquisition)

### **13. LUBEGA, Monnie**

Gender Division of Labour and Differences in Income Generating Activities on Rural People in Kalungu Country in Masaka District

Kampala: Makerere University, 1993.- xii-163 p.

*Thesis, Degree of Master of Arts, Women Studies, Makerere University*

/WOMEN / /DIVISION OF LABOUR/ /WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION/ /RURAL WOMEN/ /HOUSEHOLD INCOME/  
/DECISION MAKING/ /WOMEN'S ROLE/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT//UGANDA//GENDER/ /WOMEN  
STUDIES/ /INCOME GENERATION//MASAKA DISTRICT/  
Call N°.\*\*\* TH-07273

**14. MBATA, J.N.; AMADI, C.J.**

The Role of Women in Traditional Agriculture: a case Study of Women in Food, Crops Production in Rivers State, Nigeria

*The Ahfad Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1, June 1990, p. 32-50

/WOMEN/ /AGRICULTURE/ /FOOD CROPS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/  
/WOMEN'S ROLE/ /NIGERIA/ /TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE/

**15. MINI, S.E.**

Gender Relations of Production in the Eastern Cape and the Restructuring of Rural Apartheid  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 24, N° 4, 1994, p. 269-280

/LAND TENURE/ /LAND REFORM/ /WOMEN/ /FARMERS/ /PEASANTRY/ /APARTHEID/ /LAND OWNERSHIP/  
/MEANS OF PRODUCTION/ /WOMEN WORKERS/ /RURAL WOMEN/

**16. MUNGE, Sone Patience**

The Concept of Equality and Access to land: the Case of the Anglophone Regions of Cameroon  
Buea: University of BUEA, July 2011.- xix-272 p.

*Thesis, PhD, Law, University of Buea, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Department of Law*

/LAND ACQUISITION/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /LAW/ /GENDER EQUALITY/ /WOMEN/ /CONFLICTS/ /LAND TENURE/  
/INHERITANCE/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /CAMEROON/ /EQUALITY/ /ACCESS TO LAND/ /LAND RIGHTS/ /LAND  
CONFLICTS/ /ANGLOPHONE CAMEROON/

Call N°.\*\*\* TH-15827

**17. NDZEBAH, Samuel Kwesi**

Impact Assessment of Microcredit Programmes on Socio-economic Life of Women in the Rural Farming Communities in Central Region of Ghana

Cape Coast: University of Cape Coast, December 2006.- xvii-183 p.

*Thesis, Master of Philosophy, Agricultural Economics, University of Cape Coast, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension*

/CREDIT/ /RURAL WOMEN/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/ /HOUSEHOLD  
INCOME//GHANA//MICROCREDIT/ /MICROFINANCE/

Call N°.\*\*\* TH-14174

**18. OBETA, Georgina Nwanyiamaka**

The Impact of Land Tenure on Resource Allocation, Land Conservation and Agricultural Productivity in Rural Areas of Enugu State

Nsukka: University of Nigeria, February 2002.- xxii-188 p.

*Thesis, Master of Science, Agricultural Economics, University of Nigeria, Department of Agricultural Economics*

/LAND TENURE/ /RESOURCE ALLOCATION/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY/ /LAND OWNERSHIP/ /CROP  
ROTATION/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /LAND USE/ /FARMERS/ /AGRICULTUREL PRODUCTION/ /GENDER ROLES/  
/NIGERIA/ /LAND CONSERVATION/

Call N°.\*\*\* TH-12776

**19. OTIM, Peter O.**

Aspects of the Land Question in Mbale District

Kampala: CBR, September 1993.- 43 p.

## ***Gender and Land Tenure***

*/LAND TENURE/ /LAND ACQUISITION/ /WOMEN/ /CONFLICTS/ /UGANDA/ /MBALE DISTRICT/*  
Call N°.\*\*\* 07.02.01/OTI/06917

### **20. PANA, Ewihn-Liba**

Manioc, Rente Foncière et Situation des Femmes dans les Environs de <Kpove-Village> en Pays Ouatchi / PANA, Ewihn-Liba  
*Afrique et Développement/Africa Development*, Vol. XX, N° 1, 1995, p. 59-88

*/PRODUCTION AGRICOLE/ /MANIOC/ /REGIME FONCIER/ /PREPARATION DES ALIMENTS/ /ASSOCIATIONS D'AGRICULTEURS/ /TOGO/ /KPOVE/ /OUATCHI/*

### **21. PAUSEWANG, Siegfried; CHERU, Fantu; BRUNE, Stephan; CHOLE, Eshetu, ed.**

Ethiopia: Options for Rural Development  
London: ZED, 1990.- 256 p.  
ISBN: 0-86232-959-0

*/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL SECTOR/ /LAND TENURE/ /WOMEN/ /ECONOMIC COOPERATION/ /COOPERATIVES/ /MARKETING/ /RESETTLEMENT/ /POPULATION/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /POVERTY/ /PEASANTRY/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /FAMINE/ /NOMADISM/ /ETHIOPIA/ /URBAN-RURAL RELATIONS/ /GENDER RELATIONS/ /VILLAGIZATION/*  
Call N°.\*\*\* 14.04.02/PAU/06632

### **22. PONG, Suet-Ling**

The Effect of Women's Labor on Family Income Inequality: the Case of Hong Kong  
*Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 40, N° 1, October 1991, p. 131-152

*/WOMEN WORKERS/ /HOUSEHOLD INCOME/ /LABOUR INCOME/ /HONG KONG/*

### **23. TRAORE, Saratta; FOURGEAU, Catherine**

Les petites jachères des femmes: condition féminine et travail agricole au Burkina-Faso, Sud-ouest  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2006.- 255 p.

*/CONDITION DE LA FEMME/ /AGRICULTURE/ /BURKINA-FASO/ /TRAVAIL AGRICOLE/*  
Call N°.\*\*\* 05.03.05/TRA/14215

### **24. TRIPP, Aili Mari**

Women and the Changing Urban Household Economy in Tanzania  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 27, N° 4, December 1989, p. 601-623

*/WOMEN/ /HOUSEHOLD/ /URBANIZATION/ /HOUSEHOLD INCOME/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /TANZANIA/*

### **25. VERMA, Ritu**

Gender, Land, and Livelihoods in East Africa: through Farmers' Eyes  
Ottawa: IDRC, 2001.- xv-263 p.  
ISBN: 0-88936-929-1

*/GENDER ROLES/ /SOIL MANAGEMENT/ /CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /LAND TENURE/ /AGRICULTURE/ /SOIL DEGRADATION/ /INCOME GENERATION/ /SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE/ /SURVIVAL STRATEGIES/ /EAST AFRICA/ /KENYA/ /MIDDLE EAST/*  
Call N°.\*\*\* 05.03.03/VER/15158

### **26. WANYEKI, L. Muthoni, ed.**

Women and Land in Africa: Culture, Religion and Realizing Women's Rights  
London: Zed Books Ltd, 2003.- xv-384p.



## *Genre et foncier*

*/WOMEN/ /LAND/ /WOMEN'S STATUS/ /LAND OWNERSHIP/ /LAND TENURE/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /LAND REFORM/ /CULTURE/ /RELIGION/ /WOMEN'S RIGHTS/ /AFRICA/ /CAMEROON/ /ETHIOPIA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /NIGERIA/ /RWANDA/ /SENEGAL/ /UGANDA/ /LAND RIGHTS/*

**Call N°.\*\*\* 14.02.03/WAN/12795**

**PART II / 2<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE**

**ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS**

**DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES**

## II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

### 1. ACORD; OXFAM; ACTION AID

The Right to Land and Justice for Women in Africa: African Women's Land Rights Conference  
Red Court Hotel, 30th May - 2nd June 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

Accord, 2012. – 51 p

Source: <http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/the-right-to-land-and-justice-for-women-in-africa.pdf>

File: Accord\_ The Right to Land and Justice for Women in Africa

### 2. AFRICAN GENDER INSTITUTE, Cape Town

Feminist Africa 12: Land, Labour and Gendered Livelihoods

Cape Town: Africa Gender Institute, Issue 12: December 2009

**Editorial:** This issue of Feminist Africa seeks to explore the interconnections among economic liberalisation policies, land and resource tenures, and labour relations in the structuring of gendered livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus on livelihoods departs somewhat from Feminist Africa's niche in providing cutting-edge feminist analysis of issues of sexual politics and identities, national politics and democratisation processes, higher education and feminist research methodologies. The importance of land and labour rights to women in sub-Saharan Africa is on account of the predominantly agrarian nature of livelihood activities, whose low technological base makes labour a critical factor. Beyond agriculture, land has a wide array of uses in the organization of livelihoods and is also the basis of social and political power, and therefore at the heart of gender inequalities in the control of resources...

Source: [http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa\\_12\\_entire\\_journal.pdf](http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa_12_entire_journal.pdf)

File: Africa Gender Institute\_Feminist Africa12.pdf

### 3. AKIIKI ASIIMWE, Florence

"Statutory Law, Patriarchy and Inheritance: Home ownership among Widows in Uganda"

*African Sociological Review / Revue africaine de sociologie*, 2009, p. 124-142

**Abstract:** This paper discusses the ways in which urban widows in Uganda are deprived of home ownership upon the death of their husbands. It is based on a qualitative research conducted in the middle-income areas of Kampala between 2004 and 2007. The results show that the institutional legal framework and the patriarchal customary practices and beliefs deprive widows of home ownership notwithstanding the gender sensitive Constitution. The study also shows that the special ways in which widows are able to inherit the matrimonial home upon the death of their husbands demonstrate the difficulty widows face to become home owners.

Source: [http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Florence\\_Akiiki\\_Asiimwe.pdf](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Florence_Akiiki_Asiimwe.pdf)

File: Akiiki\_Asiimwe\_Florance\_ Statutory Law, Patriarchy and Inheritance.pdf

### 4. AMANOR, Kojo Sebastian

Land, Labour and the Family in Southern Ghana : a Critique of Land Policy under Neo-liberalisation

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 127 p.

**Introduction:** In recent years research on land reform has undergone a resurgence mirroring economic transformations in developing countries and the former Soviet bloc brought about by economic liberalisation and structural adjustment. These seek to bring about new institutional arrangements and reforms that give a greater role for civil society and local communities in the administration of land. This report critically examines the framework of these approaches in the light of a comparative case study located in two areas of southern Ghana. It argues that rural areas are undergoing considerable transformation at present under liberalisation and it examines the implications of this fluidity for the conception of the role of the "community" in land administration.

Source : <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:248964/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

File: Amanor\_Kojo\_Sebastien\_Land, Labour and the Family in Southern Ghana.pdf

### 5. AYHAN, H. Öztaş

Statistics by Gender: Measures to Reduce Gender Bias in Agricultural Surveys

*International Statistical Review / Revue Internationale de Statistique*, Vol. 69, N° 3, December 2001, p. 447-460

**Abstract:** Statistics by gender has been the concern of policy makers in the recent past years. The demand on data disaggregated by gender has led the survey statistician to collect data and tabulate statistics by gender. In this paper, some measures will be suggested to avoid and reduce gender bias for data collection and tabulation in agricultural surveys.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1403456>

**File :** Ayhan\_H. Öztaş\_Statistics by Gender Measures to Reduce.pdf

### **6. BA, Allassane ; NIMAGA, Bintou**

Etude sur le genre, droits et tenure dans la gestion décentralisée des ressources foncières et forestières au Mali

2010. – 39 p.

**Avant-propos :** Cette étude a été commanditée par la coalition des partenaires internationaux (UICN, ICRAF, CIFOR, Inter-coopération, PPP, Forest Trends, FPCD), de la société civile et des réseaux communautaires. L'objectif général visé par RRI est de réduire la pauvreté, promouvoir le bien être, renforcer la gouvernance démocratique et le développement chez les habitants de la forêt dans les pays en voie de développement.

La mission de RRI est d'une part, d'inciter de manière proactive et stratégique les gouvernements, les mouvements sociaux et les organisations communautaires à considérer et adopter des réformes institutionnelles et politiques de tenure foncières et forestières en faveur des pauvres et d'autre part fournir une perspective critique nécessaire pour propulser le changement et impulser la recherche, le plaidoyer sur les questions de droits de l'homme en rapport avec la conservation au niveau communautaire et internationale.

Au Mali, la Coalition RRI au Mali est composée de quatre structures (Inter-Coopération Suisse, UICN, Sahel Eco, ICRAF). La présente étude est une contribution de la coalition au renforcement de la contribution des femmes rurales à la gestion des ressources naturelles renouvelables au Mali.

Genre et Droit dans la Tenure et la Gestion Décentralisée des Ressources Foncières et Forestières demeurent d'une complexité remarquable, associant dispositions légales et pratiques coutumières, dispositions héritées du droit colonial français et innovations de l'Indépendance. Le processus de décentralisation amorcé depuis 1991 es

t venu compliquer encore plus la lecture des statuts juridiques des terrains, dans la mesure où les maîtrises domaniales et foncières en constituent à la fois un défi et un enjeu majeur.

La question du foncier et des ressources forestières demeure au centre des préoccupations de tous les acteurs du développement local et national à travers des problématiques comme la responsabilisation des populations rurales notamment les femmes dans la gestion des ressources foncières et forestières, la détermination et la gestion des domaines des collectivités territoriales et enfin la redéfinition du rôle de l'Etat, ses rapports avec les collectivités territoriales...

**Source :** [http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc\\_1913.pdf](http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_1913.pdf)

**File :** Ba\_Allassane\_Etude sur le genre droits et tenure dans la gestion decentralisee des ressources.pdf

### **7. BANDIAKY-BADJI, Solange**

Gender Equity in Senegal's Forest Governance History: Why Policy and Representation Matter  
*International Forestry Review*, Vol. 13, N° 2, 2011, p. 177-194

**Abstract:** This paper highlights the ways that gender analysis has been ignored in the development of forestry and land policy in Senegal. The development of local governance/ rural councils through history and their increased decision-making power that occurred with the 1996 decentralization/ regionalization did not take into account the ways that women's representation (or lack of) on these councils would affect women's ability to access needed resources. This gender policy analysis paper is guided by two main questions: do the main decentralization reforms, which aim for the principles of equity, accountability, ownership and local participation, promote gender equity and tenure rights in access to land and forest resources? How are the forest and land laws and policies gendered and right-based? I argue that, the lack of adequate gender analysis, consideration of local communities' rights, and of accountability mechanisms in forest and land policy reforms is due to the low participation and representation of women in political institutions such as political parties, in legislature, and in local governments and to the fact that the forest sector is not gender sensitive. These traditionally male dominated national and local government institutions are the main causes of inequity and exclusion of marginalized groups mainly women in land and forest governance both at the policy and practical level.

