



Expert consultation workshop on **Land tenure and disaster and its social and gender impact**

*Proceedings
14-15 November 2013, Bangkok*

Asian Institute of Technology
Bangkok



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Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), founded in 1959, is an international graduate institution of higher learning with a mission to develop highly qualified and committed professionals who will play a leading role in the sustainable development of the region and its integration into the global economy.

AIT is supported by partner governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector agencies. Out of three major academic schools offering academic degrees at Master's and Doctoral level, School of Environment, Resources and Development is involved in capacity building including in the area of sustainable land management. There are several interdisciplinary programs available at AIT. The institute is truly a multicultural institute of learning as there are over 2300 students from over 50 Countries/territories, 120 faculties from over 20 countries, over 23000 Master's and Doctoral alumni from 85 Countries and over 28000 short-term trainees from 77 countries.

Our faculty and staff, and our student body work together as a community of scholars and development professionals to advance knowledge and to address problems of sustainable development in the region. We seek to open new areas of research with a direct impact on the lives and well-being of the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

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Rajendra P Shrestha and Kyoko Kusakabe,
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1. Introduction

Land is a scarce resource, and effective land management is critical to the well-being of the planet, its people and their livelihoods. The lack of efficiency in land planning and management is leading to disasters, such as floods, land slides, land degradation and desertification, climate change and biodiversity loss. Land tenure is an integral part of effective land management in the face of increasing demand for land from individuals and corporates for subsistence and profit. With increasing globalization, large-scale exploitation of land and other natural resources for dams, mines, plantations, farming, industry and housing are increasing in the developing and least developed countries.

However, the impact of such land exploitation is not well-understood, especially in the context of disasters. Far less attention is paid to the gendered impact of such disasters. Through a collection of field level case studies, we plan to document the issues and concerns at the intersection of several fields including land management, disasters, livelihood and gender. These presentations will build an evidence-based case for a gender sensitive approach to land tenure is disaster preparedness as well as rescue and rehabilitation efforts.

The objectives of this expert consultation workshop is to **open new areas of discussion and action** in existing national and regional policies and programmes; to **ensure gender equity and justice to poor rural women** and men who are caught between eroding control over land and natural resources, especially in times of disaster and post-disaster.

The case studies presented covered a wide variety of scenarios including human made risks like coal mining, palm oil plantations, roads and other developments; natural disasters like landslides, floods, drought, tsunami and typhoons; matrilineal, patrilineal and patriarchal societies; community-based forestry, fisheries and livelihood programs; and a variety of geographies including islands, mountains, forests, arid zones and karst formations.

In all, 16 case studies were presented from 12 countries in the Asian region including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (See Annexure 1 for Workshop Schedule). Participants came from different sectors including universities, researchers, activists, and international organizations (See Annexure 2 for List of Participants).

2. Session I: Inauguration

MC: Rajendra Shrestha

Welcome remarks by Sivanappan Kumar, Vice President of Academic Affairs, AIT

Prof. S. Kumar, professor of energy and the vice president of AIT, welcomed the participants and thanked FAO for its support to organize this workshop. This workshop's topic is central to the mission of AIT, which is to work towards sustainable development in the region, with strong inter-disciplinary approach and focus on contexts. Noting the importance of effective management of land, Prof. Kumar suggested that an integrated approach is required to ensure that land management and disaster management are contextualized and take local practices into consideration. The gender impact of land tenure during disasters is a very complex and yet an important practical issue – both in rural areas as well as in urban. This workshop highlights one of the key areas of disaster preparedness and management, that is the interface with gender and land tenure. Introducing AIT to the audience, Prof. Kumar said that AIT has three schools – School of Management, School of Engineering and Technology, and School of Environment, Resources and Development. About 23,000 students have graduated from AIT's Masters and PhD programs, and are now working all over the world. He noted that AIT is known in the region for developing new areas of study, and capturing emerging issues in the region. He noted that land tenure and disaster is an important and complex area that needs to be studied and managed well, especially taking social and gender issues into consideration.

Welcome remarks by Hiroyuki Konuma, FAO Regional Representative, Bangkok

Dr Konuma thanked AIT for organizing the workshop and noted that in Asia, the impact of disaster depends on the social and cultural factors, though the central factor is economic. Women form the largest proportion of people suffering from hunger and hence, there is a need to ensure that they have equal opportunities like men. FAO believes that women need to have as much access to resources as men do. There is a need to increase women's access to resources to ensure that they are not marginalized. Data is available and show a significant difference in women's status if they have access to resources. He noted that academics have a responsibility to identify practical actions that can benefit the people. He encouraged the participants to identify actions that would directly benefit stakeholders and foster a culture of disaster risk reduction, gender concerns and integration of capacity building. He said that sharing of knowledge and experience will provide effective institutional resilience to effectively combat disaster in future. Specifically, he noted that it is important to identify the differential impact on women and men in the event of disaster. Identification of good practices that addresses gender equality issues in disaster situation and dissemination of such practice to community leaders and other stakeholders will help ensure gender equality.

Workshop Objectives and Expected Outputs by Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP, Bangkok (Annexure 3)

Dr Niino presented the conceptual framework and objectives of the workshop and reiterated FAO's commitment to gender issues and concerns. He noted that there was a lot of exploitation in the context of disaster, and by opening new areas of research, such exploitation can be highlighted and mitigated. This consultation, he noted, was expected to do three things: (1) Raise awareness of the gendered impacts of land tenure systems in the context of disaster; (2) Develop future direction for research and action in the areas of gender, disaster and land tenure; (3) Produce a casebook highlighting some of the key issues and concerns in the area of gender, disaster and land tenure. Land tenure, gender and disaster, he added, are closely interlinked.

After the inaugural session, all the participants introduced themselves, and then posed for a group photograph.

3. Keynote presentation

Overview of gender and land tenure issues in the event of a disaster by Úrsula Oswald-Spring, National Autonomous University of Mexico (Annexure 4)

The keynote presentation first presented an overview of disasters around the world, and then studied the changes in disasters over the past few decades. The changes can be seen in climate threats, disasters through rise in sea level, increase and heat waves and stronger typhoons, as seen in the Philippines recently. Noting that most disasters are hydrometeorological, she added that six of the top ten countries where events are reported are in Asia; and the occurrence of natural disasters by continent reflects that Asia is the most affected continent. Clearly, there is a need for more effective disaster management and disaster preparedness in the region.

There must also be better international relations such as the South-South relations in order to address different risks processes, reduce human sufferings from this type of impact and vulnerability. Risks are increasing, but they are also affecting more women and girls. This is due to the socioeconomic and political discrimination against women. Disasters bring deep environmental and social vulnerability and an improvement in the process is only possible by addressing the patriarchal structure of gender relations by addressing risks with a gender perspective and making changes in urban management.

In addition to the changes in global context, destruction of environment, our society has also changed. Half the world is now living in urban areas leading to changes in economy, globalization, population distribution; and finally social relations. With these, urban management is challenging and crucial changes are needed in the process. Gender-specific risk approach of the community must also consider approaches like teaching women how to be resilient. Women are socially trained to save others at the cost of their own life, and that is why improvement in livelihood must be sustainably done.

