

# **PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON “WOMEN’S LAND RIGHTS IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SDGS”**

**9<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: CONFERENCE HALL NO 1, INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTER, LODI ROAD,  
NEW DELHI, INDIA**

**Supported by:**



**THE WORLD BANK**  
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**The World Bank, New Delhi**

## BACKGROUND

The workshop on “women’s land rights in India in the context of the SDGs” was held on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2015 at India International Center, Lodi Road, New Delhi, India. This was organized in the backdrop of an ongoing study on Mapping Women’s Land Rights being conducted by **Center for Land Governance, NRMC** with the support of **The World Bank, India**. This study has used the gender-disaggregated data available in Agriculture Census database to develop indicators and baseline around women land rights at district and state levels. This data set is also used by FAO to develop Gender and Land Rights Database.

In this workshop, the study team shared the state and district-wise WLR maps segregated across caste and economic categories along with temporal trend. Elaborate discussions followed on the methodology as well as potential reasons contributing to the spatial and temporal differences, in WLR.

More than 50 experts including Advisor, Agriculture Census, Govt of India, Director, Agriculture Census, Government of India, senior experts and consultants from The World Bank, USAID, Landesa, OXFAM and researchers from CSD, CWDS, Panjab University and other reputed institutions, freelance researchers and consultants etc. participated in the discussion (Annexure-III).

## INAUGURAL SESSION

At the outset, Mr. Jayesh Bhatia, Director, NRMC extended a warm welcome to all the delegates and briefed them about the purpose of the workshop. In his welcome address, he spoke about the importance of women’s secure and equitable land rights over agricultural lands in the context of increased feminization of agriculture. He informed the delegates that the Centre for Land Governance at NRMC was poised to play an important role in undertaking research and advocacy around women’s land rights and good land tenure governance. It would offer knowledge-support to the states and other stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation process for a more equitable and good land governance framework, he noted before closing.

In his introductory note, Dr T Haque highlighted the importance of women’s equitable land rights in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He spoke about how land continued to be a major source of livelihood for the rural poor in India. In this regard, he mentioned that 64% of rural workforce in India derived their livelihoods from agriculture while 49% of total population continued to depend on agriculture. “Competition over land resources is increasing over time and a conducive environment is yet to be created for ensuring equitable access and ownership over land resources”, he felt.

At the global arena, 50-90% of total sources of livelihoods are from land and other natural resources, where both men and women should enjoy equal and secure land rights. In absence of land rights, poor and marginalized women are becoming more vulnerable. In this context, the findings of the present study that reports only 12% of total land holdings constituting a meager 10% of total area, highlighted Dr Haque, demanding adequate attention. He pointed out that that secure land rights contribute to 12-



13% increase in agricultural productivity, thereby improving food and nutrition of family and also reducing poverty. It has also implications on children's education and livelihood security. This should be seen as a core development objective, as the increases in production and productivity as a result of secure land rights would benefit our future generations too, he emphasized.



Talking about the constraints for equitable and secure land rights of women, he highlighted limited gender sensitivity in the existing legal framework and customary laws around land; poor implementation of Hindu Succession Act (Amendment), 2005 and a lack of awareness among both men and women. He went on to add the limitation of 2005 amendment to HSA, which being prospectively applicable, allow the perpetuation of historical injustice caused in the past. Pointing out the fact that the Muslim Personal Law, 1937, also does not provide for equal land rights over land resources. He highlighted the need to examine and discuss the clauses within the existing land laws through a gender lens.

The land reforms in the last two decades has been quite progressive, particularly in distribution of ceiling surplus land and introduction of land grant schemes where gender issues have been tried to be addressed. In spite of these efforts, ensuring equity over land resources remains a big issue. Women have not been much benefited from the past land reforms. In order to maintain gender balance in terms of land ownership, Dr Haque wanted that at least 40% of land holdings should be under effective control of women with remaining 60% should be jointly titled

He reminisced a past decision to highlight the barriers to equitable land rights. In the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi, in 1992, it was agreed to give 'Joint title' in all land distribution measures. Following this, the Government of West Bengal issued a circular but kept a clause "to the extent possible", which altered the whole objective of the women centric circular.

The preliminary findings of the present study, Dr Haque felt, are in line with the findings of some field studies conducted earlier in Karnataka and Uttarakhand. Based on the study findings, he called upon to give recommendations to Agriculture Census Division; Government of India to publish gender disaggregated data on land ownership.