As long as forest and land policies remain engendered and do not have a rights-based approach, women will always be legally and socially marginalized from decision making and benefits from forest and land resources. Before advocating for gender equity and women's rights and tenure in practice, it is necessary and a pre-requisite to have clearly defined gendered national forest and land laws and policies, effective participation and representation of women in political

institutions, and gendered accountability mechanisms to hold political leaders, government and local government officials accountable if they fail in practice to recognize women's ownership rights to land and forest resources.

**Source:** [http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf\\_files/articles/ACIFOR1102.pdf](http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ACIFOR1102.pdf)

**File:** Bandiaky-Badji\_Gender Equity in Senegal's Forest Governance History.pdf

#### **8. BECKER, Laurence C.**

The Collapse of the Family Farm in West Africa? Evidence from Mali

*The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 156, N° 3, November 1990, p. 313-322

**Abstract:** This article examines the relationship between land tenure, social structure, and agricultural production at village, household and sub-household levels in a Bambara village 50 kilometers south-east of Bamako, Mali. The analysis focuses on the operation of agricultural production units. It draws from seven months' field research in 1987. At the village level, the chief plays a central role in allocating land to the heads of households. At the household level, the heads of household control the dominant units of production, but households themselves have production unit subdivisions each with access to land. The assumption that large peasant households necessarily break up when commodity production enters the domestic economy is challenged. Where such farming systems have persisted, farmers may have developed innovative ways to organize land and labour.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/635532>

**File:** Becker\_LaurenceC.\_The Collapse of the Family Farm.pdf

#### **9. BEHRRMAN, J.R.; MEINZEN-DICK, Ruth; QUISUMBING, Agnes**

The Gender Implications of large-scale Land Deals

*The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 39, N° 1, 2012, p. 49-79

**Abstract:** This article introduces a discussion of gender dimensions into the growing debate on large-scale land deals. It addresses the current information gap on the differential gender effects of large-scale land deals through (1) an overview of the phases of large-scale land deals and discussion of related effects on rural men and women based on new literature on large-scale land deals and past literature on the gender effects of commercialization and contract farming; (2) a presentation of further evidence using several case studies on the gender effects of large-scale deals; and (3) a conclusion that looks at knowledge gaps and areas for further research as well as broad recommendations for gender equitable large-scale land deals.

**Source:**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03066150.2011.652621>

**File:** Behrrman\_J.R.\_The Gender Implications of large-scale Land Deals.pdf

#### **10. BERRY, Sara**

Debating the Land Question in Africa

*Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Vol. 44, N° 4, October 2002, p. 638-668

**Introduction:** In February 2000, twenty years after their victories brought Rhodesia's ruling white regime to the conference table, veterans of Zimbabwe's war of liberation began to occupy some of the large privately owned commercial farms that controlled Zimbabwe's most valuable land. During the next few weeks, thousands of people followed suit: by May, nearly a third of the country's large-scale commercial farms had been seized (New York Times, 27 May 2000; Moyo 1998). Armed with a court order, landowners demanded that the "squatters" be evicted, but the police demurred, and President Mugabe refused to order them to carry out the court's instructions. A few weeks earlier, voters had rejected a pro- posed constitutional amendment that would have strengthened the President's powers to seize white-owned land, without compensation, for redistribution to land-hungry blacks. Angry over the deteriorating economy, rising levels of corruption, and Zimbabwe's costly involvement in Congo's civil war, a majority of those who voted were unwilling to increase the President's powers, even if they supported the cause of land reform. When the veterans took matters into their own hands, Mugabe lost no time in associating with their cause. He, in turn, was accused by Western governments, the opposition Movement for Democratic Change, and the international press, of sacrificing the rule of law in order to save his own political skin.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3879518> .

**File:** Berry\_Sara\_Debating the Land Question.pdf

#### **11. BRAUTIGAM, Deborah**

Land Rights and Agricultural Development in West Africa: A Case Study of Two Chinese Projects

*The Journal of Developing Areas*, Vol. 27, N° 1, October 1992, p. 21-32

**Introduction:** Agricultural development specialists have maintained for many years that the traditional communal systems of land tenure in West Africa and other areas are an obstacle to agricultural development. They argue that people without secure title will not invest in the development of land, since they cannot be assured access to it in future years and cannot transfer it to their heirs; that transferable land titles are needed as collateral for agricultural credit; and that failing to safeguard farmers' traditional land rights might lead to land concentration and its seizure by elites.' An early Sierra Leone five-year development plan reflects these concerns: "Certain forms of communal tenure do not provide security of tenure but instead discourage conservation and improvement of natural resources, hinder agricultural development and fail to encourage the credit and investment necessary in some areas of development." To counter the perceived inefficiencies of traditional land tenure practices in West Africa, both local governments and foreign donors have pushed for the legal recognition of formal, individual tenure for improved land. An alternative strategy pursued by some governments has been for the government to negotiate long-term rights to communal land, develop the land with foreign assistance, and then reallocate the developed land through formal contract.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4192164>

**File:** Brautigam\_Deborah\_Land Rights and Agricultural Development.pdf

**12. BUDLENDER, Debbie; EILEEN, Alma (eds.)**

Women and Land: Securing Rights for Better Lives

Ottawa: International Development Research Centre, 201. – 91 p.

**Source:** <http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/47431/1/IDL-47431.pdf>

**File:** Budlender\_Debbie et al\_Women and Land.pdf

**13. BUDLENDER, D.; MGWEBE, Sibongile; MOTSEPE, Ketleetso; WILLIAMS, Leilanie**

Women, Land and Customary Law

Johannesburg: Community Agency for Social Enquiry, 2011. – 147 p.

**Introduction:** The overarching aim of the research described in this report was to investigate the nature of women's land rights in three rural ex-homeland areas of South Africa and, to the extent possible from a cross-sectional survey conducted at one point in time, to explore how the nature of these rights might have changed over time. In particular, the survey aimed to explore how women access land (including different types of land such as residential and fields), their actual use of the different types of land, their decision making capacity in relation to the different categories of land, and the extent of their security or vulnerability to eviction. The survey also aimed to explore the impact of marital status on the nature and content of women's land rights.

The ultimate objective is to record current living customary law and, in particular, ways in which it is changing in progressive directions so that this information can be used by women in their struggles for justice, and as evidence in court cases, policy development, and political engagement from the local to national levels...

**Source:** [http://www.cls.uct.ac.za/usr/lrg/downloads/Women\\_and\\_Land.pdf](http://www.cls.uct.ac.za/usr/lrg/downloads/Women_and_Land.pdf)

**File:** Budlender\_D et al\_Women Land and Customary.pdf

**14. CARPANO, Francesca**

Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights. IFAD Women's Land Rights Workshop Report: Maputo, Mozambique.

Rome: International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2011. – 56 p.

**Executive Summary:** The regional one-day workshop in Mozambique was held on the 19th November 2010 on "Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights": case studies from Eastern and Southern Africa Region have been presented. For regional knowledge exchange, case studies from Western Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean Region have also been shared.

The aim of the workshop was to share the experiences of the projects and programmes on women's access to land, where findings, outcomes and lessons learned could be discussed. It is hoped that the workshop contributed to raising awareness on women's land rights and their implication for poverty reduction and increasing participants' expertise in analysing and dealing with these issues.

The meeting was attended by 60 IFAD project staff from 13 countries. Six case studies were presented: the Pilot Project for Land Security in Niger, the Transitional Programme of Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Burundi, the Programa de Reconstrucción y Modernización in El Salvador, the Programme de Promotion des Revenus Ruraux in Madagascar, the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project in Tanzania and the experience in Mozambique of Fórum Mulher.

The interventions vary from legal support (Burundi), to technical assistance for leasing agreements (El Salvador); from trying out and analysing a methodology to support all the landowners, and providing a flexible mechanism for the acquisition of land titles that is accessible to vulnerable farmers and is suitable for large-scale replication (Niger) and literacy, information, communication and awareness raising (Madagascar and Mozambique) to village land use planning (Tanzania).

For the case studies, three aspects have been taken into consideration and discussed during the workshop: what have been the main actions and strategies adopted to improve women's access to land; what have been the main challenges in securing women's land rights; what could be improved or done differently in the future and what would be needed to do so in terms of different kinds of resources.

The case studies presented have some commonalities: it was learned that land disputes took considerably longer to resolve than anticipated being extremely complex land tenure issues and very country specific. The majority of the projects identified the need to support capacity building, training and enhanced community awareness of land rights and sharing lessons learned as being critical to maintaining the results and momentum achieved to-date. In half of the cases, land tenure interventions came as an add-on as women's land rights activities were not initially considered in the projects. It was highlighted that mainstreaming, implementation, and assessment of women's land rights related activities in the projects are key factors that need further and deeper attention.

The main key aspects discussed were related to:

The complexity of land tenure and the issue of time;

Awareness raising, sensitization and capacity building;

Involvement of men;

Add-on inclusion and implementation of women's land rights activities;

Scaling-up and sustainability;

Documentation of rights;

Need for long-term authoritative research.

**Source:** [http://www.ifad.org/english/land/women\\_land/WomenAndLand\\_Mz\\_ProceedingsReport\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/english/land/women_land/WomenAndLand_Mz_ProceedingsReport_Eng.pdf)

**File:** Carpano\_Francesca\_Opportunities and Challenges for Securing Women's Land Rights.pdf

## **15. COTULA, Lorenzo; TOULMIN, Camilla; HESSE, C. ed.**

**Land Tenure and Resource Access in Africa: Land Tenure and Administration in Africa: Lessons of Experience and Emerging Issues**

London: International Institute for Environment and Development, 2004. – 50 p.

**Introduction:** Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, land is a fundamental issue for economic development, food security and poverty reduction. Land is of crucial importance to the economies and societies of the region, contributing a major share of GDP and employment in most countries, and constituting the main livelihood basis for a large portion of the population. In many areas, however, land is becoming increasingly scarce due to a variety of pressures, including demographic growth. These pressures have resulted in increased competition for land between different groups, such as multiple land users (farmers, herders, etc.), urban elites and foreign investors. Moreover, socio-economic change has in many places eroded the customary rules and institutions that have traditionally administered land rights. Tensions in relation to land are particularly acute in Southern Africa due to the extremely inequitable land distribution existing in this sub-region. These tensions have major political implications at national and regional level, as they involve issues like control over scarce valuable resources and the distribution of wealth and power in society.

To respond to these challenges, a large number of African states have adopted over the last decade new policies and laws aimed at restructuring land relations. Land has also featured high in the agendas of donors and development agencies, which have supported to varying degrees reform programmes across Africa. This “new wave” of land legislation has taken place within the broader context of a restructuring of societal relations within African states. Indeed, since the 1990's many African countries have adopted new constitutions inspired to the principles of democratic good governance and of human rights and freedoms. Many such constitutions also enshrine key principles concerning land relations, which are then implemented by legislation (e.g. Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia; Alden Wily, 2003). Structural adjustment has spread economic liberalisation and market instruments across Africa, while the role of the state has considerably shrunk as a result of deliberate policy orientations as well as lack of institutional, financial and human capacity. Civil society has become more lively and proactive, albeit to different degrees in different countries, and seeks to play a greater role in land policy design and implementation.

While it is possible to identify some major trends prevailing throughout the continent, the land question in Africa presents great diversity and specificities, as it largely depends on localised historical, geographical, economic, social, political and cultural factors. In Southern Africa, for instance, a legacy of settler colonialism has resulted in a racially skewed land distribution and in overcrowded communal areas affected by tenure insecurity and land degradation. This legacy has created the need for land redistribution, and raised tenure security issues that may differ considerably from those existing in West and East Africa. Similarly, the dramatic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are felt in Southern Africa more than in other sub-regions, and conflict-related land issues are particularly strong in the Great Lakes region and in countries emerging from or affected by longstanding armed conflict (Angola, Sudan).

## *Gender and Land Tenure*

This study reviews the main features of the new wave of land policy and legislation in sub-Saharan Africa, and identifies emerging issues concerning land tenure in the continent. The study draws lessons from recent experience in the following key areas: tenure security and land tenure reform; land redistribution; decentralised land management and administration; land conflict; protecting the land rights of vulnerable groups; land and rural-urban links; land and broader development policies and programmes. The conclusion identifies some emerging issues requiring particular attention from policy makers and development agencies.

**Source:** <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/9305IIED.pdf>

**File :** Cotula\_Lorenzo\_Land Tenure and Resource Access in Africa.pdf

### **16. CROSS, Sholto**

A Comparative Study of Land Tenure Reform in Four Countries: Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Kenya

(LADDER Working Paper No. 31 Policy)

London: Department for International Development (DFID); 2002. – 39 p.

**Abstract:** Despite their divergent colonial and post-colonial histories, these four countries have experienced a remarkable convergence in the current state of affairs regarding customary land tenure. The last decade has seen an intensification of popular demands for land reform which have given rise to new legislative initiatives. These are as yet untried in the sense that little by way of implementation has taken place. The obstacles facing implementation may be viewed both as a function of the political context within which the reforms are set, and of the culturally embedded nature of tenurial systems. The micro-level insights provided by the LADDER village studies reveal a world clinging to culturally embedded modes of access to land which are however giving increasingly diminishing returns to both equity and efficiency. The resource base is critically affected, resulting in land fragmentation and outmigration, where new opportunities are mainly seized by young men. The welfare function of the common property regime has largely given way in the face of shrinking per capita land availability, and has given a new dimension to patriarchy following the commoditisation of land and agricultural production. A considerable capacity for adaptation is however revealed in terms of moving to new forms of economic activity, both non-farm and off-farm, but this has been seriously undermined by a wholly inadequate supply of inputs and marketing support, and ubiquitous rent-seeking behaviour by local authorities.

A comparative review of land reform across the region notes the advances that have been made in enhancing the status of customary tenure, and reviews the complex linkages between security of access, production efficiency and the land market. Privatisation has been scarred by the capture of land by elites; where this has gone furthest in Kenya, the level of disputation has led to the continuing postponement of reform. New dynamics forcing the early breakup of households have actively disadvantaged women, and further micro-stratifications in land access have developed. Reforming the gender balance will require broader initiatives than legislative measures, which are criticized for their levels of complexity and over-reliance on undeveloped local administrative regimes. The battle for control over customary lands engulfed by expanding urbanisation has already been engaged. In this highly politicised environment, careful, bottom-up approaches supported effectively at the local level are likely to bring better results than legislation driven from the centre, however this is framed. This raises the issue of building democratic processes and local government as a necessary accompaniment to land reform, and underlines again its problematic nature.