She also cited the social political standing of women is complex where political activities reflect gender inequality. She added that redistribution of

resources and power, gender gaps worldwide, political empowerment must be done in the context of managing disaster. She cited a project in Mexico where they were able to successfully integrate climate change community, disaster risk management and development committee. She added that the re-development process can also lead to increased resilience among people who have been heavily affected by disasters.

4. Session II: Women's land rights

Chair: Rajendra Shrestha

Gender Equality, Land Tenure and Disaster Risk Management in Kalam Valley of Swat, Pakistan by Faizul Bari, FAO, Pakistan (Annexure 5)

Pakistan is at the epicenter of a complex situation where disaster and terrorism pose huge problems to supporting women in the community. The case study stemmed from Kalam Valley, known as the "Switzerland of Pakistan" where the land is affected by flood and people's resilience to disaster is not uniform. Despite being the watershed of Pakistan, the socio-economic condition of the people is poor. There are no livelihood options for women and the traditions create gender imbalance. Only men can inherit land and women cannot.

Further, one of the main modes of livelihood in the community is selling trees in the market. The income is distributed to all the men in the community. As such, a family with more male members gets a higher share of payment. This kind of situation encourages multiple marriages in order to have male children, thus exacerbating the gender imbalance. Land tenure is a key issue especially after disasters like floods, and unjust customary traditions around the use of land and other natural resources cause gender inequity and deprivation among the disadvantaged people. The response of the government on policy must be needs based, must consider vulnerable people and have a clear land tenure system.

A lively discussion followed this presentation which focused on the rights of women and tenant farmers. Specifically, how can men contribute to improve the situation of women? Even though women's rights are recognized in the constitution, traditions pose a threat to the implementation of the law, as in the case of land distribution. Even if women have the right to own the land, and are aware of it, they would rather transfer the entitlement to their brothers, or husbands to ensure there is no dissent or ill-feelings in the family.

Similarly, tenant farmers have well-established customary laws, which are unfair, but consistent. When disaster strikes, this equilibrium is destroyed as only land owners receive compensation and the farmer working on the land does not receive anything. This is a problem for the landless disadvantaged people.

Peoples' Struggle for Gendered Land Justice: A Case Study of Land Tenure and Gendered Impact of Disaster in Kanchanpur District, Nepal by Julia Chitrakar, Independent researcher, Nepal (Annexure 6)

This presentation is based on a study in Kanchanpur in the far western region of Nepal, which shares a border with India in the south and west. The Tharu are an

indigenous ethnic group settled in the district, who have lived in the 'malarial forests' for centuries. Following disasters, having lost the tilling land and other means, male members of Tharu families usually migrate to Indian towns for wage labour; and women have to take all the responsibility of running the household.

Critical issues and concerns include (1) Absence of 'land use and management' policy from micro to macro level, giving due justice to the concerned tillers; (2) Gender perspective on land, and women's land right issues have been grossly ignored by existing policies; (3) Tendency to look at 'disasters' as 'natural calamity' by policy makers, totally ignoring its relation with land tenure; (4) There is vibrant 'people's land movement' at local level, however, what is the scope and limitation of such citizens' initiative? Need for fresh discourse on 'Land Policy and Governance'; and (5) People's organizations, NGO activists, government officials and researchers need to work together for solutions.

The chair noted that women's empowerment, as in the case study of Tharu families in Kanchanpur, Nepal, is important in mobilizing efforts for land claims among impoverished and female-headed households. The researcher clarified that the certificate of land ownership is given to women. However, if there are no women in the household, men can get the land ownership certificate.

5. Session III: Indigenous land rights

Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe

The Role of Women in Karst Rocky Desertification Prevention and Cure -- Case studies in villages of south-western China by Zhirong Huang, AIT and Hai Huang, Guizhou Institute of Ethnic Development, China (Annexure 7)

The case study focused on the gender impact of coal mine exploitation and pollution in Yaolu Village, China. The study assessed the impact of coal mine pollution on women and men through cancer-related deaths and other threats to public health. Due to the negative impacts, the local government proposed to relocate the residents, but the move poses problems especially for the landless people. Clearly, the pollution has a greater impact on landless people, especially the women. Small efforts by concerned individual was useful to mitigate the problems of women, by supporting women in marital trouble, and building a water reservoir for the community.

The participants sought several clarifications about this research on how human actions lead to water and other types of pollution leading to health problems, with specific gender impacts. Negotiating with political structures and local authorities form a critical part of this process of seeking a better life, and a top-down approach to development makes such negotiations difficult. The government at both the provincial and national levels must pay more attention to the people; but most often, they seek to pursue economic growth even if it means compromising with respect to pollution control. There is a need for collaboration and negotiation between national and local government and the people.

Migration to urban areas leads to a loss of cultural identity, and this leads to additional burdens for local women. Considering the uniqueness of their culture, there should be measures to ensure that their cultural identity is maintained and passed on to the next generation while also having a good quality of life in their unique ecosystem.

Resource enclosure, land rights and gender: A case study of the matrilineal Garo community of Modhupur sal forest, Bangladesh by Soma Dey, Stamford University and AIT, Bangladesh (Annexure 8)

In the early 1950s, the forest department imposed sudden restriction upon local access to the *sal* forests of Modhupur for the sake of scientific management. To cope with the new environmental condition, the forest dwelling indigenous Garo community started encroaching forest lands for habitation and agriculture that contributed largely to massive deforestation and biodiversity loss. Within few years, the community adapted permanent land cultivation system and ownership of arable land became critical for sustaining household livelihoods. However, until present, the state continues to deny Garo people's customary rights over land.

On the other hand, the rising value of land has aggravated inter and intra-community competition for acquiring private land ownership. In this process, Garo women, who are considered the owner of household property, have been losing their land rights and landlessness has emerged as a burning issue in Garo society. At present, women from land-poor or landless households largely depend upon agricultural day laboring and forest collections for managing livelihoods while few marginal men have involved themselves in forest logging. Primarily based on the ethnography of three generations of Garo women and men, the present study provides a gender analysis of land tenure system of Garo community and traces out the difficulties Garo women and men have been facing to sustain their livelihoods in a fragile environment.

The chair noted that this is an interesting matrilineal society where women have rights to land, but now face land grabbing in subtle and direct ways, thereby losing their land rights. Further, in the long-term, deforestation paves the way for disasters, but in order to prepare and respond to such future scenarios, the land tenure system must be addressed first.

6. Session IV: Displacement and resettlement

Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe

The interests, impact and loss of the people whose land is taken for public purposes: The case of 376 people in Cantho, Vietnam by Trung Hien Phan, Cantho University, Vietnam (Annexure 9)

Vietnam National Assembly issued Land Law in 2003 changing land management policies to contribute to the development of the country. However, for industrialization goals, modernization, international integration and democratization of social life, land law does not meet the demands that the State set out. Recently, complaints, claims on land field have appeared as big problems

in almost all provinces. Most of them relate to compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires their land. The negative impacts affect both households as well as whole communities in project areas. In many cases, households lost their houses, livelihoods because their land plots, including agricultural land, is acquired for development projects.

