



Perceived tenure (in)security in the era of rural transformation:

A gender-disaggregated analysis from Mozambique

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Introduction (Why?)

- Consensus on the need to enhance tenure security but existing knowledge gap on how to measure it and the level of disaggregation required
- Formalization of individual land rights has long been seen as a silver bullet to address issues of tenure insecurity; but for **whom** and at **what** level?
- Many African countries (including Mozambique) implement programs to improve land tenure security
- In Mozambique, several interventions under way (DUAT, CLD)
 - to secure land rights of individuals/communities
- The effectiveness and sustainability of these programs hinge on
 - solid understanding of the drivers of tenure insecurity of individuals, households and communities.
 - proper implementation and targeting of the programs and;
- Thus, this study aims to investigate the drivers of tenure insecurity in Mozambique using unique gender-disaggregated data .

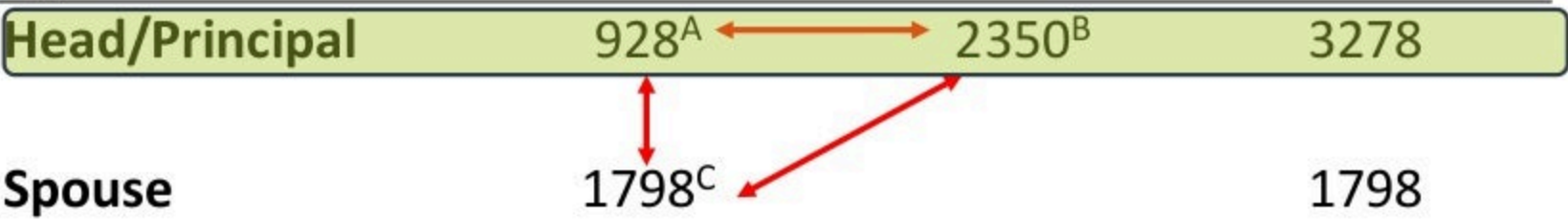
Data and Method

Data

- National Agricultural Household Survey of 2014 (also known as TIA - Trabalho de Inquerito Agrícola).
- IFPRI's Access to Land and Tenure Security Supplemental Survey (2015) dataset.
- 3,556 households– includes detailed information at gender-disaggregate level (head and spouse) from 7 northern provinces
- Detailed gender-disaggregated modules on:
 - Control over land
 - Mode of land acquisition
 - Household and parcel specific indicators of perceived tenure (in)security
 - Knowledge of existing land laws and procedures.

Data and Method

Type	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Head/Principal	928 ^A	2350 ^B	3278
Spouse	1798 ^C		1798
Total	2726	2350	5076



Note: Sub sample A and B used for Inter household analysis- Type I household
 Sub sample B and C used for Intra household analysis- Type II household

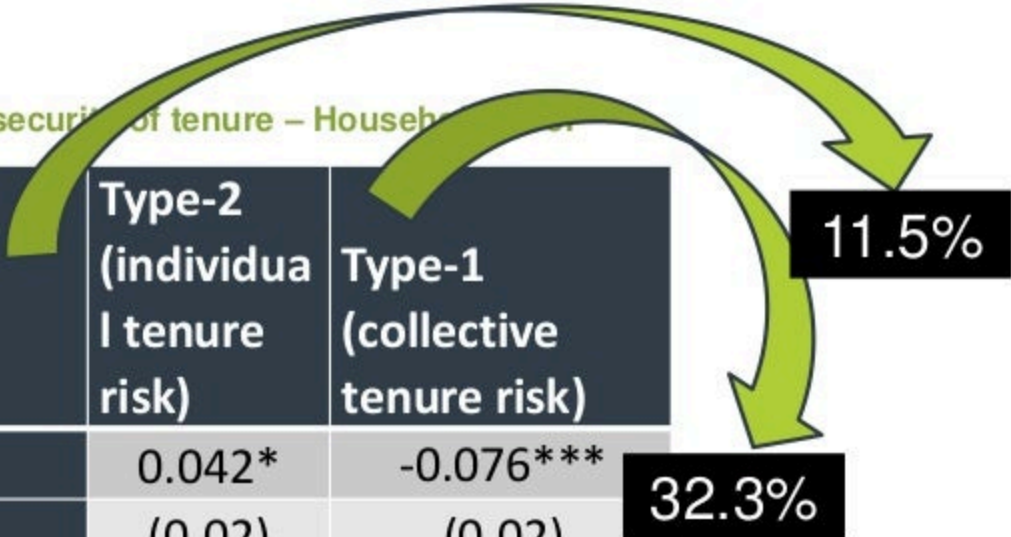
Empirical Method & variables

- Probit estimation using two proxy indicators for tenure insecurity:
- **Type 1 (collective tenure risk)** (Ti_{fe}) - takes the value 1 if the respondent perceived that it is likely to lose land ownership/use right due to land expropriated/confiscated by the government/private investor; and 0, otherwise.
- **Type 2 (individual tenure risk)** (Ti_{fp}) takes the value 1 if the respondent perceived that it is likely to lose land ownership/use right due to private land dispute (inheritance, border, divorce, etc); and 0, otherwise.
- Gender disaggregated analysis:
 - Inter household (male heads vs female head) and
 - Intra household (male heads vs female spouses)
- The explanatory variables represent household, individual and community level characteristics