**Source:** [http://www.tnrf.org/files/E-INFO\\_LADDER\\_Cross.A\\_2002\\_Comparative\\_Study\\_of\\_Land\\_Tenure\\_Reform\\_in\\_Four\\_Countries-Uganda\\_Tanzania\\_Malawi\\_Kenya\\_0.pdf](http://www.tnrf.org/files/E-INFO_LADDER_Cross.A_2002_Comparative_Study_of_Land_Tenure_Reform_in_Four_Countries-Uganda_Tanzania_Malawi_Kenya_0.pdf)

**File:** Cross\_Sholto\_A Comparative Study of Land Tenure Reform in Four Countries.pdf

### **17. DALEY, Elizabeth; PALLAS, Sabine**

Women and Land Deals in Africa and Asia: Weighing the Implications and Changing the Game  
*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 178–201,

**Abstract:** Large-scale land deals have attracted much attention from media and policymakers, and several international initiatives are attempting to regulate and address the impacts of such deals. Little attention has been paid to the gendered implications of such deals in the literature, and most regulatory initiatives do not address gender adequately. To fill this gap, this contribution identifies implications of land deals for women and recommends measures to mitigate negative impacts. It reviews evidence from four case studies commissioned for the International Land Coalition (ILC) Global Study of Commercial Pressures on Land conducted in 2010. The evidence is analyzed within a framework that posits women's vulnerability to land deals as due to four dimensions of underlying discrimination. This study analyzes three of these dimensions in depth, arguing that women are likely to be affected differently by land deals and disproportionately more likely to be negatively affected than men.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.860232>

**File:** Daley, Elizabeth\_Women and Land Deals in Africa and Asia.pdf



**18. DAVIS, N.C.; HORN, A.C.; GOVENDER-Van Wyk, S.**

"Invisible Women": Making the case for supply-led, class-based, Gender targeted Land Redistribution in South Africa

*GeoJournal*, Vol. 61, N° 3, 2004, p. 273-279

**Abstract:** Despite progressive policies and guidelines to ensure gender equity in the South African land reform programme, the achievement to date is less impressive. In agreement with others we view gender related challenges in the land reform programme as the result of (1) inconsistent interpretations of gender equity and (2) uncertainty on how women specifically should be targeted in the land reform programme. The paper proposes to promote gender equity by introducing of a supply-led strategy with class sensitive gender targets within the land redistribution component of the land reform programme.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41147942> .

**File:** Davis\_N.C. and Horn\_A.C.\_Invisible Women Making the Case.pdf

**19. DEININGER, Klaus; AUGUSTINUS, Clarissa; ENEMARK, Stig; MUNRO-FAURE, Paul**

Innovations in Land Rights Recognition, Administration, and Governance

Washington: World Bank Group, 2010. – xxviii-251 p.

(A World Bank Study)

ISBN: 9780821385807 / ISBN: 0821385801

ISBN: 9780821385814 / ISBN: 082138581X

**Introduction:** The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) form a blueprint that is agreed to by all the world's countries and its leading development institutions. The first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and are directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal—global partnership for development—is about the means to achieve the first seven. To track the progress in achieving the MDGs a framework of targets and indicators has been developed. This framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of the progress that is reported on annually (UN 2000).

The contribution of land professionals to achieving the MDGs is central and vital. The provision of relevant geographic information in terms of mapping and databases of the built and natural environments, as well as providing secure tenure systems, systems for land valuation, land use management and land development are all key components of the MDGs.

Land professionals have an important role in directing land administration systems in support of secure property rights, in particular for those who have traditionally been disadvantaged, of efficient land markets, and of effective land use management. These functions underpin development and innovation and form the "backbone" in society that supports social justice, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. Simply, no development will take place without having a spatial dimension, and no development will happen without the footprint of the land professionals...

**Source:** <http://www.fig.net/pub/others/innovlandrightsrecog.pdf>

**File:** Deininger\_Klaus\_Innovations in Land Rights Recognition.pdf

**20. DOSS, Cheryl; KOVARIK, Chiara; PETERMAN, Amber; QUISUMBING, Agnes R.; VAN DEN BOLD, Mara**

Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa: Myths versus Reality

Washington: IFRI, 2013. – 36 p.

**Abstract:** Over the past decade, stakeholders have made a variety of generalized claims concerning women's landownership, both globally and in Africa. Typically, these claims include statements with single statistics, such as "women own less than 2 percent of the world's land" or "women own approximately 15 percent of land in Africa south of the Sahara." These claims are problematic because they are not substantiated by empirical evidence, do not reflect variations in landownership across or within countries, do not acknowledge differences in landownership regimes, nor address comparative ownership by men in the same contexts. Neither do they address the difference between ownership and control of land. The lack of a clear understanding behind statistics on gender and land also leads to an inability to clearly articulate a policy response to the potential inequalities faced by women and men. The objective of this paper is to explore, conceptually and empirically, the levels and relative inequalities in landownership between women and men in African countries. The first section of the paper engages in a conceptual discussion of how to measure gendered land outcomes, what ownership and control mean in different contexts, and why attention to these factors is important for the

development of gender and land statistics. The second section of the paper systematically reviews existing evidence from micro level large sample studies by region to summarize recent trends in land access, ownership, and control by sex. The third section presents new statistics from a variety of nationally representative and large-scale unpublished data on gender and land in Africa. Results provide not only a nuanced understanding of the importance of measuring land indicators for gendered development in Africa and globally but also new statistics on a variety of land outcomes to aid stakeholders in the discussion of gender-land inequalities.

**Source:** <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01308.pdf>

**File:** DOSS\_Cheryl\_Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa.pdf

### **21. DOSS, Cheryl; MEINZEN-DICK, Ruth; BOMUHANGI, Allan**

**Who Owns the Land? Perspectives from Rural Ugandans and Implications for Large-Scale Land Acquisitions**

*Feminist Economics*, 2013, p. 1-25

**Abstract:** Rapidly growing demand for agricultural land is putting pressure on property rights systems, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where customary tenure systems have provided secure land access. Rapid and large-scale demands from outsiders are challenging patterns of gradual, endogenous change toward formalization. Little attention has focused on the gender dimensions of this transformation. However this contribution, based on a 2008–09 study of land tenure in Uganda, analyzes how different definitions of land ownership – including household reports, existence of ownership documents, and rights over the land – provide very different indications of the gendered patterns of land ownership and rights. While many households report husbands and wives as joint owners of the land, women are less likely to be listed on ownership documents, and have fewer rights. A simplistic focus on “title” to land misses much of the reality regarding land tenure and could have an adverse impact on women’s land rights.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.855320>

**File:** Doss\_Cheryl et al\_Who Owns the Land.pdf

### **22. DUNCAN, Beatrice; BRANTS, Caroline**

**Access to and Control over Land from a Gender Perspective: a Study Conducted in the Volta Region of Ghana**

Accra: The Advent Press, 2004. – vii-61p.

**Executive Summary:** This report is the outcome of a study undertaken on men and women’s access to and control over land in seven districts of the Volta Region in Ghana. The study evolved out of a need for increased insight into gender differences in access to and control over land and the implications of insecure access to land for households within the Volta Region of Ghana.

The objective of the study was to obtain an improved understanding of gender-specific constraints that exist in the Volta Region with regard to land tenure. It was anticipated that such information could contribute to: (i) an enhanced decision making power of women in their efforts to obtain more secure access to land within the framework of existing legal, customary rights, regulations and practices, (ii)

increased female utilisation of legal aid and other legal services,

and (iii) improved agricultural productivity, of especially women farmers, and improved food security at the household level due to an increased security of land tenure.

This study confirmed that farming activities were the main source of income amongst the communities studied in the Volta Region, a region that is well known for the production of a wide variety of food and cash crops. A clear division of labour existed between men, women and children on the farms. Women had become more involved in farming activities after independence due to changes in the division of labour, their greater involvement in food crop and cash crop farming and their greater involvement in farming related trading activities. This did not necessarily result in a betterment of their socio-economic position or an increased control over their farming activities.

It has, however, increased their workload and responsibilities.

Significant differences were observed with regard to women’s and men’s access to and control over land in the Region. These gender inequalities were largely ascribed to men’s dominance in decision-making processes, their dominance in leadership positions within the communities and households, the advantages accorded to them by local tradition, custom and the patrilineal inheritance system, men’s greater opportunities to acquire land, their relatively better financial position and the greater status ascribed to men by society. Most men and women had access to farmland, but their degree of access differed. Men often had full (primary) access rights to land and women often had partial or conditional (secondary) access rights to land. Differences in access rights were also observed between different categories of women. Widows with children and biological daughters had greater access to land than widows without children, stepdaughters, adopted daughters, women involved in a consensual relationship and physically challenged women. Furthermore, men had greater control over land than women as this was strongly determined by land ownership. Land

ownership was largely vested in lineages, clans and family units and control over land was generally ascribed to men by lineage or clan heads...

**Source :** <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/ae501e/ae501e00.pdf>

**File :** Duncan\_Beatrice\_Access to and Control over Land from a Gender Perspective.pdf

### **23. FAO (Dakar)**

L'accès des femmes à la terre en Afrique de l'Ouest : problématique et pistes de solutions au Sénégal et au Burkina Faso: Table-ronde

Dakar : FAO, 2008. – 52 p.

**Introduction :** Une table ronde sur «L'accès des femmes à la terre en Afrique de l'Ouest : problématique et pistes de solutions au Sénégal et au Burkina Faso » a eu lieu à Mbour, au Sénégal, du 2 au 4 juillet 2008. Cet événement a traité de l'accès des femmes au foncier, principalement en milieu rural.

La table ronde a été appuyée par le CRDI, Centre de recherches pour le développement international (Canada) et le projet Dimitra (FAO). Pour le projet Dimitra, elle s'inscrivait dans le cadre de son soutien aux travaux conduits par ses partenaires en Afrique de l'ouest, l'ENDA-Pronat, Protection des Ressources Naturelles (Sénégal) et le RECIF/ONG-BF, Réseau de communication, d'information et de formation des femmes dans les ONG au Burkina Faso. Pour le CRDI, elle entrait dans la continuité d'un programme d'activités de recherche sur l'accès des femmes à la terre intitulé « Pauvreté rurale et Environnement ».

Cette rencontre a regroupé des partenaires de base, ONG et associations, universités, chercheurs, élus locaux et décideurs politiques.

**Source :** <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap532f/ap532f.pdf>

**File :** Fao\_Acces des femmes a la terre en Afrique de l\_Ouest.pdf

### **24. EVANS, Ruth**

Inheritance, Access to Resources and Poverty in Serer families in Senegal

(Walker Institute for Climate System Research, Research Note 1)

Walker Institute: University of Reading, Reading, 2012. – 25 p.

**Summary:** This research explores the relationship between inheritance, access to resources and the intergenerational transmission of poverty among the Serer ethnic group in rural and urban environments in Senegal. In many Sub-Saharan African countries, customary law excludes women from owning and inheriting assets, such as land and property. Yet, assets controlled by women often result in increased investments in the next generation's health, nutrition and schooling and reduce the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Qualitative research with 60 participants in Senegal reveals the important role that land, housing and financial assets may play in building resilience to household shocks and interrupting the intergenerational transmission of poverty. However, the protection afforded by these assets was often dependent on other factors, including human, social and environmental capital. The death of a spouse or parent had major emotional and material impacts on many Serer families. The inheritance and control of assets and resources was strongly differentiated among family members along lines of gender, age and generation. Younger widows and their children were particularly vulnerable to chronic poverty. Although inheritance disputes were rare, the research suggests they are more likely between co-wives in polygamous unions and their children, particularly in urban areas. In addition to experiencing economic and health-related shocks, many interviewees were exposed to a range of climate-related risks and environmental pressures which increased their vulnerability. Family members coped with these shocks and risks by diversifying livelihoods, migrating to urban areas and other regions for work, participating in women's co-operatives and associations and developing supportive social networks with extended family and community members...

**Source :** <http://centaur.reading.ac.uk/28983/1/Walker%20research%20note%201%20Evans%20May%202012.pdf>

**File :** Evans\_Ruth\_Inheritance Access to Resources and Poverty in Serer families in Senegal.pdf

### **25. EVERINGHAM, Mark; JANNECKE, Crystal**

Land Restitution and Democratic Citizenship in South Africa

*Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 32, N° 3, September 2006, p. 545-562

**Abstract:** Democratisation in South Africa empowered racial, religious, and linguistic groupings and indigenous peoples with the right to land restitution. The main purpose of this article is to evaluate the implications of communal property ownership for the restoration of land rights and the exercise of democratic citizenship. Has restored land in communal form enabled returnee members of dispossessed communities to receive justice for past abuses and to enjoy the benefits of property ownership? The new government's approach to communal restitution produced satisfactory legal results, but perpetuated perceptions of unified communities. Fieldwork illustrates how contemporary communal

## *Gender and Land Tenure*

arrangements affected Elandskloof of the Cedarberg in the Western Cape, the TsitsikammaMfengu and the village of Clarkson in the Eastern Cape, and the Richtersveld in the Northern Cape. These cases magnify similarities and differences in the reconstitution of community and the outcomes of restoration of land beyond the legal transfer of ownership in post-apartheid South Africa. South Africa's institutional framework for land restitution provides a comparative lens through which to view how other new democracies grappled with the extension of citizenship and the definition of property rights in the 1990s into the 21st century.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25065122>

**File :**Everingham\_Mark and Jannecke\_Crystal\_Land Redistribution and Democratic Citizenship.pdf

### **26. FALL, Yacine**

Gender Relations in the Democratization Process: An Analysis of Agrarian Policies in Africa

*Issue: A Journal of Opinion*, Vol. 25, N° 2, 1997, p. 8-11

**Introduction:** This paper is an attempt to link women's empowerment in the democratization process and the sexual division of labour and resources in land management. Following the introduction, section two will assess the scope of women producers' participation in the agrarian sector. Section three will analyze traditional land management systems. The impact of land reforms on women's access to land is examined in section four. Finally, the conclusion will stress the need to create the legal and political climate that will allow the emergence of a more balanced land policy as a first step towards sustainable democratization...