The case study explores the impact of land acquisition among 376 people in Vietnam whose land has been taken for public use. Among the highlighted issues are unsatisfactory compensation, unemployment, food security and other social problems as a result of the resettlement which then lead to dissatisfaction among the people. The people feel they did not get enough information and the implementation was not as per the rules; and the government does not follow the prevailing land market price leading to unjust compensation. The tangible and intangible aspects of relocation have also been assessed. The accommodation is better, but the economic condition is worse, and there are issues with water supply, etc. The case study shows the need for intensive information dissemination prior to relocation, as well as dissemination of guidelines defining damages, compensation, conditions for resettlement for the benefit of people and the presence of a lawyer to ensure proper representation.

In the context of customary rights, farmers were only granted land use rights by the government. So land belongs to the state and when the state needs it, they take it away from the farmers. The land has been taken by the government for public use such as roads, buildings, or mainly for economic development, but the main point of the farmers is that lands is being taken away from the poor people to benefit the rich.

The discussions centered around gender disaggregated data and how women's position was different from that of men. The survey revealed that women were badly affected by the resettlement and suffered from stress due to the family's situation. They are actively fighting for a revision of the land law and want capacity building to be incorporated in the law. Currently, there is no support for capacity building for men and women who resettle in new areas, no alternate livelihood training is provided to farmers. This case study does not take climate change into consideration and hence does not study the impact of rising sea levels on land loss.

Land slides and land rights: Impact on land slide related displacement on women's land tenure rights by Subhangi Herath, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka (Annexure 10)

This case study looked into the issue of resettlement of a community at risk with a gender perspective attempting to understand how gender differences existing in a society make one group of the community more vulnerable than the other. The paper attempts grasp the nature and background of the issue of land tenure rights of women facing resettlement due to landslides.

Development projects have displaced people from their traditional houses and highlighted social class and power issues which makes women more vulnerable. The resettlement process, being top-down, shows how authorities do not consider women's voices in decision making. Though the disaster mitigating process has been a success, gender considerations were missing. Disaster and

land tenure resulted in more vulnerability for women because though they own the houses, compensation for damaged houses were given to household heads which normally are the husbands, sons, or other male relatives. The kind of patriarchal domination has been imposed on women. Hence, vulnerabilities of women are linked to cultural, social, economic, political, institutional factors and the top-down approach seriously affects women.

Lack of education and reduced access to education affects women's access to scientific knowledge and hence they are less likely to fight back and demand their land rights. They accept the top-down approach and the patriarchal laws imposed by the officials. This study does not look into issues affecting refugees or those affected by violence in the island. Many relocation projects have been rejected by the people due to issues of livelihood, employment and economics. Women headed households are more affected than men-headed households.

7. Session V: Unequal access to resources

Chair: Faizul Bari

Land Tenure, Gender and Disaster: Case of recent land slide and flash flood among Matrilineal society in West Sumatra, Indonesia by Yonariza, Andalas University, Indonesia (Annexure 11)

With increasing hydro-meteorological disasters in Indonesia, this case study elaborates on the linkages between gender, land tenure, and disaster among matrilineal community in West Sumatra, Indonesia. First, it assesses current situation of flash flood in terms of the impact of disaster on land tenure. Second, it analyses how and why disaster and land tenure is linked. Third, the case study presents responses from government, NGOs, and affected women and men. Finally, it presents lessons learnt and how can they be applied around the world.

The study was conducted in West Sumatra, the land of Minangkabau, a contemporary largest matrilineal community on earth. Two sites were selected, Padang city and Pasaman district where flash flood destroyed farm land along the river in the year 2012. Data were collected using various techniques; observation, key informant interview, and using secondary data. The results show that linkages between gender, land tenure, and disaster can be seen in some cycle of disaster management, especially during emergency period where damage was assessed and property owner identified.

Gender sensitivity is needed during this assessment since in matrilineal society it is women who inherit the property; the brother is guardian. The relationship between gender, land tenure, and disaster can also be seen during rehabilitation, where land boundaries may change. It is suggested that participatory approach should be implemented in all disaster management cycles. Land tenure has to include aspects of access and control, in addition to ownership.

The discussion noted that in post-disaster assessment, it is important to consider customary land rights as well as people's needs. The government in Indonesia does not redistribute land, but attempts to reclaim land lost in the disaster. Ownership rights of women must be strengthened and existing systems of land ownership must be officially recorded.

Community Fisheries Tenure and Empowerment after the Fisheries Policy Reforms in Cambodia by Kaing Khim, Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration, Cambodia (Annexure 12)

The fisheries sector is a major contributor to poverty reduction, employment, food security, and national economic growth in Cambodia. Therefore, the management of fisheries needs to develop and change overtime according to the changing demands and needs. To tackle the present needs, the government has decided to reform fisheries policy, firstly in October 2000 and secondly in March 2012 by abolishing all fishing lots and give the rights to poor users to manage, protect and develop the natural fisheries resources sustainably through Community Fisheries (CF) as a form of co-management. As a result, 516 CF have been established in the country. Having seen the impacts of the reforms, it raises the question of how CFi manage and empower.

The case study raises the crucial issues of freedom and tenure rights as key elements of CF empowerment. The most important feature of CF was that it has given the people freedom to relate to natural resources (expressed by 98% of respondents) for equal access of all people, including men, women and youth. 85 percent of the FGDs agreed that women had obtained formal recognition and role as fishers by joining the Community Fisheries and involvement in fishery related activities has provided them with more voice in decision making in Community Fisheries. Secondly, access to resources has helped to reduce the level of poverty in the village (expressed by 95 percent of respondents) for the benefits of both men and women, which taught CFi members the value of conservation and working together. Thirdly, the CF was a good example of sharing of responsibilities (resource co-management) including gender roles consideration and impact, which provided the lessons learnt and can be shared with others (expressed by 92% of respondents).

The key recommendations and guidelines were made for brighter future CF management and development in Cambodia including the recognition of gender roles and could be the useful lessons learnt to the world for the sustainable rural development. The main challenge is to have more focus on women empowerment and gender equity in CFI management and there must be framework for adapting to disaster. The discussion looked at the independent role of the private sector with the aid of the government in addressing issues relating to livelihood and food security. At the implementation level, gender sensitivity is limited. Women's empowerment is useful to help them know their roles and build their knowledge. Women in fishing community serve on patrol duty, information drive, etc.

8. Session VI: Livelihoods

Chair: Faizul Bari

Tsunami Disaster: Challenges and Responses for Regaining Livelihoods: A case Study of a Local Level Women's Organisation by Ramanie Jayatilaka, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka (Annexure 13)

In the context of gender and disaster, this case study explored how low income women collectively faced the challenge of recovering their lost livelihood of coir

work following the tsunami of 2004. It was a challenge to sustain the coir industry given the market forces and social attitudes regarding women's mobility. The case study highlighted how the overpowering macro economic forces and social attitudes on women's mobility became a threat to coir work even though women had the capacity and strength to recover from the complete destruction of their traditional livelihood. The disaster gave space to women for collective action to regain their livelihood through a show of their collective strength. There are however threats to sustainability on what the women in the case study has done, so continuous support is needed.