## TECHNICAL PRESENTATION

Mr. P R Choudhury, Coordinator of the study made a technical presentation on the preliminary findings of the study. His presentation included a detailed background of the study, preliminary findings in the form of maps around various indicators and discussion points. He focused more on describing the usefulness of Agricultural Census data to monitor SDG indicators around women's



land rights in India. The following key points were made in the presentation;

- The recently adopted Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)s delineate monitoring indicator for women land rights in Indicator 5 under Goal 1. The Voluntary Guideline on Governance of Tenure (VGGT) of Land, Forests and Fisheries for Food Security, developed by FAO and agreed by UN Countries, also promote secure and equitable tenure rights to land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security.
- In the absence of a disaggregated data maintained/available in land records of most of the states in India, Agriculture Census Database provides a good proxy. It has options to access gender disaggregated data at different administrative levels from Tehsil to Country with disaggregation around economic and social categories. This data is also being used by FAO for global level Gender and Land Rights database.
- Agriculture Census, carried out in every five year, reports data on operational holdings that considers family as a single operation unit. The methodology is different for land and non-land record states. In case of land record states (91% of country's geographical area), information is collected on complete enumeration basis for all villages by re-tabulation method from the land records in respect of data on the number and area of operational holdings. However, in case of non-land record states, sample surveys (20 %) through household enquiries are conducted.
- It provides information on management rights as it considers agriculture holdings (in contrast to ownership rights over land), excludes largely homestead lands and considers the gender of the head of the households or decision maker as the operational holder.
- The preliminary findings indicate that women in India only possess 12.8% of holdings covering an area of 10.34 %, of the total area under operational holdings. Tripura has highest no of holdings with 34.6%, while Punjab has only 0.9%. In most of the districts, women holdings constitute only 5-15% of the total holdings and area, respectively. Southern States shows a better picture, while Eastern states depict a poor scenario in terms of women land rights.
- In India, average size of women land holding is 0.93 ha, in comparison to 1.18 ha for male and 1.15 ha for all. Women holdings in northern belt are comparatively smaller to that of men. Western and NW states have smaller size of women holdings, while southern states have a comparatively better gender-equity
- The states with better share of women holdings were particularly governed under ryotwari system during British period and this could be one of the reasons. Further, all of these southern states, had also brought amendments in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 during 1975-1994, could be another reason behind better women land rights
- While the comparative size of the average area owned by SC women are better in Western parts, in most of the states, SC & ST women holdings are comparatively bigger than average SC & ST holdings, indicating better equity.
- There is an overall increase in the area of women holdings in last decade; Sikkim, Rajasthan and Tripura leading the trend. The increase in women's land holdings is comparatively higher than the decadal population growth rate, indicating positive movements towards gender equity. The change during 2005-10, post the Hindu Succession Act (HSA), shows a positive trend compared to preceding five years, highlighting the early impacts of this very important legislation.

The presentation of Mr Choudhury is annexed (Annex I).

## DISCUSSION

### i. Usefulness and relevance of Agriculture Census data

Mr. Janardan Yadav, Director, Agriculture Census, Government of India appreciated the work as one of the innovative use of Agriculture Census database and reiterated that, the dataset can be used a very good proxy for such analysis in absence of gender-disaggregated data in National Land Records Modernization Program.



He mentioned that Agriculture Census data collection approach and methodology is as per FAO's guidelines on operational holdings. It relies on the data available with the pattawaris (Revenue Officer at Village level), which is based on land ownership status in the existing land records. It is further converted into operational holdings. There is no major difference between operational and ownership data, particularly in land record states. So, there is no harm in using agriculture census data for monitoring women's land rights in India.

On the scope of recording gender-disaggregated on land ownership during Agriculture Census, along with operational holdings, he mentioned that at present, this was not in the agenda, considering the availability of financial resources. However, there have been efforts by the Revenue/ Land departments of state governments towards that, and he hoped within next 5-10 years gender disaggregated data on ownership could be available.

Mr. P R Choudhury further added that some states like Karnataka have been recording gender attributes in land records for quite some time, whereas, other states like Odisha which are introducing the gender attribute now, will have option to record and retrieve gender-disaggregated data, only for land records, which will be created or mutated henceforth. This may ignore all old land records, which numbers about 14 million, only for Odisha. This would require additional resources, efforts and time. He went on to explain the findings of an analysis of 1.5 million land records of four district of Odisha which reported that about 9% of total holdings are in the name of women only and 17% are jointly titled. This includes agriculture, homestead, wastelands etc.

Responding to the question on 'definition of operational holders' by Dr Govind Kelkar, Gender, Land rights expert, Landesa in the context of involvement of substantial percentage of women as agriculture labourers, Mr. Yadav mentioned that operational holder did not mean a person working in the field, but was the one who operated and took decisions on the management of the particular holding.

**ii. Status of women pattwaris**

Dr Kelkar wanted to know whether, there has been any woman working as patwari, which she felt was crucial for right recording of women land rights.

Though not equitable, but the number of women pattwaris in the states is increasing over time. Citing the example Odisha, Mr. Choudhury illustrated that the state has started adopting one third of reservation for women for different positions including that of RI (pattwaris). There have been recruitments of women as RI. However less than 10% of the total posts at various levels in the revenue offices including pattwaris are now occupied by women. The Gender Equitable Land Governance Study in Odisha found that women's access to revenue offices with women revenue staffs (Revenue Inspectors, Amins etc.) was better.

**iii. Exploring reasons behind inter-state variations around women's land rights parameters**

Dr T Haque pointed out that out migration of male might have certain implications on *de-jure* women's land rights status. In Uttarakhand, percentage share of women cultivators is high, because of the practice of male out migration.