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1166736>

**File:** Fall\_Yacine\_Gender Relations in the Democratization.pdf

### **27. GAIDZANWA, Rudo**

Women's Land Rights in Zimbabwe

*Issue: A Journal of Opinion*, Vol. 22, N° 2, summer, 1994, p. 12-16

**Introduction:** This paper focuses on the issue of human rights with respect to women's land rights in Zimbabwe. The concept of human rights is particularly pertinent because of the debates on land reform and the activities of the land Commission exploring possibilities for the reform of land use in Zimbabwe.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1166726>

**File :**Gaidzanwa\_Rudo\_Womens Land Rights.pdf

### **28. GRAY, Leslie; KEVANE, Michael**

Diminished Access, Diverted Exclusion: Women and Land Tenure in Sub-Saharan Africa

*African Studies Review*, Vol. 42, N° 2, September 1999, p. 15-39

**Abstract:** Increasing commercialization, population growth, and concurrent increases in land value have affected women's land rights in Africa. Most of the literature concentrates on how these changes have led to an erosion of women's rights. This paper examines some of the processes by which women's rights to land are diminishing. First, we examine cases in which rights previously utilized have become less important; that is, the incidence of exercising rights has decreased. Second, we investigate how women's rights to land decrease as the public meanings underlying the social interpretation and enforcement of rights are manipulated. Third, we examine women's diminishing access to land when the actual rules of access change. While this situation may sound grim, the paper also explores how women have responded to reductions in access to land. They have mounted both legal and customary challenges to inheritance laws, made use of anonymous land markets, organized formal cooperative groups to gain tenure rights, and manipulated customary rules using woman-to-woman marriages and mother-son partnerships. These actions have caused women to create new routes of access to land and in some cases new rights.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/525363>

**File :**Gray\_Leslie and Kevane\_Michael.pdf

### **29. HEINRICH BÖLL-STIFTUNG (Cape Town)**

Women and Land Rights: Questions of Access, Ownership and Control. Perspectives: Political analysis and commentary from Africa 2/13

Cape Town: Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa, 2013. – 32 p.

**Editorial:** Women's land rights remain one of the most important sites of social, political and economic contestation in postcolonial Africa. Land is not only a source of food, employment and income; it also gives social prestige and access to political power. Land has long been recognised as key to advancing the socio-economic rights and wellbeing of

women and their position in society. Yet access, control and ownership of land largely remain the domain of male privilege, entrenching patriarchal structures of power and control over community resources, history, culture and tradition. For the majority of women in Africa, access to land is still linked to their relationship with a male family member and is forfeited if the relationship ends...

**Source:** <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/eu-working-group-land-issues/document/women-and-land-rights-questions-access-ownership-and-control>

**File:** Heinrich Böll-Stiftung\_Women and Land Rights.pdf

### **30. HEINRICH BÖLL-STIFTUNG (Cape Town)**

Women Custom and Access to Justice. Perspectives: Political analysis and commentary from Africa  
Cape Town: Heinrich Böll Foundation Southern Africa, 2013. – 32 p.

**Editorial:** Custom and tradition are at the core of common understanding and the dispensation of justice in great parts of African societies. The right to customary practices is enshrined in a number of constitutions in sub-Saharan Africa.

As a matter of fact, traditional court systems remain an important, if not crucial, vehicle for dispute resolution in most African settings where the state law and legal practice institutions are socially, economically and geographically inaccessible for the great majority of citizens, and women in particular. Efforts to ensure access to justice and to protect and defend human rights must acknowledge, reconcile and integrate a country's statutory and customary justice systems, as well as international human rights standards. This is a complex undertaking especially considering the divergent tenets of the different legal systems.

Custom, the foundation for customary law, regulates communal and social relations and resolves disputes on the basis of recognized practices. It is assigned members of these communities themselves who are mandated to uphold, interpret and implement the custom.

Statute, which determines the statutory law, centres on individual entitlements and is enacted by the legislative arm of government in order to regulate relations among citizens, and between citizens and the state.

**Source:** [http://za.boell.org/sites/default/files/perspectives\\_dec\\_2013\\_web.pdf](http://za.boell.org/sites/default/files/perspectives_dec_2013_web.pdf)

**File:** Heinrich Böll-Stiftung\_Women Custom and Access to Justice.pdf

### **31. HOLDEN, Stein; TEFERRA, Tewodros.**

From Being Property to Men to Becoming Equal Owners? Early Registration and Certification on Women in Southern Ethiopia, Final Research Report

UN Habitat, Shelter Branch, land Tenure and Property Administration Section, 2008. – 94 p.

**Executive summary:** Land reforms are again high on the international policy agenda as can be seen from the establishment of the Commission for Legal Empowerment of the Poor (see [www.undp.org/legalempowerment/](http://www.undp.org/legalempowerment/)), the increasing number of land reform programs funded by the World Bank in recent years and the establishment of the Global Network for Pro Poor Land Tools (GLTN) (see Augustinus 2005; World Bank 2006). Among these tools are land registration and certification, wherein husbands and wives are given joint titles to their land.

Land certification has been implemented in Ethiopia since 1998 and over 5 million certificates have been delivered. This is the largest delivery of non-freehold rights in such a short time period in Sub Saharan Africa (Deininger et al., in press). The new federal and regional land proclamations that form the basis for this land reform, aim to increase tenure security and strengthen women's rights to land as to ensure more sustainable use of land resources. This particular study in the Oromiya region (OR) and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia, aims to assess the early impacts of land registration and certification that has been implemented there since 2004. Special emphasis is placed on the impacts of the reform on women, including the impacts of joint certification for husbands and wives.

**Source:**

[http://arken.umb.no/~steiho/HoldenTefera2008From\\_Being\\_Property\\_of\\_Men\\_to\\_becoming\\_Equal\\_Owners.pdf](http://arken.umb.no/~steiho/HoldenTefera2008From_Being_Property_of_Men_to_becoming_Equal_Owners.pdf)

**File:** Holden\_Stein\_From Being Property to Men to Becoming Equal Owners.pdf

### **32. IZUMI, Kaori**

Liberalisation, Gender, and the Land Question in Sub-Saharan Africa  
Gender and Development, Vol. 7, N° 3, November 1999, p. 9-18

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on land reform initiatives undertaken in a number of African countries since the late 1980s. Current theories of land and debates on gender issues fail to explain the complex processes through which women's access and rights to land have been affected, contested, and negotiated during socio-economic and political restructuring. Drawing on the case studies of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, this paper is a call for policy-makers, researchers, and activists to return to these neglected issues.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4030406> .

**File :** Izumi\_Kaori\_Liberalisation Gender and the Land Question.pdf

**33. JACOBS, Krista; NAMY, Sophie; KES, Aslihan; BOB, Urmilla; MOODLEY, Vadivelu**

Gender Land Asset Survey: Gender Differences in Asset Rights in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa  
Washington: International Center for Research on Women, 2011. – 36 p.

**Source:** <http://www.icrw.org/files/publications/Gender-Land-Asset-Survey-South-Africa.pdf>

**File:** Jacobs\_K.S.\_Gender Land Asset Survey.pdf

**34. JOIREMAN, Sandra F.**

Enforcing New Property Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Ugandan Constitution and the 1998 Land Act

*Comparative Politics*, Vol. 39, N° 4, July 2007, p. 463-480

**Introduction:** A convincing case has been made in both academic studies and policy circles for clearly defined private property rights as a means to economic development. Perhaps best characterized by the recent work of Hernando De Soto, well-defined private property rights are thought to be critical not just for economic growth, but also as tool to alleviate poverty. The argument that the poor have capital that need only be put to efficient use through the creation of institutional structures that will allow them to access it is compelling. De Soto's work follows decades of policy advice provided by the international financial institutions-the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund-to developing countries regarding the privatization of property, both in agriculture and industry. The ideological agenda behind their reform advice has been neoliberalism. Reforms are designed to facilitate trade and integration into the world market. The focal point of De Soto's work, in contrast, is poverty alleviation. Both perspectives suggest policy emphasizing well-defined private property rights that can be both exchanged and enforced...

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20434055>

**File :** Joireman\_SandraF\_Enforcing New Property Rights.pdf

**35. KACHINGWE, Nancy**

From Under Their Feet: A Think Piece on the Gender Dimensions of Land Grabs in Africa.  
Johannesburg: Action Aid international, 2012. – 19 p.

**Introduction:** This paper was commissioned by ActionAid and serves as a think-piece to build our understanding of the gendered implications of the recent wave of large-scale land acquisitions and investments, particularly in Africa. It aims to provide a basis for further development of policy proposals and recommendations that address the issue from a developmental and gender equality perspective.

Understanding the implications for rural women's land rights and rights to development and a livelihood is essential for the design of meaningful policy demands that tackle negative impacts of large-scale land acquisitions and actually work for women.

The paper builds on joint work by ActionAid and its local partners in Southern Africa and in the Netherlands through the Women's land rights (WOIAR) project, funded by the MDG3 Fund.

Therewith it is informed by the growing engagement of rural women's networks and associations from Southern Africa with the land grabbing agenda. It also draws on valuable desktop and field research, conducted by Nidhi Tandon in an unpublished report from 2011 titled 'From Under Their Feet. Women and the land grab threat. Findings from Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.'

We hope this paper helps with going beyond the general argument that rural women tend to be extra vulnerable for negative impacts of large-scale land acquisitions.

It tries to do so by linking the impact analysis to broader development arguments, to women's land rights concerns, as well as to the productive economies and the agricultural systems they sustain, to the care economy and to citizenship.

As this paper is part of an ongoing dialogue on understanding the gendered challenges that large-scale land acquisitions and land grabs bring along, we welcome any comments and discussions on the contents of the paper.

**Source:** <http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/actionaidfromundertheirfeet.pdf>

**File:** Kachingwe\_Nancy\_From Under Their Feet.pdf

**36. KAMERI-MBOTE, Patricia**

Gender Dimension of Law Colonialism and Inheritance in East Africa Kenyan Women's Experiences

Geneva: International Environmental Law Research Centre, 2001. – 18 p.

**Source:** <http://www.ielrc.org/content/a0205.pdf>

**File:** Kameri-Mbote\_Patricia\_Gender Dimension of Law Colonialism and Inheritance in East Africa Kenyan Womens Experiences.pdf

**37. KANJI, Nazneen; COTULA, Lorenzo; HILHORST, Thea; TOULMIN, Camilla; WITTEN, Wray**

Securing Land Rights in Africa: Can Land Registration Serve Poor and Marginalised Groups? London: Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2005. 36 p.

**Introduction:** Land is becoming increasingly scarce and sought after in many parts of Africa. Good quality arable land and common pool resources are becoming more valuable, due to greater market engagement, changes in production systems, population growth, migration, and environmental change. The impacts of globalisation tend to further strip land of its social and spiritual significance and turn it into a commodity to be bought and sold. Non-rural actors, such as urban dwellers, investors, and foreign companies, are also seeking to gain access to land for commercial and speculative purposes (Toulmin & Quan, 2000). Politicians at national and local level see control over land as a major mechanism to negotiate other forms of political allegiance.

At the same time, land is a key asset for rural livelihoods and economic development across Africa. In much of the continent, land-based activities contribute a major share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment, and constitute the main livelihood basis for a large portion of the rural population. As land becomes scarcer, poorer and more vulnerable groups may see their claims weakened and lose access to land, leading to their increasing marginalization and impoverishment (Barrows and Roth, 1989; IIED, 1999). Policies and programmes to increase land tenure security for local resource users are therefore crucial to improving rural livelihoods and promoting pro-poor growth as well as sustainable land use and peaceful coexistence (Quan, 2001; Bevan & Pankhurst, 1996)...

**Source:** [http://www.hubrural.org/IMG/pdf/iied\\_12518.pdf](http://www.hubrural.org/IMG/pdf/iied_12518.pdf)

**File:** Kanji\_Nazneen\_Securing Land Rights in Africa.pdf

**38. KLOPP, Jacqueline M.**

Pilfering the Public: The Problem of Land Grabbing in Contemporary Kenya  
*Africa Today*, Vol. 47, N° 1, winter 2000, p. 7-26

**Abstract:** Political liberalization in Africa is a more problematic process than earlier thought. Powerful actors will attempt to maintain patrimonial control by developing creative counter-strategies to change. When faced with declining patron- age resources, they will find alternative sources, often amplifying corruption and violence in the process. This paper provides a concrete example of this dynamic through an examination of Kenya's land grabbing-the irregular privatization of public lands. It argues that president Moi and his clients are increasingly and violently turning to public lands, which are less fettered by international scrutiny, as a patronage resource and instrument to maintain control. In response, many Kenyans are resisting this form of corruption and in the process are constructing a notion of the public that challenges the rules of the patrimonial game.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187305>.

**File :** Klopp\_JacquelineM.\_Pilfering the Public.pdf

**39. KUMAR, Neha; QUISUMBING, Agnes R.**

Policy Reform toward Gender Equality in Ethiopia Little by Little the Egg Begins to Walk  
Washington: Institute of Food Policy Research Institute, 2012. – 32 p.

**Abstract:** There is growing interest in the role of policy reforms to promote gender equality and empower women, two key objectives of development policy. From a policy perspective, it would be ideal for reforms undertaken in different policy areas to be consistent, so that they reinforce each other in improving gender equity. We use data from the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) to show how two seemingly unrelated reforms—community-based land registration, undertaken since 2003, and changes in the Family Code implemented in 2000—may have created conditions for mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive reforms. Our analysis confirms previous studies' findings of gender gaps in awareness and information about the land registration process. Male-headed households are, on average, more likely to have heard about the process, to have attended meetings (and a greater number of meetings), and to have received some written material with information about the process. Having female members in the Land Administration Committee (LAC) has a positive impact on attendance at meetings relating to land registration. In our analysis of the changes in the family law, we find that awareness about the land registration process is positively correlated with the shift in perceptions toward equal division of land and livestock upon divorce. The presence of female members in the LAC also has a positive effect on the shift in perceptions toward a more equal division of assets upon divorce. Taken

together, these findings suggest that the land registration process and the reform of the Family Code may have mutually reinforcing effects on women's rights and welfare. While this example is obviously rooted in the Ethiopian context, it raises the possibility that similar reform efforts may be complementary in other countries as well.

**Source:** <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01226.pdf>

**File:** Kumar\_Neha\_Policy Reform toward Gender Equality in Ethiopia.pdf

### **40. LINARES, Olga F.**

From Past to Future Agricultural Expertise in Africa: Jola Women of Senegal Expand Market-Gardening

*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, Vol. 106, N° 50, December 15, 2009, p. 21074-21079

**Introduction:** Jola women farmers in the Casamance region of southern Senegal use their "traditional" knowledge and farming skills to shift crop repertoires and techniques so as to embark on market-gardening, thus innovating in response to new needs and perceived opportunities. The argument is relevant to present-day concerns about regional food systems and the role of women in securing an income and providing extra food for the family.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25593429>.