The discussions looked at entrepreneurship as well as institutional support for home-based enterprises. The tsunami motivated women to get together and organize themselves. In this case study, rural women regained more than they had lost in the tsunami. The tsunami transformed the way women thought about the future and their families. It initiated organizing and discussions about dependence on male entrepreneurs. This led to changes in gender relations after they initiated action themselves, rather than depending on male entrepreneurs. Disasters could thus become be an enabling situation for women. Lack of insurance is a problem for home-based women workers or those in the informal sector. Institutional support would be very useful in such instances.

Coping after typhoon Pepeng: A case study of indigenous practices and external aid in the Cordillera, Philippines by Floor M. Leeftink, Wageningen University, the Netherlands (Annexure 14)

The case study is striking as the indigenous community who were relocated following the typhoon were very organized and their structural relationships reflect the equal role men and women play in restoring their community. The lessons learned are that indigenous people have agency, they have a bayanihan system (helping each other tradition), and they have organization and strategic relations for both men and women. Disaster is a social process, it boosted indigenous practices, religion, tradition, a catalyst for change, opportunity but must also consider the politics of disaster in which aid from the government or others may not be neutral. Recommendations are that external assistance should be more sensitive to local vulnerabilities with more attention to the historical and social factors. Indigenous people are very good in coping with disasters and the bayanihan system could have been more utilized and with attention to gender, women may be vulnerable but are also capable.

The discussions raised concerns about post-disaster capacity development and efforts towards disaster mitigation in indigenous communities. Even if indigenous culture prepares people to cope with disasters, as individuals they suffer from loss of livelihood and property. It takes them time to recover from the loss of people and property in a disaster. This often leads to huge debts and further marginalization. Indigenous knowledge is also losing its value. They still use indigenous knowledge to predict weather conditions but since it has been more unpredictable nowadays, they depend on television, radios, etc.

9. Session VII: Community forestry

Chair: Bhuvaneshwari Raman

Gender and Community forestry in the changing landscapes: Lessons from Ban Thung Yao, Thailand by Ratchada Arpornsilp, RECOFTC, Thailand (Annexure 15)

This study analyzes men's and women's specific roles, responsibilities and rights by identifying the levels of participation in using, managing and governing forests and forest resources, in the context of a community forest in Ban Thung Yao village of Northern Thailand. The study highlights gender differential roles, responsibilities, traditional knowledge and wisdom in community forestry, and its influence on resource use and management. If gender considerations are taken as a weak link in designing and implementing forest-related interventions and investments, there remains the danger of not only pushing women further toward marginalization, insecurity and despair, but also of forest policies and investment frameworks failing to deliver results on the ground.

The survey revealed that empowering activities like taking initiatives, being involved in conflict resolution and actively engaging in training, were often undertaken by the men of the community while women were heavily engaged in nominal, passive and consultative process of participation. The study concludes that these attributes should be factored in while developing forest policies and programs, to ensure a fair sharing of benefits, equal rights and sustainability. Finally, the study demonstrates the critical importance of looking beyond gender representation merely in terms of 'the number of men and women.

During discussions, it emerged that though the community was Thai by citizenship, their community forestry program was not registered by the forestry authorities. The community prefers to use traditional laws and also claimed that they don't need government recognition to function efficiently. Women became very active because of the male migration to urban areas so there has been a shifting of roles. Community forestry is taken seriously by the people here because it affects their household livelihood.

During discussions, it emerged that religion had a huge impact on the project. People take care of the forest but believe that they do not own the forest, and hence its resources should be shared. Therefore, they allow other people to collect mushrooms, but on the condition that outsiders should also follow customary rules.

A Case Study of Gender Dimension in Community Forestry Projects by Elizabeth T. Carig, Quirino State University, Philippines (Annexure 16)

This case study was undertaken to assess shift in the bundles of rights and gender roles in different levels of project implementation, investigate the level of women's participation and verify the extent of projects geared towards women development. The study sites are located in the municipalities of Bayombong and Quezon, province of Nueva Vizcaya in northern Philippines. These areas were issued with land tenure instruments between 1999-2003.

Prior to tenure issuance, local communities were not involved in forest management activities. With the issuance of tenure instrument, participation improved. Gender roles became distinct both in forest development and

organizational activities. Men and women have equal opportunities for participation in forest management and organizational activities like election of officers, but decision-making and conflict resolutions relating to land and boundary disputes remained with men and organization officers.

Leadership positions were dominated by men while positions like Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor were given to women. Most women are involved in nursery establishment and seedling production while men are engaged in land preparation, planting to forest protection activities. The tenured areas' management and development plan does not hold provision for any specific project or activity that would strengthen women-members' capabilities and improve their socio-economic standing in the community.

The differences in community forestry in the two countries was especially noteworthy. In the Philippines, there is equal opportunity for participation but since the project is male-dominated, there are apprehensions on women participation especially on decision making in case of conflicts. In Thailand, men are leaders and women are secondary.

10. Special session

Introduction to FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests (VGGT) and Disaster Risk Reduction (Strategic Objective 5) framework by Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP, Bangkok (Annexure 17)

The FAO's Disaster Risk Reduction Framework Program has drawn from concerns about food security and disaster. The Strategic Objective (SO) 5 of the Disaster Risk Reduction Framework is: To increase resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. FAO's work focuses on developing, protecting and restoring sustainable livelihoods so that the integrity of societies that depend on farming, livestock, fish, forests and other natural resources is not threatened by crises. Land tenure issues are therefore at the core of this objective.

FAO uses a "twin-track" approach, on the one hand, taking immediate steps to protect and support agriculture, food and nutrition, and on the other addressing in the longer term the underlying factors driving risks, disasters and crises. Enhancing resilience also needs political will, investment, coordination, technical expertise capacities, innovation, and shared responsibility for disaster risk reduction and crisis management by countries, local authorities, communities, civil society, the private sector, and the international community. Resilience requires greater coherence and integration of humanitarian, development investment and policy interventions to support local and national institutions and communities, backed up by an effective global system of coordinated actors.

The Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests are the first global soft law instrument for tenure negotiated by the governments with participation from the civil society and other stakeholders. This voluntary set of principles and practices does not replace any laws nor reduce existing obligations. The guidelines are important strategies in disaster because of increasing competition for land, fisheries and need financial support and human capacity, under the insecure environment for resource degradation. Tenure security directly affects food security. The guidelines are available on the

internet and comprise of six parts. The targeted stakeholders are the state, government agencies, private sectors, and civil society. The targeted objective is to raise awareness for capacity development, support assessment, help identify and address priorities on country, regional and global level to help create partnership and support development of evaluation and monitoring.

FAO is also looking to reform forest tenure systems, safeguard tenure rights, improve forest governance, and ensure gender equality. The VG will play an important part. The relevance of gender issues in land and DRR in FAO can be seen in many data such as 43% of agriculture labor force has gender gap in access to productive assets, inputs and services including land, livestock, education which result to losing 30% of agricultural production, central for FAO mandate to achieve food security improving the life of rural population, women participate equally with men as decision makers, equal access to and control over productive resource, goods and services, women work reduced to improved technologies and percentage of agriculture aid. Contribute to gender equality objectives through various evidence based through gender segregated data mandate functions to substitute importance of closing gender gaps.

