Resilient for Tenure Security in the Face of Climate Change: a Case from Nepal

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SUMMARY

The United Nations (UN), in 2015, acknowledged the need of a robust and forward-looking response to the pressing threat of climate change, based in the latest scientific knowledge. Insufficient scientific knowledge is one of the challenges in responding the impact of climate change in land issues. It makes it hard to effectively and progressively address the impact of climate change on land management. To be more specific, it is crucial to address the issue of land tenure insecurity, intimately linked with climate vulnerability. Insecure land tenure can diminish incentives for sound land management, leading to environmental degradation (UN-HABITAT, 2019). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022) acknowledges that insecure land tenure affects the ability of individuals, communities, and organizations to enact changes to land use that could strengthen adaptation and mitigation efforts. It further stresses that limited recognition of customary access and land ownership can increase vulnerability and reduce adaptive capacity. Thus, there is a need of acquiring scientific knowledge and management strategy to effectively respond to the impact of climate change on land management, with a specific focus on ensuring tenure security for all. In this context, this desktop research has been carried out to explore the situation of resilient for tenure security in the face to climate change in Nepal.

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