**File:** Linares\_OlgaF\_From Past to Future Agricultural Expertise.pdf

### **41. MACKENZIE, Fiona**

Local Initiatives and National Policy: Gender and Agricultural Change in Murang'a District, Kenya  
*Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines*, Vol.20, N° 3, 1986, p. 377-401

**Résumé** Dans le contexte d'une région de petits fermiers dans la Province Centrale au Kenya, de récentes initiatives locales sont discutées du point de vue de l'évolution historique de la politique agricole nationale. L'argument est que les politiques visant au changement du régime foncier et à la promotion de récoltes d'exportation, comme le café, ont servi à intensifier les contradictions dans l'environnement rural. Elles ont abouti à une plus grande stratification à la fois socioéconomique et basée sur la différence entre les sexes. Tout en se concentrant sur les relations de production basées sur la différence entre les sexes, des preuves sont présentées, à l'appui de l'hypothèse que les groupes féminins actuels offrent aux femmes la solidarité qui leur permettra de s'adapter aux processus de changement rural qui a eu sur elles un effet tout à fait négatif.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/484448>

**File:** MacKenzie\_Fiona\_Local Initiatives and National Policy.pdf

### **42. MAK, Kanika**

Engendering Property Rights: Women's Insecure Land Tenure and Its Implications for Development Policy in Kenya and Uganda. – 22 p

**Abstract:** The importance of women's contributions to the predominantly agrarian societies of Kenya and Uganda contrasts sharply with the inequity and insecurity these women face in their ability to own, inherit, manage, and dispose of land and property.

This paper examines how gender equality in the design and implementation of property rights in East Africa can promote development as well as enhance the status of women in patriarchal societies. Women's insecure land tenure stems specifically from deficiencies in the constitutional order, institutional arrangements, and social norms that govern property rights systems.

Accordingly, recommendations for reform in these three areas share the ultimate goal of making property rights systems not only more equitable, but also more effective.

**Source:** <http://www.princeton.edu/jpia/past-issues-1/2005/7.pdf>

**File:** Mak\_Kanika\_Engendering Property Rights.pdf

### **43. MANJENGWA, Jeanette; MAZHAWIDZA, Phides**

Gender Implications of Decentralised Land Reform: The Case of Zimbabwe  
Cape Town: The Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, 2009. – 6 p.

**Abstract:** A bolder policy approach and more vigorous implementation are needed to support women's empowerment, transfer of land rights to women, and to ensure their productive utilization of land. The land reform programme focused



on racial imbalances of highly skewed land holdings and discriminatory land tenure systems while failing to mainstream the interests of women.

**Source:** <http://www.plaas.org.za/sites/default/files/publications-pdf/PB%2030.pdf>

**File:** Manjengwa, J\_Gender Implications of Decentralised Land Reform.pdf

#### **44. MANJI, Ambreena**

Capital, Labour and Land Relations in Africa: A Gender Analysis of the World Bank's Policy Research Report on Land Institutions and Land Policy

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 24, N° 1, February 2003, p. 97-114

**Abstract:** This paper presents a gender analysis of the World Bank's recent Policy Research Report. It assesses the implications for women, and more widely for gender relations, of the World Bank's approach to land relations. The analysis focuses on two issues: the Report's promotion of formal rural credit and its assumption of the availability of women's agricultural labour. This paper challenges the notion of 'non-contractible labour', as well as the Report's use of the household as a unit of analysis and its underlying assumption of motivated family labour. It discusses the consequences for households of defaulting on rural loans and challenges the Report's attempts to link the promotion of credit markets and reliance on women's unpaid labour to poverty reduction. In light of this discussion, the paper argues that it continues to be important for advocates of women's rights in Africa to be attentive to land issues and in particular to respond to the World Bank's land agenda.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3993632>

**File:** Manji\_Ambreena\_CapitalLabour and Relations.pdf

#### **45. MANJI, Ambreena**

Land Reform in the Shadow of the State: The Implementation of New Land Laws in Sub-Saharan Africa

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 22, N° 3, June 2001, p. 327-342

**Abstract:** The importance of effective implementation of new land laws and the difficulties associated with it are alluded to in almost every recent piece of writing on African land reform. However, the process of implementation has remained neglected and little theorised. Drawing on a body of political science and policy studies literature which considers implementation and the difficulties to which it gives rise, this paper will attempt to advance a critical approach to the role of law in altering land relations in Africa. It will use the experiences of Tanzania, Uganda and South Africa to illustrate that, while some barriers to implementation are easily identified, and therefore receive relatively more attention, there are other important factors which might hamper attempts to change land relations. It is usual to understand land reform as direct state intervention in property relations. However, this paper will argue that the capacity of the state in Africa to carry out land reform is severely limited. The paper therefore attempts to identify an altogether different set of actors in the reform process. Its starting point will be the observation that land reform may take place less as a result of direct state action and more as a consequence of the actions of private individuals within the state.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3993467>

**File:** Manji\_Ambreena\_Land Reform in the Shadow.pdf

#### **46. MAPETLA, Matšelis**

Gendered Access to Land and Housing in Lesotho

*Agenda*, N° 42, 1999, p. 70-77

**Introduction:** Access to land and housing or property is a gendered process in Lesotho. The combination of a dual legal system, state policies, socio-cultural practices and economic crisis have shaped the dominant gender contract system that gives men more rights over property than women. Rapid urbanisation and rural-urban migration in the last decades, gender discriminatory laws and practices and poverty have made it more difficult for women than men to secure housing. Noticeable efforts at the state and private sector levels are slowly facilitating some categories of women to access property. On the ground women themselves, individually and/or collectively, are adopting alternative strategies. In the process, they are bringing about changes in gender relations at different social levels. This assessment is based largely on data from six Lesotho-focused studies conducted in the last seven years under the regional research programme on Gender Research on Urbanization, Planning, Housing and Everyday Life (GRUPHEL). It brings to the forefront the legal, structural and financial constraints that result in inequality between women and men and between women of different marital status in accessing property in Lesotho. Further, it assesses different strategies by various actors in the delivery of housing, from state to individual levels. These studies reveal that there is a shortage of land and housing in Lesotho and that delivery systems of these resources operate within a legal framework that is discriminatory.

## ***Gender and Land Tenure***

towards married women in particular. They present the housing conditions of migrants and discuss how they survive urban living in the midst of extreme poverty. They consider the roles of the state, the private sector and individuals in working out strategies in order to access land and housing (Schlyter and Zhou, 1995). In order to situate the Lesotho research findings within the region I briefly refer to the regional GRUPHEL research programme.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066043> .

**File:** Mapetla\_Matšeliselo\_Gendered Access to Land and Housing in Lesotho.pdf

### **47. MAXWELL, Daniel; WIEBE, Keith**

Land Tenure and Food Security: A Review of Concepts, Evidence and Methods  
Wisconsin: Land Tenure Centre, 1998. – 41 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmin.ds.wisconsin.edu%2Fbitstream%2Fhandle%2F1793%2F21885%2F10\\_rp129.pdf&ei=pGyZU8r8F8K1PMv3gdgG&usg=AFQjCNGCb7VMwI3yqdWQvWITCh72-D8BwQ&bvm=bv.68911936,d.d2k](http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmin.ds.wisconsin.edu%2Fbitstream%2Fhandle%2F1793%2F21885%2F10_rp129.pdf&ei=pGyZU8r8F8K1PMv3gdgG&usg=AFQjCNGCb7VMwI3yqdWQvWITCh72-D8BwQ&bvm=bv.68911936,d.d2k)

**File:** Maxwell\_Daniel\_Land Tenure and Food Security.pdf

### **48. MOKGOPE, Kgopotso**

Land Reform, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Gender Relations: a Case Study of Gallawater A farm

Bellville: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, 2000. – iii-90 p.

ISBN 1-86808-488-4

The research project aimed to investigate the impact of land reform processes on sustainable rural livelihoods and on gender relations in South Africa by examining a case study in the Eastern Cape province.

**Source:** <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/33725/1/RR5.pdf?1>

**File:** Mokgope\_Kgototso\_Land Reform, Sustainable Rural Livelihoods and Gender Relations.pdf

### **49. MYERS, Gregory W**

Competitive Rights, Competitive Claims: Land Access in Post-War Mozambique  
*Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 20, N°. 4, December 1994, p. 603-632

**Abstract:** This article examines the complex struggles for land in Mozambique before and after its civil war and how these dynamics may undermine the country's fragile peace process. It notes that dubious government activities and official unwillingness to confront land tenure reform issues are exacerbating an already confusing situation marked by competitive and overlapping land claims. Drawing upon field research throughout the country, it reveals that in the past three years, government agencies have been haphazardly distributing land rights to new and returning private national and foreign enterprises as well as to government officials through privatisation of the vast state farm sector, reactivation of former colonial titles, and granting of concessions. It is estimated that as of May 1994 40 million hectares of land, more than half of Mozambique's total area, have been granted in concessions or 'sold' to commercial enterprises. This practice is leading to the emergence of a new category of post-war displaced families. A case study of land access and competition in two locations in Gaza Province reveals that, contrary to government predictions, not all refugees and displaced families are returning to their 'areas of origin'. Motivated by continuing security concerns and economic considerations, many are locating in areas near infrastructure, markets and transportation. The case also illuminates how war, and colonial and post-independence policies have generated multiple layers of competitive claimants. Resolving these land conflicts will necessitate more secure and transparent land rights and clarification of who has power to distribute rights and adjudicate conflicts. The article concludes that the government, in redesigning its land laws in ways conducive to long-term economic growth and political stability, should encourage a dialogue with all segments of Mozambican society and, rather than viewing smallholders and customary rules as impediments, incorporate them as active partners.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2636976>

**File:** Myers\_GregoryW\_Competitive Rights Competitive Claims.pdf

### **50. OSSOME, Lyn**

Can the Law Secure Women's Rights to Land in Africa? Revisiting Tensions between Culture and Land Commercialization

*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N 1, 2014, p. 155–177

**Abstract:** This contribution is concerned with the challenges of securing women's rights to land in Africa in the context of contemporary land deals through a discussion of three distinct but interrelated problems in the framing of women's land rights discourses. First, this study discusses the interface between rights and "custom" to highlight the inherent distortions of African customary law. Second, it argues that liberal formulations of the law are limited by a set of assumptions regarding women's position in the political economy. And third, this discussion discursively assesses the debates in the literature regarding the efficacy of law in protecting women's rights to land. The discussion proceeds from a critique of two approaches to promoting gender equity in land tenure systems: the institutional approach, which deals with women's formal land rights; and the political economy approach, which deals with the structural nature of women's traditional relations to land.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.876506>

**File:** Ossome\_Lyn\_Can the Law Secure Women's Rights to Land in Africa.pdf

## **51. PARADZA, Gaynor**

Innovations for Securing Women's Access to Land in Eastern Africa

Rome: International Land Coalition, 2011. – 22 p.

**Abstract:** The importance of land to poor people's livelihoods cannot be over emphasized. Land provides the foundation upon which people construct and maintain livelihoods. Consequently, secure access to land is a prerequisite for securing livelihoods. Women are the majority of the poor as they have limited access to social and economic resources. This increases their dependence on basic resources like land. The majority of women rely on a land based livelihood mainly as subsistence agricultural producers.

A secured access to land will enable women to improve their welfare and that of their families. Women's capacity to develop and improve their situation is hampered by limited access to resources like land, financial capital, economic capital, labour and technology. In recognition of this, various initiatives have been undertaken at the government level to improve and secure women's access to land. The initiatives have had limited impact partially because of the limited resources and effectiveness of government.

Research in East Africa has revealed how community based interventions can not only compliment but also provide more effective means through which government policies can be implemented for the benefit of women.

The paper draws on research carried out in Uganda and Kenya to illustrate the ways in which local level and non-governmental institutions can improve women's access to land by drawing on existing government policies and legislation.

**Source:** [http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/publication/953/WLR\\_13\\_Paradza\\_Innovations.pdf](http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/publication/953/WLR_13_Paradza_Innovations.pdf)

**File:** Paradza\_Gaynor\_Innovations for Securing Women's Access to Land in Eastern Africa.pdf

## **52. POTTS, Deborah**

Worker-Peasants and Farmer-Housewives in Africa: The Debate about 'Committed' Farmers, Access to Land and Agricultural Production

*Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 26, N° 4, Special Issue, December 2000, p. 807-832

**Abstract:** In much of southern Africa, migrancy has for generations been incorporated into the livelihoods systems of millions of rural families. The regional dimensions vary but, particularly where there was very inequitable division of land between racial groups during the era of white minority regimes, the dependence of rural households on migrants' remittances is fundamental to their survival. From a structural perspective, the impact of such migration has often been characterised as creating worker-peasants and farmer-housewives. The impact of these patterns on agricultural productivity and the environment is frequently deemed to be very negative, from a variety of theoretical and policy perspectives. Because the patterns are predicated on migrants retaining rights to rural land in rural areas, arguments are often made that migrants should lose their land rights, thereby being forced to choose either to be 'committed farmers' or 'permanent urbanites'. This paper argues that such views are frequently based on development narratives about the problems caused for agriculture by migrancy which ignore, or misunderstand crucial aspects of the relationship between migrants and the land. This paper attempts to analyse these narratives, and to offer an alternative perspective on the issue, drawing on empirical research in Zimbabwe and literature on migrants and agriculture in various African countries. To some extent, concerns about migrants and their links to the land derive from particular scholastic traditions associated with social science approaches to the study of the southern African region. The literature on rural-urban migration and rural-urban linkages in the form of land holdings for most of the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, for a variety of reasons, is much less likely to view migrants' attachment to their land as problematic.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2637572>

**File:** Potts\_Deborah\_Worker-Peasants and Farmer Housewives.pdf

**53. RAZAVI, Shahra**

Introduction: Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights

*Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol. 3 N° 1 and 2, 2003, p. 2–32

**Abstract:** Neo-liberal economic agendas are impacting on rural livelihoods and people's attachment to, and functions of, land in rural and non-rural household economies differently in diverse contexts; the present collection of papers explores the gender specificities of these impacts. With the deceleration of more formal forms of employment, the diversification of rural livelihoods, and the intensification of women's unpaid and casual labour in agriculture and the informal sector, the land question has taken on a new urgency and needs to be posed in a new light. Given women's centrality to diversified livelihoods, and their increasing political agency, their interests in land (both as wives/daughters within male-dominated households and as members of vulnerable social classes and communities that face the risk of land alienation and entitlement failure in the context of liberalization) are more politicized today as well as being more contested. The interface between gender and land is contextually specific and cannot be adequately addressed through all-purpose global policy prescriptions.