This presentation was followed by a long discussion on the role of international actors such as FAO with respect to GMOs and their impact on food security; status of soil security in the context of human security; food-water security in the context of climate change debate; country level modifications to the VGGT; situation of the landless in the context of land tenure; and the concept of privatization of resources.

11. Session VIII: Disaster risk management

Chair: Ramanie Jayatilaka

The Mentawai Islands: Securing rights to land, forests and natural resources in the context of disasters and gender by Frans Siahaan, Asia Foundation, Indonesia (Annexure 18)

The Mentawaians are indigenous inhabitants of the Mentawai islands, approximately 120kms off the western coast of West Sumatra. The islands lie along the earthquake faultline of Sumatra. Besides recent major earthquakes, serious threats of tsunamis, sea level change and floods, the Mentawai islands also experience human-induced threats such as logging, oil palm plantations, introduction of pests and diseases, tourism and infrastructure development. All these natural and human-induced calamities are exerting pressures and challenges to the Mentawai way of life and their rights to lands, forests and resources.

This case study highlights the multiple challenges of natural and human-induced disasters on the Mentawai people, focussing on the situation of Mentawai women. The contextual analysis attempts to link the issue of disasters affecting the Mentawai people, and especially Mentawai women, to several issues including political, social and economic development, education questions and health issues, land, forest and tenure rights. The analysis also includes the role and intervention of outsiders, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government and mainlanders, in order to identify which of those influences and interventions were/are beneficial and which have detrimental

effects on the coping strategies, efforts and capabilities of the Mentawai people, women/girls and men/boys.

The chair highlighted the state's responsibility affecting issues of shelter, land security for commercial purposes. During discussions, women's and men's land rights were compared. It emerged that as a patrilineal society, they don't recognize women's right to land. Women can cultivate land, but have no ownership or right. Women in village meetings never participate when they discuss about rights, but during meetings about production or harvest, women are included. Land is inherited by the men in the family.

Responses to Disaster Risk Prevention: Disconnect between Governance of Urbanization and Disaster Management by Bhuvaneswari Raman, Jindal Global University, Sonapat, India (Annexure 19)

The Himalayan range running along the northern border of India has been identified as a high risk zone vulnerable to earthquakes, landslides, flash flood, and drought. Currently, many towns along this range are sites of large infrastructure projects and tourism related real estate development. The accompanying changes in the patterns of land use and forms of land development have implications for disaster risk mitigation and land tenure claims for various social groups and women. This case study explores the impact of urban land and development policies on disaster mitigation and the land claims of citizens, in particular, women. It draws on ethnographic research in Ladakh district on the State of Jammu Kashmir and Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh. A better alignment of land administration, urban development policies and disaster risk prevention are required. State law ignores customary land rights, and patrilineal laws are being reinforced. Institutional framework needs to be reviewed in the context of disasters, property and gender.

The chair noted that in this case study many factors intersect including urbanization, the importance of avoiding crisis rather than waiting and responding to crisis, development agendas, tourism promotion, and the impact of land policy on the people. The discussion then revolved around the culture of the Himalayan kingdoms which are matrilineal, and the historical experiences of the kingdoms. Most of the land is owned by religious institutions; smaller pieces of land are owned by individuals and families, mostly Buddhist women. Women have autonomy to participate in the economy, and over the means of production. Identity is based on religion. The Islamic and Buddhist population inter-marry, and land is controlled by Buddhist population. Colonial laws impact on the people to this day.

Religion, politics and economics all impact on the land rights of the people in a huge way. However, it is important to note that land has been used as a weapon to resolve conflicts between religions.

12. Session IX: Drought and Desertification

Chair: Ramanie Jayatilaka

Gendered impacts of seasonal drought among small and marginal farming and landless households in the semi-arid agro ecosystem in South India by

Between 2000-2012 frequency of drought has been very high in Tamil Nadu in southern India. This has been critical to many communities in the study location. Culturally heterogeneous community, gender roles is highly distinct but control of women over productive assets is limited. Land ownership and distribution, women have only the use rights, men have use, control and transfer rights. State government efforts are limited in action. In the context of increasing feminization of agricultural work force in Tamil Nadu, weakened capacity, access to land and productive employment leads to increased vulnerability to disaster risks among women, especially dalit and women headed households.

In the case of land-owning farmer households, the land is owned privately with secure tenure and less vulnerable to the impact of extended drought but gender differential access and control over land perpetuate the gender inequity. Long term leases with clear terms and conditions strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups to withstand hazards such as droughts and enable investment in climate resilient adaptation and mitigation measures. Thus, an increased understanding and knowledge of issues around vulnerability, disasters, gender and land tenure will contribute to evolve equitable and gender sensitive disaster resilience strategies. Community based local institutions can facilitate the process and instill confidence among poor and highly vulnerable women by creating access to land and other productive assets like credit, technology and markets. Pre disaster mitigation measures such as land use planning, soil and water conservation, agro forestry, practice of inter or mixed cropping system with drought resistance or tolerance crops like millets, alternate livelihoods etc need to be taken with community participation by understanding the intensity of the hazard and vulnerability of the local men and women.

Women landless find it very difficult to cope with economic situation. Access to land is limited so they seek employment in far away places. Labor productivity gets affected by negotiating skills which is limited. So they are dependent on other members of the household. Awareness and knowledge of tenancy reform provision in the law is low among men and women.

The chair noted that this case shows the impact of climate change through seasonal drought and how it affects agricultural communities. Land ownership and its impact on the vulnerability of landless population, especially with women is a cross-cutting concern. Women's self help groups could be trained to negotiate with land owners on various matters. Land ownership certification is an issue for poor people who do not have influence with the authorities. Grazing farm land and community pond are available, landless people tend to use such land. When government schemes distribute such land, the meager resources of landless people are being eroded further, and most of the common ponds are on the verge of disappearance, as they are not managed properly. Politics play a major role in land distribution schemes. So though the land is in the name of the men, such land cannot be sold for several years. This offers some stability to women.

Gendered and livelihoods impacts of large-scale oil palm plantations in Sarawak by Carol Yong, Independent researcher, Malaysia (Presented by Frans Siahaan) (Annexure 21)

This case study looks into the gendered impacts of large scale oil palm plantations in Sarawak, Malaysia, on people's lives and livelihoods. Large-scale acquisitions of Sarawak indigenous people's ancestral lands for oil palm expansion and related conflicts between communities and companies in Sarawak have been fairly well documented. The negative effects and consequences of land dispossession on the affected communities, pertaining to native customary rights (NCR) over the lands, sources of livelihood and food security, rights abuses by the oil palm companies abated by state apparatus, and environmental damages have also received considerable attention. But the gender dimensions of large-scale oil palm plantations in Sarawak on the affected communities, including priority areas of work and actions including research, are not yet adequately addressed. These are some major gaps and recurrent problems, which this case study of an indigenous Dayak community in Sarawak and the oil palm plantation expansion into their NCR lands in mid-1996 strives to highlight.