Econometric Results

Table 1 Factors associated with Perceived insecurity of tenure – Household

Explanatory Variables [¥]	Type-2 (individual tenure risk)	Type-1 (collective tenure risk)
Female head	0.042* (0.02)	-0.076*** (0.02)
Pseudo R2	0.1962	0.2211
Observations	3188	3172
Prob>Chi2	0.0000	0.0000



Econometric Results

Table 1 (cont...)

Pooled sample

Explanatory Variables [¥]	Type-2 (individual tenure risk)	Type-1 (collective tenure risk)	Type-2 (individual tenure risk)
Female head	0.042*	-0.076***	0.151****
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Female Spouse (married women)			-0.217****
			(0.02)
Pseudo R2	0.1962	0.2211	0.1422
Observations	3188	3172	4981
Prob>Chi2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Explanatory Variables [‡]	Pooled sample	Inter-household		
		Intra-household		Female head
		Female Spouse	Male head	
Experience of dispute	0.092**** (0.02)	0.043* (0.03)	0.057** (0.03)	0.081** (0.04)
Age of the respondent	0.001* 0.00	-0.001 0.00	0.001 0.00	0.003*** 0.00
Political connectedness	-0.019 (0.02)	-0.036 (0.03)	-0.056** (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)
Social connectedness	-0.141**** (0.02)	-0.125**** (0.04)	-0.142**** (0.03)	-0.101** (0.05)
Respondent is indigenous	-0.064**** (0.02)	-0.027 (0.03)	-0.035 (0.04)	-0.042* (0.02)
Respondent received legal advice on land related matters	-0.004 (0.03)	-0.108** (0.05)	0.182**** (0.03)	-0.112** (0.06)
Any sons in the household	-0.039 (0.02)	-0.048** (0.03)	0.015 (0.02)	-0.053** (0.04)
Community level land market vibrancy ^{††}	0.142**** (0.03)	0.239**** (0.04)	0.097 (0.06)	0.033 (0.06)
Community proportion of households where the head and/or spouse are migrants	0.051 (0.03)	0.031 (0.04)	0.142**** (0.04)	0.091* (0.05)
Community level land abundance ^{†††}	-0.059** (0.02)	-0.057 (0.04)	-0.044 (0.03)	-0.099* (0.05)
Plot is inherited	-0.160**** (0.02)	-0.164**** (0.04)	-0.022 (0.03)	0.078 (0.05)
Plot is purchased	-0.057*** (0.02)	-0.038 (0.03)	-0.045 (0.04)	-0.076** (0.04)
Plot cultivated with permanent crops (trees)	0.113**** (0.02)	0.081**** (0.03)	0.088**** (0.04)	0.088**** (0.04)

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Conclusion

- Tenure insecurity is higher for those who experienced disputes earlier, who are not **socially connected**, resides in areas with less **social harmony** (in areas with larger proportion of households who have moved into the village)
- Social, and economic transformations have a varying role on women and men in dictating tenure insecurity of land owners/holders in customary tenure systems.
- Factors that influence tenure insecurity differs between male and female respondents within the same household and across households.
 - (1) Females as a spouse (married women) fears more private tenure risks (signs of intra-household land grabbing) – especially, in areas with relatively vibrant and developed land markets ; and
 - (2) Female heads (single/unmarried women, widows, divorce/separated) mostly fears private tenure risks especially if they are non-indigene or resides in areas with increased land scarcity and/or land values erode (adversely affect) women's sense of tenure security in contrast to their male counter parts as the former is usually considered to be the residual claimant in such a high stress areas under the customary tenure system
- Hence, land tenure reforms should not only be gender-sensitive but also avoid **homogenization** of women and consider **intra-household dimension** in addressing land tenure security
- Programs which aim to enhance land tenure security should take into the context and peculiar characteristics of communities and groups of households during program formulation and implementation phases.

Thank You!

We would like to acknowledge all CGIAR Research Programs and Centers for supporting the participation of their gender scientists to the *Seeds of Change* conference.



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