**Source:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1471-0366.00049/pdf>

**File:** Razavi\_Shahra\_Introduction\_Agrarian Change Gender and Land Rights.pdf

**54. RAZAVI, Shahra**

Liberalisation and the Debates on Women's Access to Land

*Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28, N° 8, 2007, p. 1479-1500

**Abstract:** The reform of land tenure institutions is now back on the national and global policy agendas. While at a certain level of generality, the principle of gender equality in access to resources, including land, has been endorsed by a diverse range of policy actors, there is a number of tensions and ambiguities that are likely to obstruct women's effective access to land and its contribution to decent livelihoods. There are important questions about liberalisation policies vis-a-vis land, given the well documented difficulties that low-income women in particular face in accessing land through markets. Moreover, despite the 'small' or family farming' vision that underpins neoclassical (and neoliberal) policy prescriptions, access to land can only play a complementary role in women's (and men's) livelihoods, and one that needs to be matched by income from employment. But many developing countries today confront formidable barriers to industrialisation and employment generation—historical preconditions for both poverty eradication and gender equality. There are also troubling implications from a gender perspective in the current endorsement of 'customary' systems of land tenure and decentralisation of land management. Women's rights advocates fear that this can play into the hands of powerful interest groups hostile to women's rights.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20455013>

**File:** Razavi, Shahra\_Liberalisation and the Debates on Women's Access to Land.pdf

**55. RAZAVI, Shahra**

Land Tenure Reform and Gender Equality

Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2005. — 4 p.

**Introduction:** It is now widely recognized that the agrarian reforms implemented from the 1950s through the 1970s were gender blind. These reforms were often based on the assumption that assets allocated to the head of household—typically male—would benefit all household members equitably. Not only did these reforms ignore the well-being of women and their dependents in the event of household dissolution (upon separation, divorce or widowhood), they were also blind to the ways in which gender-based inequalities in access to land exacerbated married women's (unpaid) workloads, economic insecurity, and bargaining power within households...

**Source:** <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=28606>

**File:** Razavi\_Shahra\_Land Tenure Reform and Gender Equality.pdf

**56. RAZAVI, Shahra**

Réformes foncières et égalité des sexes

Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2005. — 4 p.

**Introduction :** Il est maintenant reconnu que les réformes agraires qui ont été introduites entre les années 50 et la fin des années 70 étaient indifférentes au genre. Ces réformes portaient souvent de l'hypothèse que tous les membres du ménage bénéficiaient équitablement des biens alloués à son chef—généralement un homme. Non seulement elles ne

tenaient pas compte de la situation à laquelle doivent faire face les femmes et les personnes qui sont à leur charge en cas de dissolution de l'union (lors d'une séparation, d'un divorce ou d'un veuvage), mais elles étaient aussi indifférentes à la façon dont l'accès inégal des hommes et des femmes à la terre alourdissait la charge de travail (non rémunéré) des femmes mariées, aggravait leur insécurité économique et réduisait leur pouvoir de négociation dans le ménage...

**Source:** <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=28606>

**File :** Razavi\_Shahra\_Reformes foncieres et egalite des sexes.pdf

### **57. ROSE, Laurel L.**

Women's Strategies for Customary Land Access in Swaziland and Malawi: A Comparative Study  
*Africa Today*, Vol. 49, N° 2, Summer, 2002, p. 123-149

**Abstract:** In most African countries, the land-access and use rights of rural populations have been undergoing considerable changes in recent years, primarily due to informal developments in customary land law at the village level and formal legislative changes in land law at the national level. This paper compares the informal developments, as concerns women's land access, that are occurring in one village of the patrilineal Swazi of Swaziland with those occurring in one village of the matrilineal Chewa of Malawi. In particular, it focuses on two case studies in which a Swazi woman and a Chewa woman resorted to strategies of manipulation, challenge, or change in order to acquire land. It argues that Swazi and Chewa women are similarly confronting evolving systems of customary land access, although individual women in each society are creatively responding to the rules of land access, according to personal and contextual factors.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187501>

**File:** Rose Laurel L\_Women's Strategies for Customary Land Access.pdf

### **58. SALL, Fatou Diop**

Genre et accès au foncier au Sénégal  
Dakar : ENDA Lead Africa, 2010. – 2 p.

**Introduction :** Le foncier est l'ensemble des rapports entre les hommes concernant la terre et les ressources naturelles. Ainsi, le foncier n'est pas seulement un bien économique ou une marchandise, il a également d'importantes dimensions sociales, politiques et culturelles qui fondent son accès, son exploitation et son contrôle.

Le genre est une variable critique importante dans ce domaine en ce sens qu'il aide à comprendre la situation des femmes et des hommes dans les institutions, qu'elles soient formelles ou informelles au niveau local comme au niveau global : car à côté des normes culturelles et sociales, la division du travail est une donnée qui détermine l'accès et le contrôle du foncier. On s'en rend bien compte en se posant des questions comme : Qui a le pouvoir dans ces institutions? Comment les ressources sont gérées? Au bénéfice de quels acteurs?...

**Source :** [http://www.idrc.ca/Documents/ICT4D\\_article\\_genre\\_foncier\\_FR.pdf](http://www.idrc.ca/Documents/ICT4D_article_genre_foncier_FR.pdf)

**File :** Sall\_Fatou Diop\_Genre et acces au foncier au Sénégal.pdf

### **59. SAWADOGO, Jean-Pierre; STAMM, Volker**

Local Perceptions of Indigenous Land Tenure Systems: Views of Peasants, Women and Dignitaries in a Rural Province of Burkina Faso  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 38, N° 2, July 2000, p. 279-294

**Abstract:** This article is based on the observation that the large debate on the nature and consequences of so-called indigenous land tenure systems does not sufficiently take into account the perceptions and interpretations of peasants themselves. Consequently, its aims are to provide people with a voice and to analyse their assessment of different forms of access to land, of the modifications undergone in recent times, and their adjustments to this change. The results of this qualitative approach are compared with some statistical information gathered by the authors in the study region - three villages in central Burkina Faso - as well as country-wide. As a result, one may conclude that peasants in this area do not feel insecure about their land tenure situation, and this assessment of their own position is confirmed by empirical data.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161652>

**File :** Sawadogo\_Jean-Pierre and Stamm\_Volker.pdf

### **60. SMALL\_Janet; MHAGA, Fanelwa Norah**

Gender, Land Tenure and Environment  
*Agenda*, N° 29, 1996, p. 55-61

## *Gender and Land Tenure*

**Introduction:** Rural women make up the majority of residents of rural villages and they use local resources (like water and wood) most intensively. Yet, they usually have no formally recognised land rights. The Government is embarking on a land reform process, part of which is aimed at redefining rights to land through tenure reform. Land tenure can be described as the way in which people hold land where there may be legal documents indicating the type of tenure (for example: individual freehold title or a lease). It is, however, more accurate to define tenure as a set of social relations centered around land ownership and use rights which include questions of inheritance, domestic arrangements, social customs and so on.

Seen in this light, the importance of understanding social dynamics in land tenure becomes obvious.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4065801>

**File:** Small\_Janr and Mhaga\_FanelwaNorah\_Gender\_Land Tenure and Environment.PDF

### **61. SMITH, Sheila; SENDER, J. B.**

Poverty, Gender and Wage Labour in Rural Tanzania

*Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 25, N° 24/25, June 16-23, 1990, p. 1334-1342

**Abstract:** Based on data from the Usambaras region the paper attempts to analyse the constraints on the supply of manual agricultural wage labour in Tanzania. The authors argue that the constraints on the expansion of agricultural wage labour have retarded the process of accumulation and have, therefore, had negative consequences for the welfare of the rural population as a whole. In particular, the analysis focuses on the welfare implications for women of restrictions on their ability to derive cash income from wage labour.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4396405>

**File :**Smith\_Sheila and Sender\_J. B.\_Poverty Gender and Labour.pdf

### **62. THUMA, A. Okenes**

“Assessment of Gender Equity in Land Acquisition and the Role of Local Government in Rural Land Reform in Malawi”

Enschede: Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation 2012. - 78 p.

**Abstract:** Gender issues are an integral part of the overall national development agenda. According (USAID, 2008) to gender inequalities in accessing productive resources, development opportunities and decision making affects economic growth and development of a country. The Gender Development Index for Malawi of 0.374 indicates that large disparities between men and women exist. Women who constitute about 51 percent of the population are marginalized in social and economic spheres such that they are unable to effectively contribute to social, economic and political development of Malawi.

Owing to this, gender equity has achieved respectability as a high-level constitutional or policy commitment in Malawi. Yet concerns remain at the persistent gap between high-level commitments and their translation into policy interventions that actually reach women on the ground. While the commitment to gender equity as a worthy policy goal is formally present in land reform policy document, this principle is not prioritized as a policy objective, nor has serious attention been paid to how to carry through these commitments in practice.

The aim of this research therefore is to assess gender equity in land acquisition by women and the role of local government in rural land reform program in Malawi. More focus is the in identification of reasons or factors hampering the participation of women with regard to land acquisition access and use of spatial information in rural land reform. The study is based on a case study approach. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods which included interviews, direct observation, focus group discussion and documents were used to collect both primary and secondary data.

The study reveals that the proportion of the female beneficiary households is lower than the national percentage of female-headed households estimated at 31%. Thus, female-headed households are under-represented among the resettled beneficiary groups. This is attributed to several factors which affects women participation in the program. The main factors being fear of settling on unknown land far from family members and ancestors, anticipated heavy workloads, negative rumours about the program and fear of losing control of the current land.

**Source:** [http://www.itc.nl/library/papers\\_2012/msc/la/thumba.pdf](http://www.itc.nl/library/papers_2012/msc/la/thumba.pdf)

**File:** Thuma\_A. Okenes\_Assessment of Gender Equity in Land Acquisition.pdf

### **63. TRIPP, A. Mari**

Women's Movements, Customary Law, and Land Rights in Africa: The Case of Uganda *African Studies Quarterly*, 2003. – 19 p.

**Abstract:** Much of the literature on women and land tenure in Africa has viewed the introduction of land titling, registration, and the privatization of land under colonialism and after independence as a setback for women, leaving women in a state of even greater insecurity with poorer prospects for accessing land, and hence, obtaining a livelihood. The demise of the authority of clans and local elders has made women's land rights even more precarious. In this context women's movements in Africa have adopted a rights-based approach that challenges customary land and other practices. In doing so they have contradicted a new consensus among policymakers around the view that sees land tenure policy as building on customary systems and giving them legal recognition. This paper attempts to account for this apparent contradiction in the case of Uganda, which has gone further than most African countries in devolving land administration to the local level, while at the same time giving rise to one of the most active women's movements challenging customary land tenure practices. If women were benefiting from customary land tenure arrangements, as the development practitioners argue, one would think the preservation of customary rights or modifications in the customary systems would have been desirable goals of the movement. This paper explores this apparent divergence of approaches to women's land rights.

**Source:** <http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/v7/v7i4a1.pdf>

**File:** Tripp\_A\_Mari\_Womens Movements Customary Law and Land Rights in Africa.pdf

#### **64. TSIKATA, Dzodzi**

Land Tenure Reforms and Women's Land Rights: Recent Debates in Tanzania

Geneva: UNRISD, September 2001. – 32 p.

**Introduction:** The recent processes of land tenure reform in Tanzania and their accompanying debates raised a broad range of questions. These include the focus and direction of national development, the most appropriate models of democracy and the role of different sections of the state in land tenure management, administration and adjudication. As well, they generated discussion about the most fruitful approaches to questions of social justice and equity in the distribution of resources. What is interesting about Tanzanian case is not its total difference from other cases of land tenure reform. Indeed, like elsewhere in Southern and Eastern Africa, Tanzania was experiencing problems its fair share of land tenure problems. Indeed, a number of academic writings on the issue suggest that there was a crisis situation (Ngware, 1997; Kapinga, 1998; Chachage, 1996). These conflicts had their roots in the history of land tenure reform as well as more recent processes of economic liberalisation, which had thrown up an array of interested parties and aggrieved local forces.

However, the contours of the debate are particular to Tanzania's history of agrarian change and land policies. Different elements of this history- which includes moments such as the colonial government's appropriation of the radical title in land, post-colonial policies of such as villagisation and more recently, economic liberalisation and multi-party rule- have provided some of the specificities and concerns which have shaped the land reform debates and processes. Also significant is the particular processes adopted by Tanzania for its land tenure reform and the array of forces called forth by these processes. For example, the establishment by the government of a Land Commission which conducted public hearings and was chaired by a radical legal expert, Shivji, who then became an articulate and influential pillar of NGO advocacy after the Commission's ideas were set aside came to influence the character of the debates. In addition, the presence in the debates of a network of women's rights activists who tried to steer a course between the State and a more radical civil society agenda and the fact that the state itself was in a well on course but uneasy process of transition to liberalization - have meant that the debates about land titling and registration, customary law and the rights of women have had some striking particularities...

**Source:**

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378/\\$file/tsikata.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378&parentdoctype=paper&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/27AE021F19E87B92C1256BBC0056B378/$file/tsikata.pdf)

**File:** Tsikata\_Dzodzi\_Land Tenure Reforms and Women's Land Rights.pdf

#### **65. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; GOLAH, Pamela Ed.**

Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation Research and Analysis from Africa, Asia and Latin America

Ottawa: International Development Research Centre, 2010. – 312 p.

**Introduction:** The phenomenon of globalization has, over the years, generated a vast amount of literature wherein certain questions have been debated at length. One of these pertains to whether the phenomenon is essentially economic in nature, that is, involving the globalisation of production, trade and finance and deploying new technologies to great effect (Gills 2002), or whether it is multi-dimensional with economic, technological, cultural and political aspects, each of which can be privileged depending on the subject of discussion (Wanitzek and Woodman 2004). Related to this is the question of how to date globalisation; whether it has been with us since European adventurers sailed round the world in search of precious cargo, or whether it had its beginnings in the 1980s. While there is no simple alignment of positions

on these issues—for example those who argue that globalisation is essentially an economic phenomenon are not in agreement as to its starting point—it is possible to discern that discussions which privilege the cultural and technological dimensions tend to focus less on the question of growing inequalities among nations and people, the rising power of trans-national corporations and the loss of sovereign decision-making in national spaces. Instead, they have sought to highlight the shrinking of space and time, the homogenisation of cultures and political system...

**Source:** <http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/43683/1/IDL-43683.pdf>

**File:** Tsikata\_Dzodzi\_Land Tenure, Gender and Globalisation Research.pdf

**66. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; AMANOR-WILKS; Dede-Esi, ed.**

Land, Labour and Gendered livelihoods Trajectories

Rondebosch : African Gender Institute, 2009. - vi, 126 p.

(Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596; no. 12)

**Source:** [http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa12\\_editorial.pdf](http://agi.ac.za/sites/agi.ac.za/files/fa12_editorial.pdf)

**File :** Tsikata\_Dzodzi\_Land Labour and Gendered livelihoods Trajectories.pdf

**67. TSIKATA, Dzodzi; YARO, Joseph Awetori**

When a Good Business Model is not enough: Land Transactions and Gendered Livelihood Prospects in Rural Ghana

*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 202–226,

**Abstract:** Recent large-scale commercial agriculture projects in developing countries have raised concerns about the effects on natural resource-based livelihood activities of local people. A significant weakness in the emerging literature is the lack of a gender perspective on implications for agrarian livelihoods.

This article explores the gendered aspects of land transactions on livelihood prospects in the Northern Region of Ghana. Drawing on qualitative research from two commercial agriculture projects, the article examines how pre-existing gender inequalities in agrarian production systems, as well as gender biases in project design, are implicated in post-project livelihood activities. The article concludes that a good business model of a land deal, even one that includes local communities in production and profit sharing, is not sufficient to protect women's livelihood prospects if projects ignore pre-existing gender inequalities and biases, which limit access to opportunities.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.866261>

**File:** Tsikata\_Dzodzi et al\_When a Good Business Model.pdf

**68. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)**

**(Nairobi)**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Lesotho

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-78 p.

ISBN 92-1-131770-3

**Executive Summary:** Southern Africa This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

The economic, social and political diversity of the region precludes one from reaching sweeping conclusions. Nevertheless it is possible to recognise a number of common themes. The recommendations that flow from this work obviously have to be considered in the light of the difficult socio-economic conditions prevailing in the region. Among the worst poverty levels in the world as well as high HIV/AIDS infection rates need to inform any reform initiatives, and infuse a sense of realism and strategic thinking into any conclusions or recommendations. This also means that all reforms should have poverty alleviation as their foremost priority, followed closely by a concern with the interests of vulnerable groups like people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS...

**Source:**

<http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww2.unhabitat.org%2Fprogrammes%2Flandtenure%2Fdocuments%2FLesothoFinal.doc&ei=nCKaU8z7LozP0AXD7IDIAg&usg=AFQjCNF6Ruon78wSz2w0dNZRQ2TImcRWUA>

**File:** UN-HABITAT\_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Lesotho.doc



**69. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)  
(Nairobi)**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Mozambique

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-80 p.

(Law, Land Tenure and Gender Review Series: Southern Africa)

ISBN 92-1-131771-1

**Executive Summary: Southern Africa**

This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

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The first area of reform that arises in the region is the need for constitutional review in a number of the countries. The degree of reform required varies depending on the country, but they all reflect a number of shared concerns. Firstly, there is a widespread need to enshrine and strengthen the right to adequate housing. With this right come related aspects of service provision as well as the prevention of unlawful evictions. Secondly, constitutional reform that eradicates against women is essential. While all the constitutions within the region appear to prohibit overt discrimination on the basis of gender, many allow for such discrimination where customary law is applicable and where customary law permits it...

**Source :**

[http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCkQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww2.unhabitat.org%2Fprogrammes%2FLandtenure%2Fdocuments%2FMozambiqueFinal.doc&ei=CyqaU\\_jZH6iU0AWH94CYCA&usg=AFQjCNEufqd6k8IOB1u4jLDN2O9UG1NiTw](http://www.google.sn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCkQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww2.unhabitat.org%2Fprogrammes%2FLandtenure%2Fdocuments%2FMozambiqueFinal.doc&ei=CyqaU_jZH6iU0AWH94CYCA&usg=AFQjCNEufqd6k8IOB1u4jLDN2O9UG1NiTw)

**File:** UN-HABITAT\_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Mozambique.doc

**70. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)  
(Nairobi)**

Land Tenure, Housing Rights and Gender in Zambia

Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2005. – ix-94 p.

(Law, Land Tenure and Gender Review Series: Southern Africa)

ISBN 92-1-131774-6

**Executive Summary:** Southern Africa This report was commissioned by UN-Habitat to review the laws and land tenure of a selected number of southern African countries. It involved the appointment of country specialists who researched and produced country chapters for their respective countries namely, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. A regional expert was appointed to produce a regional overview to serve as a source document for the country reports, as well as provide overall coordination of the project. The project was carried out over a period of roughly one year, which began in March 2004.

The economic, social and political diversity of the region precludes one from reaching sweeping conclusions. Nevertheless it is possible to recognise a number of common themes. The recommendations that flow from this work obviously have to be considered in the light of the difficult socio-economic conditions prevailing in the region. Among the worst poverty levels in the world as well as high HIV/AIDS infection rates need to inform any reform initiatives, and infuse a sense of realism and strategic thinking into any conclusions or recommendations. This also means that all reforms should have poverty alleviation as their foremost priority, followed closely by a concern with the interests of vulnerable groups like people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. Because poverty and HIV/AIDS have the greatest

impact on women, all initiatives must prioritise the importance of women's rights to fair and equal treatment, as well as their specific needs and challenges...

**Source :** [http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/resources/ZambiaFinal-Land\\_Tenure-UN\\_Habitat.pdf](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/resources/ZambiaFinal-Land_Tenure-UN_Habitat.pdf)

**File :** UN-HABITAT\_Land Tenure Housing Rights and Gender in Zambia.pdf

### **71. VERMA, Ritu**

Land Grabs, Power, and Gender in East and Southern Africa: So, What's New?

*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, 52–75

**Abstract:** When land grabs are viewed from a gendered and historical lens, critical questions arise concerning three domains of inquiry about what is arguably “new,” “foreign,” and “large-scale?” They highlight historical continuities from the colonial past elite and male capture and gendered micro-political land grabs unabated over long periods of time, which once aggregated across Sub-Saharan Africa, are large-scale in themselves. This contribution reflects on feminist political-ecological research on gender and land in Kenya, Mozambique, and Madagascar and provides windows into negotiations and contestations in processes of land grabs. It analyzes what is new, while considering relations of power and knowledge that shape different ways land grabs are named and, therefore, the kinds of actions that are subsequently prescribed. Land grabs are occurring in spite of strong laws and policies, illustrating the critical role of power relations in shaping them.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2014.897739>

**File :** Verma\_Ritu\_Land Grabs Power and Gender in East and Southern Africa.pdf

### **72. VILLARREAL, Marcela**

Changing customary land rights and gender relations in the context of HIV/AIDS in Africa, Colloque international “Les frontières de la question foncière, Montpellier. 2006. – 22 p.

**Résumé :** Les conséquences et effets de la mortalité de la population active sur l'accès des survivants à la terre ont été peu explorés et encore moins intégrés dans les politiques. Or, les taux de mortalité très élevés constituent une réalité que l'on ne peut ignorer dans les pays touchés par le VIH/SIDA, particulièrement en Afrique. Cet article met en évidence les relations sexo-spécifiques qui existent entre la mortalité des adultes victimes du VIH/SIDA et les changements qui surviennent dans les droits d'accès à la terre pour les survivants, spécifiquement les veuves. Dans de nombreuses sociétés africaines, les femmes accèdent traditionnellement à la terre à travers le mariage. La stabilité et la longévité de l'union leur garantissent un accès continu à la terre et aux autres ressources de production. Malgré cela, les conséquences du VIH/SIDA sur la mortalité des hommes actifs ont considérablement diminué l'accès des femmes à la terre. Ceci est en partie dû à l'effondrement des règles et des institutions (y compris, mais pas exclusivement, celles relatives à l'héritage des femmes) qui traditionnellement garantissait aux femmes l'usufruit ou d'autres formes d'accès à la terre. Nous soutenons que l'effondrement des règles augmente sensiblement les risques pour les femmes de contracter le VIH/SIDA. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un risque encouru par l'individu, mais également d'un risque pour la société toute entière, au sein de laquelle l'épidémie continuera de se propager faute d'égalité concernant l'accès à la propriété et au contrôle des ressources foncières.

**Source:** <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/aj226b/aj226b00.pdf>

**File:** Villarreal\_Marcela\_Changing customary land rights.pdf

### **73. WALKER, Cherryl**

Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Reform A South African Case Study Social Policy and Development Programme Paper Number 10, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Geneva: UNRISD, 2002. – 83 p.

**Source:** [http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/C1DBAEB28DE8D074C1256C08004694EE/\\$file/walker1.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/C1DBAEB28DE8D074C1256C08004694EE/$file/walker1.pdf)

**File:** Walker\_Cherryl\_Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Reform.pdf

### **74. WALKER, Cherryl**

Women's Land Rights, Agrarian Change and Gender Transformation in Post-apartheid South Africa. *In* Du grain à moudre. Genre, développement rural et alimentation. (Dir.) C. Verschuur, p. 247-267. - Berne: DDC-Commission nationale Suisse pour l'UNESCO, 2011. – 21 p.

**Source :** [http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/genre/shared/Genre\\_docs/Actes\\_2010/Actes\\_2010\\_Walker.pdf](http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/genre/shared/Genre_docs/Actes_2010/Actes_2010_Walker.pdf)

**File:** Walker\_Cherryl\_Women's Land Rights, Agrarian Change and Gender Transformation.pdf

**75. WIDMAN, Marit**

Land Tenure Insecurity and Formalizing Land Rights in Madagascar: A Gender Perspective on the Certification Program

*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 130–154,

**Abstract:** This contribution examines Madagascar's land tenure reform – aimed at reducing land tenure insecurity – from a gender perspective. In particular, it investigates the certification program issuing formal land title deeds (land certificates) to landholders. Drawing on a household survey with gender disaggregated asset data conducted in the rural municipality Soavinandriana, the analysis suggests that the certification program has strengthened both men's and women's formal claims to individually held land. However, the lack of gender equality principles and, in particular, of mechanisms to ensure that couples' jointly held land is jointly secured, seems to have reinforced primary ownership of land by male household heads, at the expense of women's land rights. Furthermore, the land tenure reform does not address some of the most important threats to tenure security such as colonial titles and commercial pressure on land, and large parts of the country are still not covered by the certification program.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.873136>

**File:** Widman\_Marit\_Land Tenure Insecurity and Formalizing Land.pdf

**76. WISBORG, Poul**

Transnational Land Deals and Gender Equality: Utilitarian and Human Rights Approaches

*Feminist Economics*, Vol. 20, N° 1, 2014, p. 24–51

**Abstract:** Transnational land deals pose vexing normative (ethical) questions, not least concerning gendered participation and outcomes. This article explores utilitarian and human rights approaches to gender equality in selected policy initiatives on the land deals. While global policy literature manifests growing attention to women in agriculture, the review found the analysis of gender in early policy initiatives to be absent or weak. Utilitarian arguments were used to justify deals but rarely presented women's participation as a means of social progress or so-called smart economics. Human rights documents were more likely to be critical of the deals and to mention gender, though with little elaboration. While to some extent amended by the emphasis on gender equality in the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines on tenure governance, failures to mobilize the feminist potential in utilitarian and human rights approaches call for more proactive gender analysis and advocacy when addressing transnational land deals as gendered power struggles.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2013.862341>

**File:** Wisborg\_Poul\_Transnational Land Deals and Gender Equality.pdf

**PART III / 3<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE**

**ANNEXES**

**Announcement / Annonce**

### **III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce**

#### **CODESRIA 2014 GENDER INSTITUTE**

**Theme: Gender and Land Tenure**

**Date: 16<sup>th</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> June 2014**

**Venue: Dakar, Senegal**

#### **Call for Applications**

Every year since 1994, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has organized a Gender Institute which brings together between 12 and 15 researchers for 3 weeks of concentrated debate, experience-sharing and knowledge-building. The duration of the institute for 2014 will be two weeks. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender in the social science research community, the institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

**Organization:** The activities of all CODESRIA institutes centre on presentations by African researchers, resource persons from the continent and the Diaspora, and participants whose applications for participation as laureates have been successful. The sessions are led by a scientific director who, with the support of resource persons, ensures that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the institute. The revised version of such a paper will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be facilitated. The CODESRIA Gender Institute will be held in both English and French through simultaneous interpretation.

**Theme:** For the 2014 edition, CODESRIA has chosen the theme “**Gender and Land Tenure**”. The international context and the interest of many actors (developed countries and emerging powers, multilateral institutions and development partners) in the African continent gives particular resonance to the scale and speed of land-grabbing which is undoubtedly one of the most striking phenomena of neoliberal hegemony in this 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Food crises, the exploitation of mineral, forestry and oil resources, the development of agribusiness, the variety of other threats on farmlands, have all focussed attention on land which provides the livelihoods of over 70% of the population in Africa and is of paramount importance to African economies. This large-scale land acquisition phenomenon, legitimised by the idea of the great availability of agricultural land in Africa (10 million irrigable land areas in West Africa, of which only 10% are developed), is considered by some as the third land rush, after the first rush that followed colonisation and the second that was linked to economic liberalisation in the 80s. Globalisation has had real impacts on African societies, especially rural societies, with growing inequality and unprecedented changes involving land and the economy along with the lifestyles built around them. A central resource in the lives and livelihoods of populations owing to the mainly agrarian nature of subsistence activities, land remains an area in which identities are defined, a place where customs and traditions are rooted and a vector for the construction of gender and power relations for African populations that are increasingly integrated into the global economy.

Women play a significant role in the agricultural labour force and represent a vital resource in food crop production. Despite this, exclusionary structures and processes resulting from certain forms of socialisation have confirmed the idea of a “social fabric of women’s exclusion from access to land resources”, which was not ended by normative pluralism. Indeed, while in some African countries equal access to land is often guaranteed by positive laws, or even by constitutions, customary land practices and patriarchal systems of land ownership are still having an impact on the governance and regulation of the use, inheritance and ownership of land resources. The effectiveness of this normative pluralism, combined with the social, economic and political crises African societies faced has somehow contributed to increasing the precariousness and vulnerability of local communities, including youths and especially women who on whom disproportionate burdens of social reproduction and domestic work fall.

Public policies initiated at the local level and structural reforms related to land and to investment codes tend to mostly address the need to better connect national economies to international capital. The desire to attract foreign direct investment in African countries has somewhat undermined states’ sovereignty. Liberalisation and privatisation programs related to this desire have transformations African societies influencing new forms of socialisation that have direct impact on gender relations. This has significantly affected the lives of women, especially those in rural areas. It has also motivated and underpinned new forms of adaptation and creativeness in their daily life. Women have adopted

## *Gender and Land Tenure*

diverse forms of resistance, including the deployment and exploitation of political and legal mechanisms in their quest for citizenship, sustainable and decent living conditions and gender equity in access, control and ownership of land.