While the affected Dayak community as a whole has to deal with these issues, it is important to highlight differentiating vulnerabilities and potentials between women and men, young and old, in relation to the impacts, issues and challenges of the oil palm development and expansion into their NCR lands, e.g. land rights, land tenure system, food security, ownership, access and control of specific forest resources and sacred sites for spiritual activities. The status as of this presentation was: No compensation to villagers despite reporting to authorities. Attempt to talk to companies and authorities failed. Legal action is the only avenue left. A review of definitions of forest, particularly of monoculture plantations is urgent. Further, experts need to work directly with indigenous people and other local communities to develop a holistic understanding of forests and their ecosystem.

This presentation was followed by a lively discussion on the definition of forests, role of MNCs, ecological and spiritual significance of forests and the rights of indigenous people. Forests are a resource with many uses, including biodiversity conservation. It is important to ensure that these benefits reach the marginalized people who live there. Remote sensing data shows that primary forests are being replaced with artificial forests by way of oil palm and other plantations. This diminishes the ecological importance of the forest system and thereby weakens the biological cover over the land. If we change the forest system, we change the soil. This process affects the biodiversity of the region. Further, removal of primary forests reduces the water infiltrating into the land. Lower water infiltration leads to drought and then forest fires. In addition, palm plantations use a lot of ground water. Thus plantations directly aggravate forest fires. They also pollute the surrounding areas due to the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides.

The traditional definition of forest permits any type of plantation, including commercial plantations to be defined as a forest. This is harmful to the ecosystem and does not take into consideration many other factors. It is not the percent of ground cover, but the quality of forest that defines a forest. A locally defined forest will aid the preservation of forests. Local people depend on forest

not only for economic but also for religious reasons. Plantations are not sacred spaces where they can practice rituals. Hence, locally, such spaces are not defined as forests.

This brings up the difference between REDD and REDD+. Redefining forests was a major part of the discussions, since the traditional definition of forest allows every kind of forest to be classified as a forest. Palm oil companies who destroy primary rain forests and plant oil palm trees benefit from this. The trees they plant are being defined as forest, they can even claim carbon credits, money and benefits from international organizations.

13. Session X: Key issues and concerns

Recap of presentations and flagging of key issues and concerns for group discussions by Kyoko Kusakabe, AIT

This presentation first summarized the key findings from each of the case studies presented and then mapped out the key topics and linkages that emerged from the case studies. (See Annexure 22 for a map of the key topics and linkages between them) Participants were asked to think and discuss the following key questions:

- What are policy issues that we find important in the relationship between land tenure, disaster and gender relations?
- What are areas that you find differs across region/ country (that merits international comparison)?
- What are areas that require more research?

Discussions followed this presentation and some suggestions included:

- (1) A future review of case studies to identify commonalities for action and implications for the issue.
- (2) Need to involve governments so that they may learn about concerns regarding compensation and relocation of people leading to joblessness and pushing people out of production system.
- (3) There is a knowledge gap because each organization works in a specific niche, and an intersection like this allows sharing and leaning from each other.
- (4) Need to create a platform to share the findings of these case studies on a website or facebook page.

14. Session XI: Group discussions

Chairs: Faizul Bari and Bhuvaneshwari Raman

All participants were divided into two groups and asked to discuss the issues and concerns for identifying future direction for research and action in the areas of gender, disaster and land tenure. (See Annexure 23 for Group Discussion Guidelines)

15. Session XII: Group outcome presentation and plenary

Chair: Rajendra Shrestha

The two groups presented a summary of their discussions at the plenary, including strategic and policy recommendations to ensure gender equality is streamlined under conflicting environment of land tenure and disaster. (Annexure 24)

Good practices with respect to land tenure-gender-disaster:

Land tenure management

- Joint Resource management
- Community based organization and increasing women participation
- Cambodia – economic and social consolidation by giving priority to women in titling projects; moving from joint titles to women only titles.
- Collective action and community control, with dominant women's voice, over ascertaining land claims and land information.
- Representation of women / minorities in executive, political and judiciary.
- Strengthening local process (State and community)

Conflict management

- UN security resolution 1325 on the role of women on peace and security.
- Negotiation of all interested parties in conflict resolution (principle of informed consent)

Legal actions

- Social mobilization for reinforcing legal struggles.
- Acknowledgement of legal pluralism but ensuring that women and minority rights are protected and inscribed in law. For eg: in Srilanka, four legal systems coexist; development projects recognize woman's ownership to land, so that there is no erasure of land claims.

Disaster management

- Using indigenous coping mechanism for disaster
- Converting crisis into opportunities in disaster rehabilitation programme (eg. Srilankan case)
- Control of land for women in disaster management plans.

Issues that need inquiry/attention in the area of gender-disaster-land tenure:

Land rights

- Current system and policy skewed favoring men
- Land tenure and gender contexts are not recognized in state policy level.
- Diverse practices and knowledge on land tenure are being lost; Promotion of heterogeneous tenure forms (individual women's right; joint and collective rights)
- Change of the ownership opening
- Impact on customary tenure (two dimensions of State mediation of customary systems)
- Woman's land rights (especially in contexts managing the resource)

Disaster situations

- Lack of gender sensitive disaster response strategies and policy

Legal positions

- State Interventions and impact:
- Negative impacts of Modernization agenda (Law and development projects) not recognized
- Promoting Legal Pluralism: Temporal impact (Anthropocenic) and Linear understanding of development
- Review of framework promoted by international institutions (WTO and World Bank)
- State-society relations (State guarantee and autonomy) and increased access to services

Knowledge gaps in the area of gender-disaster-land tenure:

- More information on the distribution of benefits by gender.
- Gender disaggregated data which demonstrate the role and suffering of women during and after the disaster; and Mapping differential impacts of disasters.
- Capturing indigenous knowledge
- Policy analysis on land tenure and gender in the context of disaster
- Documentation of existing customary laws to safeguard the interest of disadvantaged groups, specially women in the context of land tenure and inheritance
- Improved networking and synergies
- Capacity enhancement of women through women friendly technology related to land rehabilitation and other livelihood strategies.
- Identification and strengthening of institutions engaged in land tenure issue and gender equality
- Broadening the scope in graduate education by including land tenure, gender and disaster.
- Improved governance and accountability.
- More comprehensive approach on land tenure and gender issues encompassing, technical, social, culture, legal and economic factors.

Information and understanding

- Conflicting understanding /perception of disasters – the attempt to normalize disasters or gender relations); better understanding of causes of disasters, communities response and mitigation strategies.
- Documenting the struggle to claim land rights by women and minorities
- Inter-relation between social and environmental vulnerability.
- How to build resilient communities?
- What is the role of social networks in disaster resilience?
- Better land information system and data on land users.
- Understanding of tenure relations to different types of land
- Conflicting perceptions of community management strategies and coping strategies
- Review land policies.

Data Collection Mechanism

- Sensitive surveys: Community involved in building information systems
- Gender disaggregated data.
- Political approach to disasters: Question of power relations and differential impacts.
- Pragmatics of implementation (rethink decentralization).

- Strengthening Community Management Systems (including providing skills of documentation; exposure), knowledge on legal provision, and better laws.
- Mechanisms for updating information
- Gaps in Baseline data and updating
- Reviewing the definitions and its implications for policy

Policy recommendations: What are policies that we need to address in relation to land tenure, disaster and gender relations? What would you like to see in the next 5 years?

1) How to address issues of Knowledge gaps / sharing knowledge?

- The need for gender specific statistics on disaster victims and need for knowledge for gender specific disaster responses, policies and strategies.
- Launch advocacy campaign to highlight the land tenure issue on gender for appropriate recognition among the policy makers.
- Strengthen existing networks and forum for addressing land tenure and gender issue in the context of disaster through experience sharing and synergies.
- Promote multi and interdisciplinary action based research
- Address and analyze from human security perspective, the nexus between food, tenure, soil, water, health and climate security.
- Address, analyze and document processes related to good practices.
- Broaden the scope in graduate education by including land tenure, gender and disaster.
- Document existing customary laws to safeguard the interest disadvantage groups specially for women in the context of land tenure and inheritance
- Collect, disseminate information and related mechanism on the distribution of benefit related to gender.
- Sharing of experiences at different levels (official and between practice communities)
- Research on linkages land tenure, disaster and gender (more understanding is required from different context).
- Research of Pros and cons of legal pluralism
- Continuous documentation of community situations and changes.
- Trans-disciplinary research involving state, civil society, and communities
- Perspectives of aid recipients perspective (process driven evaluation)
- Social media for information sharing.
- Use of mobile phone for quick information dissemination
- International comparison of resistance strategies of minorities and women in disaster situations.
- Database – before and after.

2) Ways to address the issues identified above.

- Policy analysis on land tenure and gender
- Develop gender sensitive disaster response strategies and policies
- Advocate for the inclusion of land tenure and gender in state policy level.

- More comprehensive approach on land tenure and gender issues encompassing, technical, social, culture, legal and economic factors.
 - Databank on major investments especially failures and Social impact particularly by international development agencies and Government.
 - Review the trend of privatization of service provision, land and natural resources.
 - Impact of social enterprises.
- 3) How to upscale good / innovative projects
- Gender mainstreaming and disaster risk reduction
 - Formulate appropriate policies addressing gender, land tenure and disaster
 - Broaden the scope of UN security council resolution 1325 on the role of women on peace and security by including gender, land tenure and disaster
 - Up scale the best implementation mechanism
 - Link the national networks with regional and global
 - Periodic sharing of experiences
 - Mainstreaming gender in disaster policy process
 - Community Radio Projects:
 - Mexican- Centre America experience of women in community to early alert through community radio systems.
 - Srilankan experience with coir project.
 - Philippines experience of use of social media and mobile phone for early warning.
 - Social auditing and participatory budgeting.
 - Self help efforts of reducing disaster effects (eg. Nepal Land Rights Forum)

16. Session XIII: Closing

Chair: Rajendra Shrestha

Participants gave their feedback about the workshop and their suggestions for the future (See Annexure 25 for a compilation of participant feedback). All the participants were asked to comment on several aspects of the workshop including organization of the sessions, content/issues covered, audio-video quality, discussions and networking and interactions at the workshop. In addition, they were asked to rate the venue in terms of location, check-in, rooms, meeting rooms, meals and other services.

With respect to the organization of the workshop, most of the participants were very appreciative of the time management, transparency, pre-workshop organization and workshop materials distributed to them. Some participants suggested that the sessions could have been organized according to objective; more media such as posters, videos, etc. could have been used; and more time could be allotted to discussions. With respect to the issues/content of the workshop, many of the participants noted that there wasn't enough research on the linkages between the three areas viz., gender, land tenure and disaster. It was

also suggested that the political dimension of natural disaster, land tenure and gender, particularly power relation in the context of policy making, needs to be discussed. The next three queries were met with appreciation and positive comments with respect to audio-video quality; discussions; and networking and interactions.

Participants suggested that a group could be formed based on the thematic concept of the workshop, where researchers, activists and other interested in the subject could keep in touch with each other. It was also suggested that in future, the workshop could be longer to allow for longer presentation and discussion time. It was also suggested that more guidance / attention to the output of the workshop would be useful. Greater focus on environmental impact and economic valuation of natural resources, and designing concrete actions to mainstream gender, change land tenure policy and promote indigenous land rights were two thematic suggestions for the future.

With respect to the choice and quality of venue, all the participants were quite satisfied. There were no major complaints.

Closing remarks

Closing remarks from FAO were presented by Yuji Niino who thanked the participants for their research and findings. He also encouraged AIT to produce a book from the papers presented at the workshop.

Closing remarks from AIT were presented by Rajendra Shrestha who thanked the participants and FAO for their support and cooperation. Noting the importance of this topic, he looked forward to continued research, writing and networking among all the researchers and participants.

17. List of Annexures:

- Annexure 1: Workshop schedule
- Annexure 2: List of participants
- Annexure 3: Workshop Objectives and Expected Outputs by Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP, Bangkok
- Annexure 4: Overview of gender and land tenure issues in the event of a disaster by Úrsula Oswald-Spring, Mexico
- Annexure 5: Gender Equality, Land Tenure and Disaster Risk Management in Kalam Valley of Swat, Pakistan by Faizul Bari, Pakistan
- Annexure 6: Peoples' Struggle for Gendered Land Justice: A Case Study of Land Tenure and Gendered Impact of Disaster in Kanchanpur District, Nepal by Julia Chitrakar, Nepal
- Annexure 7: The Role of Women in Karst Rocky Desertification Prevention and Cure -- Case studies in villages of south-western China by Zhirong Huang and Hai Huang, China
- Annexure 8: Resource enclosure, land rights and gender: A case study of the matrilineal Garo community of Modhupur sal forest, Bangladesh by Soma Dey, Bangladesh
- Annexure 9: The interests, impact and loss of the people whose land is taken for public purposes: The case of 376 people in Cantho, Vietnam by Trung Hien Phan, Vietnam
- Annexure 10: Land slides and land rights: Impact on land slide related displacement on women's land tenure rights by Subhangi Herath, Sri Lanka
- Annexure 11: Land Tenure, Gender and Disaster: Case of recent land slide and flash flood among Matrilineal society in West Sumatra, Indonesia by Yonariza, Indonesia
- Annexure 12: Community Fisheries Tenure and Empowerment after the Fisheries Policy Reforms in Cambodia by Kaing Khim, Cambodia
- Annexure 13: Tsunami Disaster: Challenges and Responses for Regaining Livelihoods: A case Study of a Local Level Women's Organisation by Ramanie Jayatilaka, Sri Lanka
- Annexure 14: Coping after typhoon Pepeng: A case study of indigenous practices and external aid in the Cordillera, Philippines by Floor M. Leeftink, the Netherlands
- Annexure 15: Gender and Community forestry in the changing landscapes: Lessons from Ban Thung Yao, Thailand by Ratchada Arpornsilp, Thailand
- Annexure 16: A Case Study of Gender Dimension in Community Forestry Projects by Elizabeth T. Carig, Philippines
- Annexure 17: Introduction to FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests (VGGT) and Disaster Risk Reduction (Strategic Objective 5) framework by Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP
- Annexure 18: The Mentawai Islands: Securing rights to land, forests and natural resources in the context of disasters and gender by Frans Siahaan, Indonesia