A significant body of work attests to researchers' attention to the land issue. But recent work indicates the divorce between literature on the issue of land and that on the issue of labor, limiting the full exploration of each of these issues as well as the analysis of the important interactions between them. The aim of the institute is to explore these interconnections in order to better understand the relationships between gender and land tenure, while integrating labour relations. How did the various constraints to tenure impact on gender inequalities in access, control and ownership of land? How did these constraints also affect labour relations especially in terms of the structuring of livelihoods from a gender perspective? What was the impact of global dynamics and public policies and decentralization efforts on land governance and women's access to land resource? Were these policies effective mechanisms for social justice and gender equity in the distribution of land resources? What legal instruments have been put in place at the local, sub-regional and regional levels to address land-related gender inequalities? How are these instruments used by women in their adaptation efforts and in their struggle for greater equality? How do issues related to the theme of gender and land tenure contribute to the democratisation of public debates in Africa? What insights do the social sciences provide on the relationship between gender and land tenure? What paradigms, concepts and theories help us question the connections between gender and land tenure in Africa?

The goals of the 2014 Gender Institute are threefold:

1. Expose laureates to concepts and methodological tools in women's and gender studies and to methods of feminist criticism and gender analysis;
2. Expose laureates to gendered perspective on issues relating to the theme of the institute: *Gender and Land Tenure*; and
3. Help laureates develop critical perspectives on the relationships between gender and land tenure.

The 2014 Gender Institute will be directed by **Zenebework Tadesse Marcos**, one of the most eminent African experts on Gender. As Director of the Institute, **Zenebework Tadesse Marcos** will:

- Participate in the selection of laureates;
- Assist with the identification of appropriate resource persons;
- Interact with resource persons and laureates towards adequate preparation for the Institute;
- Design the courses for the session, including the specification of sub-themes;
- Deliver a set of lectures and conduct a critical analysis of the papers presented by resource persons and laureates;
- Submit a written scientific report on the session.

Zenebework Tadesse Marcos will (co) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons with a view to submitting them for publication by CODESRIA. She will also assist CODESRIA in the assessment of papers to be presented by laureates during the Institute.

**Resource Persons:** Lectures to be delivered at the Institute are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers who have published extensively on the topic and who have significant contributions to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which are capable of stimulating laureates to engage in discussion and debate around the lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons must:

- Interact with the Director of the Institute and laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approach;
- Submit a copy of their course material for reproduction and distribution to participants not later than one week before the time for the delivery of their lectures;
- Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and papers of the laureates;
- Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA, not later than two months after their presentation at the Institute.

**Laureates:** Candidates should be PhD students working on the field of gender and land or scholars in the early stage of their careers, with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the area of policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places available for laureates of this Institute is only fifteen (15). Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

**Applications:** Applications for the position of **resource person** must include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers on the theme;
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their **three (3) proposed** lectures, including one on methodological issues.

## *Genre et foncier*

Applications for consideration as a **laureate** must include:

1. One duly completed application form;
2. An application letter;
3. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
4. A curriculum vitae;
5. A research proposal of not more than ten (10) pages , including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, and the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2014 Institute;
6. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses, telephone and/or fax numbers and e-mail addresses.

**Deadline:** The deadline for the submission of applications is **5<sup>th</sup> April, 2014**. Laureates will be informed of the outcome of the selection process by late April 2014. Laureates are expected to use the month of May to carry out their fieldworks and/or collect information to prepare the draft research papers to be presented during the Institute. Each draft research paper should be submitted to CODESRIA not later than **1<sup>st</sup> June, 2014**. Laureates will be expected to work on this document (and not on the abstract of the proposal) and prepare it during the Institute for subsequent publication.

**Please note that any application which is submitted without duly completed application form will be automatically disqualified.**

**Date and Venue:** The Institute will be held from 16<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> **June, 2014** in Dakar (Senegal). All applications should be sent to:

**CODESRIA  
Gender Institute**

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop X Canal IV, B.P. 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal

Tel. (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23 - Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89

E-mail: [gender.institute@codesria.sn](mailto:gender.institute@codesria.sn) - Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

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**INSTITUT SUR LE GENRE DU CODESRIA 2014**

**Thème : Genre et Foncier**

**Date : 16 au 27 juin 2014**

**Lieu : Dakar, Sénégal**

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**Appel à candidatures, session 2014**

Le CODESRIA organise, depuis 1994, un institut sur le genre qui réunit, chaque année, entre 12 et 15 chercheurs pendant 3 semaines de débats intenses, de partage d'expériences et de construction de savoir. La durée de l'institut est de deux semaines maintenant. Visant à ses débuts la promotion d'une conscience généralisée du genre dans la communauté de recherche en sciences sociales, l'institut a, par la suite, été organisé autour de thèmes spécifiques destinés à renforcer l'intégration de l'analyse de genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique et à favoriser l'émergence d'une communauté de chercheurs dans le domaine des études sur le genre.

**Organisation :**

Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont basées sur des présentations faites par des chercheurs africains, des personnes ressources du continent et de la diaspora et des participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, s'assure qu'un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques sont exposés aux lauréats. Chaque lauréat doit rédiger un article découlant d'un travail de recherche destiné à être présenté au cours de la session. La version révisée de l'article fera l'objet d'une évaluation par les pairs en vue d'une publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie complète se rapportant au thème de l'institut. Les participants auront également la possibilité d'accéder à un certain nombre de centres de documentation situés à Dakar et dans ses environs. L'institut sur le genre du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais par le biais d'un système de traduction simultanée.

**Thème de l'édition 2014 de l'Institut du genre :**

Pour l'édition 2014, le CODESRIA a retenu la thématique « **Genre et Foncier** ». Le contexte international et l'intérêt que nombre d'acteurs (pays développés et puissances émergentes, institutions multilatérales et partenaires au développement) portent au continent africain donnent une résonance particulière à l'ampleur et à la célérité de l'accaparement des terres qui est sans doute l'un des phénomènes les plus marquants de l'hégémonie néo-libérale en ce 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Les crises alimentaires, l'exploitation de ressources minières, forestières et pétrolières, le développement de l'agro-business, la variété des autres menaces sur les terres cultivables ont fini par fixer l'attention sur la terre qui fait vivre plus de 70% de la population africaine et revêt une importance capitale pour les économies africaines. Ce phénomène d'acquisition des terres à grande échelle (ATGE), légitimée par l'idée d'une grande disponibilité de surfaces cultivables (10 millions de surface de terres irrigables en Afrique de l'Ouest dont 10% seulement mis en valeur), est considéré par certains comme la troisième ruée vers la terre, après la première consécutive à la colonisation et la seconde liée à la libéralisation économique des années 80. La globalisation a eu un impact réel sur les sociétés africaines, surtout celles rurales, avec une exacerbation croissante des inégalités, des changements inédits impliquant la terre, ses acteurs, nouveaux et anciens, ses usagers et propriétaires, ainsi que l'économie et le mode de vie qui se construisent autour. Ressource centrale pour la vie et la survie des populations du fait de la nature essentiellement agraire des activités de subsistance, la terre demeure un espace de définition des identités, un lieu d'ancrage des coutumes et traditions, un vecteur pour la construction des rapports sociaux de sexe et de pouvoir pour des populations africaines de plus en plus intégrées dans l'économie mondiale.

Les femmes représentent un poids non négligeable de la main d'œuvre agricole et constituent une ressource plus que vitale au niveau de la production des cultures vivrières. Malgré tout, les procédures d'exclusion résultant de certaines formes de socialisation ont conforté l'idée d'une « fabrique sociale de l'exclusion des femmes de l'accès aux ressources foncières » à laquelle le pluralisme normatif n'a pas mis un terme. En effet, si dans certains pays africains l'égal accès à la terre est prôné parfois par les lois positives, voire par la constitution, les pratiques foncières coutumières et le système patriarcal de propriété foncière continuent encore à avoir un impact sur la gouvernance, et surtout à réguler l'usage, l'héritage et la propriété relatifs aux ressources foncières. L'effectivité de ce pluralisme normatif combinée à la crise sociale, économique, voire parfois politique à laquelle font face les sociétés africaines a, d'une certaine manière, contribué à amplifier la précarité et la vulnérabilité des communautés locales, des jeunes et surtout les femmes, avec la charge disproportionnée des activités de reproduction sociales ou du travail domestique qui reposent sur ces dernières.

Les politiques publiques initiées au niveau local avec des réformes structurelles très souvent liées au foncier et au code des investissements répondent plus à un besoin de mieux connecter les économies nationales au capital international. La volonté de capter les investissements directs étrangers au niveau des Etats africains a d'une certaine manière érodé leur propre souveraineté. La libéralisation et la privatisation qui en ont résulté ont impulsé à l'intérieur des sociétés africaines des mutations avec de nouvelles formes de socialisation ayant un impact direct sur les relations de genre,



## *Genre et foncier*

affectant de manière significative la vie des femmes, surtout celles rurales, tout en les initiant à des nouvelles formes d'adaptation et créativité dans leur vie de tous les jours. Différentes formes de combats et différents mécanismes politiques et juridiques ont été initiés par les femmes dans leur quête de citoyenneté pour des conditions de vie durables et décentes, pour l'équité de genre dans l'accès, le contrôle et la propriété de la terre.

La littérature atteste d'une attention des chercheurs pour la question foncière ; toutefois les dernières investigations montrent que cette question a été examinée séparément de celle du travail, ce qui n'a pas permis la prise en charge de leurs interconnexions. L'ambition de l'institut est d'aller dans le sens de ces interconnexions pour bien appréhender les relations entre le foncier et le genre tout en intégrant les relations de travail. Comment les différentes contraintes qui ont pesé sur le foncier ont eu des répercussions sur les inégalités de genre dans l'accès, le contrôle et la propriété de la terre ; par ailleurs, comment cela a aussi affecté les relations de travail surtout dans la structuration des moyens de subsistance du point de vue du genre ? Quel a été l'impact des dynamiques globales, des politiques publiques et de décentralisation sur la gouvernance foncière et sur l'accès des femmes à la ressource foncière ? Ces politiques ont-elles été des mécanismes performants pour la justice sociale et l'équité de genre dans la distribution des ressources foncières ? Quels instruments juridiques ont été mis en place au niveau local, sous régional et régional pour faire face aux inégalités de genre liées à la terre et comment ces instruments ont été utilisés par les femmes dans leurs postures d'adaptation et dans les ripostes qu'elles initient pour plus d'équité ? Comment les questions relatives à la thématique genre et foncier participent-elles à la démocratisation du débat public en Afrique ? Quels éclairages les sciences sociales et les théories existantes apportent-elles à la relation entre genre et foncier ? Quels paradigmes, concepts et théories pour questionner les connexions entre genre et foncier en Afrique ?

L'institut sur le genre de 2014 s'est fixé un triple objectif.

4. L'institut vise à exposer les lauréats, d'une part, aux concepts et outils méthodologiques en études des femmes et du genre, aux méthodes de la critique féministe et de l'analyse de genre ;
5. d'autre part, aux débats dans une perspective du genre sur des questions relatives au thème de l'institut : *Genre et Foncier* ;
6. enfin à développer une perspective critique sur les rapports entre genre et foncier.

### **Le directeur de l'institut :**

L'institut du genre 2014 sera dirigé par **Zenebework Tadesse Marcos**, l'une des plus éminentes spécialistes africaines du genre. En tant que directrice de l'institut, **Zenebework Tadesse Marcos** aura à assurer les tâches suivantes :

- Participer à la sélection des lauréats ;
- Aider à identifier des personnes ressources appropriées ;
- Interagir avec les personnes ressources et les lauréats pour une bonne préparation de l'Institut ;
- Concevoir les cours de la session, y compris la spécification des sous-thèmes ;
- Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des articles présentés par les personnes ressources et les lauréats ;
- Rédiger et soumettre un rapport scientifique sur la session.

Le directeur devra (co-)éditer les versions révisées des communications présentées par les personnes ressources durant l'Institut en vue de les soumettre pour publication par le CODESRIA.

### **Les personnes ressources :**

Les exposés présentés dans le cadre de l'Institut devront offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème retenu. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires ou des chercheurs confirmés qui ont beaucoup publié sur le sujet, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des supports écrits qui inciteront les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur leur exposé ainsi que toute la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Interagir avec le Directeur de l'Institut et les lauréats afin d'aider ces derniers à réajuster leurs questions de recherche et leur approche méthodologique ;
- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs supports de cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant la présentation de leurs exposés ;
- Présenter leurs exposés, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Revoir et soumettre la version révisée de leurs notes de cours ou leurs articles de recherche pour publication par le CODESRIA au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation dans le cadre de l'Institut.

### **Les lauréats :**

Les candidats doivent être des étudiants déjà inscrits en thèse et travaillant sur cette thématique ou des universitaires en début de carrière, ayant une capacité prouvée à faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux et les organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à se porter candidats. Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session est limité à

## *Gender and Land Tenure*

quinze (15). Les chercheurs non-africains qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature sous réserve des places disponibles.

### **Les dossiers de candidature**

Les dossiers de candidature des **personnes ressources** doivent comprendre :

1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Un curriculum vitae ;
3. Deux (2) textes publiés sur la thématique;
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois (3)** exposés dont un portant sur les questions de méthodologie.

Les dossiers de candidatures des **lauréats** doivent comprendre :

1. Un formulaire de candidature dûment rempli ;
2. Une lettre de motivation ;
3. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
4. Un curriculum vitae ;
5. Une proposition de recherche de dix (10) pages, comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, ainsi que les relations entre le sujet et la problématique et les centres d'intérêt pris en compte par le thème de l'Institut 2014 ;
6. Deux (2) lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires ou de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et concernant la discipline), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et/ou de fax et adresse électronique.

### **Date limite de soumission :**

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **5 avril 2014**. Les lauréats seront informés du résultat du processus de sélection au plus tard à la fin du mois d'**avril 2014**. Le mois de mai pourra ainsi être utilisé pour mener à bien un travail de terrain et/ou recueillir de l'information pour les projets de document de recherche à présenter lors de l'Institut. Chaque projet de document de recherche devra être soumis au CODESRIA au plus tard le **1<sup>er</sup> juin 2014**. Les lauréats seront appelés à travailler sur ce document (et non sur le résumé de la proposition) et le préparer pour publication au cours de l'Institut.

**Veuillez noter que toute candidature déposée sans le formulaire de candidature sus-indiqué sera automatiquement disqualifiée.**

**Date et lieu :** L'institut se déroulera **du 16 au 27 juin 2014** à Dakar (Sénégal). Toutes les candidatures devront être envoyées à l'adresse suivante :

### **CODESRIA**

#### **Institut sur le Genre**

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop X Canal IV, B.P. 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal

Tél. (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23 - Fax : (221) 33 824 12 89

E-mail : [gender.institute@codesria.sn](mailto:gender.institute@codesria.sn) - Site web: <http://www.codesria.org>