- Annexure 19: Responses to Disaster Risk Prevention: Disconnect between Governance of Urbanization and Disaster Management by Bhuvaneswari Raman, India
- Annexure 20: Gendered impacts of seasonal drought among small and marginal farming and landless households in the semi-arid agro ecosystem in South India by Rengalakshmi Raj, India
- Annexure 21: Gendered and livelihoods impacts of large-scale oil palm plantations in Sarawak by Carol Yong, Malaysia
- Annexure 22: Mapping of key concepts and the linkages between them
- Annexure 23: Group Discussion Guidelines
- Annexure 24: Group discussion report from groups
- Annexure 25: Compilation of participant feedback
- Annexure 26: Photographs

ANNEXURE 1

***Note:** Each presenter is allowed 25 minutes; 15 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for a Q&A session.*

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Day 1	Thursday (14 November 2013)	
Time (hr)	Activity	Presenter
0730-0800	Registration	Workshop staff
0815-0850	Session I: Inauguration <i>MC: Rajendra Shrestha</i> Welcome remarks by AIT Welcome remarks by FAO regional representative Workshop Objectives and Expected Outputs	Sivanappan Kumar, Vice President of Academic Affairs, AIT Hiroyuki Konuma, FAO, Bangkok Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP, Bangkok
0850-0900	Introduction of Participants	
0900-0910	<i>Break for Photo session</i>	
0910-0930	Keynote presentation Overview of gender and land tenure issues in the event of a disaster	Úrsula Oswald-Spring, <i>National Autonomous University of Mexico</i>
0930-1020	Session II: Women's land rights <i>Chair: Rajendra Shrestha</i> Gender Equality, Land Tenure and Disaster Risk Management in Kalam Valley of Swat, Pakistan Peoples' Struggle for Gendered Land Justice: A Case Study of Land Tenure and Gendered Impact of Disaster in Kanchanpur District, Nepal	Faizul Bari, <i>FAO, Pakistan</i> Julia Chitrakar, <i>Independent researcher, Nepal</i>
1020-1040	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
1040-1130	Session III: Indigenous land rights <i>Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe</i> The Role of Women in Karst Rocky Desertification Prevention and Cure -- Case studies in villages of south-western China Resource enclosure, land rights and gender: A case study of the matrilineal Garo community of Modhupur sal forest, Bangladesh	Zhirong Huang, <i>AIT</i> and Hai Huang, <i>Guizhou Institute of Ethnic Development, China</i> Soma Dey, <i>Stamford University and AIT, Bangladesh</i>

Note: Each presenter is allowed 25 minutes; 15 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for a Q&A session.

1130- 1220	Session IV: Displacement and resettlement <i>Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe</i> The interests, impact and loss of the people whose land is taken for public purposes: The case of 376 people in Cantho, Vietnam Land slides and land rights: Impact on land slide related displacement on women's land tenure rights	Trung Hien Phan, <i>Cantho University, Vietnam</i> Subhangi Herath, <i>University of Colombo, Sri Lanka</i>
1220-1320	<i>Lunch</i>	
1320-1410	Session V: Unequal access to resources <i>Chair: Faizul Bari</i> Land Tenure, Gender and Disaster: Case of recent land slide and flash flood among Matrilineal society in West Sumatra, Indonesia Community Fisheries Tenure and Empowerment after the Fisheries Policy Reforms in Cambodia	Yonariza, <i>Andalas University, Indonesia</i> Kaing Khim, <i>Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration, Cambodia</i>
1410-1500	Session VI: Livelihoods <i>Chair: Faizul Bari</i> Tsunami Disaster: Challenges and Responses for Regaining Livelihoods: A case Study of a Local Level Women's Organisation Coping after typhoon Pepeng: A case study of indigenous practices and external aid in the Cordillera, Philippines	Ramanie Jayatilaka, <i>University of Colombo, Sri Lanka</i> Floor M. Loeffink <i>Wageningen University, the Netherlands</i>
1500-1520	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
1520-1610	Session VII: Community forestry <i>Chair: Bhuvaneshwari Raman</i> Gender and Community forestry in the changing landscapes: Lessons from Ban Thung Yao, Thailand A Case Study of Gender Dimension in Community Forestry Projects	Ratchada Arpornsilp, <i>RECOFTC, Thailand</i> Elizabeth T. Carig, <i>Quirino State University, Philippines</i>
1610-1630	<i>Closing the day's proceedings</i>	
1800-2100	<i>Cocktail dinner</i>	

Note: Each presenter is allowed 25 minutes; 15 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for a Q&A session.

Day 2	Friday (15 November 2013)	
Time (hr)	Activity	Presenter
0830-0900	Introduction to FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests (VGGT) and Disaster Risk Reduction (Strategic Objective 5) framework	Yuji Niino, <i>FAO-RAP, Bangkok</i>
0900-0950	Session VIII: Disaster risk management <i>Chair: Ramanie Jayatilaka</i> The Mentawai Islands: Securing rights to land, forests and natural resources in the context of disasters and gender Responses to Disaster Risk Prevention: Disconnect between Governance of Urbanization and Disaster Management	Frans Siahaan, <i>Asia Foundation, Indonesia</i> Bhuvaneswari Raman, <i>Jindal Global University, Sonapat, India</i>
0950-1040	Session IX: Drought and Desertification <i>Chair: Ramanie Jayatilaka</i> Gendered impacts of seasonal drought among small and marginal farming and landless house holds in the semi-arid agro ecosystem in S. India Gendered and livelihoods impacts of large-scale oil palm plantations in Sarawak	Rengalakshmi, <i>MSSRF, India</i> Carol Yong, <i>Independent researcher, Malaysia</i>
1040-1100	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
1100-1115	Session X: Key issues and concerns Recap of presentations and flagging of key issues and concerns for group discussions	Kyoko Kusakabe, <i>AIT</i>
1115-1230	Session XI: Group discussions Breakout into groups to discuss the issues and concerns for identifying future direction for research and action in the areas of gender, disaster and land tenure	All Participants
1230-1330	<i>Lunch</i>	
1330-1500	Session XI: Discussions continue	All Participants
1520-1620	Session XII: Group outcome presentation and plenary Plenary for strategy and policy recommendations to ensure gender equality is streamlined under conflicting environment of land tenure and disaster	Group representatives All Participants
1620-1700	Session XIII: Closing <i>Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe</i> Reflection from participants Closing remarks from FAO Closing remarks from AIT	Participant representatives Yuji Niino Rajendra Shrestha

Note: Each presenter is allowed 25 minutes; 15 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for a Q&A session.

ANNEXURE 2



Expert Consultation on Land tenure and disaster and its social and gender impact

List of Participants

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Ms Farah Naz
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Asian Institute of Technology

ANNEXURE 26



Registration on November 14, 2013



MC Rajendra Shrestha



Guests of honor



Inaugural address by AIT's Prof S Kumar



Inaugural address by FAO Regional Representative Hiroiyuki Konuma



Keynote speaker Úrsula Oswald Spring from the National University of Mexico & University of United Nations



Participants are ready for the workshop to begin



Discussions and questions from participants



Pictures from the two-day expert consultation and cocktail dinner