**iv. Operational holdings and tenancy**

Tenancy and reverse tenancy are more prevalent in rural area. The Agriculture Census data on operational holding does not report reverse tenancy as most the land are operated by rich and powerful. Similarly, tenancy also is under reported in most cases.

For villages or district with no tenancy, data related to operational holdings will be same as that of land ownership, added Mr. Yadav.

**PANEL DISCUSSION**

Dr Haque chaired the panel on "Recording and Reporting Women Land Rights in India". The panelists of the session were Dr. Govind Kelkar, Land & Gender Expert, Landesa; Sh Janardan Yadav, Director, Agriculture Census, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt of India and Ms Anisa Draboo, India Director of Advocacy and Communications, LANDESA.

Dr Haque introduced the panel and briefed on the importance of recoding and reporting women's land rights in India. This was followed by a presentation on "Women's Land Rights in India in the Context of SDGs" by Dr. Kelkar.

Her presentation offered a wide ranging divergent perspectives on importance of women's land rights and its implications on agricultural production, sustainable livelihood, education, and health and women empowerment in the context of MDGs and SDGs. Challenges around women's equitable land rights, as delineated by her, included entrenched social biasness and non-implementation of major land laws particularly those formulated in the last decade. She appreciated the 2015 report of the World Bank on Attitude towards women. The land reforms had done a lot of injustice to women and there was a need to resolve this, she underlined.

She highlighted the importance of data availability and management particularly at tehsil level. Maintenance and access to three kinds of gender-disaggregated data sets on land-ownership are important viz. Individual ownership, Joint ownership and homestead land. She felt that there had been substantial impact of male migration, family nuclearisation and reduction in stamp duty on change in women land rights and mechanism must be developed for their monitoring.

She was happy to note the increased demand of women about their rights as per the findings of some studies in different parts of India particularly in UP and West Bengal. Those should be supported with systematic approach to increase women's participation in the land governance framework, she reiterated. In this regard, Gujarat and Odisha have set examples for other states.

Dr Kelkar also shared her field observations and experiences from Karnataka, Haryana and Meghalaya that best illustrates how land ownership reduces gender-based discrimination. She opined that asset redistribution is superior to income redistribution.

Her presentation is annexed (Annexure-ii).

Ms Anisha briefly spoke about the need of data availability on women's land rights, recording of land rights, legal aid, religious laws, tenancy, landlessness, institutionalization, social innovation and land literacy programs for ensuring equity not only in terms of land distribution but also in terms of participation in the governance institutions. She appreciated the efforts to use the Agriculture Census data, which is easily available to provide such a detailed and nuanced comparative appreciation of women land rights across India. She was also surprised to note the lack of past efforts around this, when the data was always available.

Some of the key points of her presentation are listed below.

- It is high time to think about the inclusion of poorest of the poor who have no agriculture or homestead land and depend on others land for their livelihood, primarily the landless (owns less than 0.02ha land) and tenants.
- 80 percent of land in India is under private ownership. Cultural norms and behavior change is important for equity over ownership and control over land resources.
- In West Bengal, name of wife appears first in the land records in case of joint ownership of land. About 90 percent of land is jointly owned in the state.
- Enumeration of landlessness among women and more particularly of vulnerable single women is the key to program implementation. In this context, she highlighted the Community Resource Person (CRP) model of Landesa implemented in Odisha.
- Appreciating the preliminary findings of the present study, she mentioned that this type of macro analysis would play key role in monitoring of women's land rights situation in different states.
- Women Support Centre program launched jointly by Government of Odisha and Landesa has been very successful in providing land o landless women with post allocation convergence opportunities.
- Land literacy is an important tool for women empowerment as it guides them in exercising their rights in a productive manner.

Mr. Yadav endorsed the idea of using Agriculture Census data for monitoring SDG indicators around women’s land rights. There are some limitations with Agriculture Census data. However, he felt that the data available in the public domain is always easy to access and come with legitimacy when provided by Government agencies. Such data can be relied upon for both macro and micro level analysis.

- He highlighted the need of undertaking some field studies in certain selected districts to validate the trend coming out from this macro level analysis, particularly in case of non-land record states.
- He hugely appreciated the CLG team for such an innovative analysis based on Agriculture Census data, which seems to first of its kind.

## COMMENTS

- Prof. Iyer enquired about the reliability of agricultural data, as it does not provide a clear picture on tenancy. Citing the example of Jalandhar, Punjab where the potato growers who own only 10-15 acres of land but operate more than 100 acres of land, he stressed on the need for collecting information on the actual operational holdings.
- In response to the mapping of SC land ownership, he suggested to compare that with non-SCs owned land and their size of holdings. Agriculture Census data is addressing social justice with provision of data disaggregation across SC and ST population. Land reforms have not done justice to women. How to further improve the Agriculture Census data in order to ensure equitable inclusion needs to be answered, stated Prof Iyer.
- Mr. Choudhury pointed out the need of superimposing SC/ST data on land ownership with religious data.
- Dr Haque shared the impact of distant male out migration on feminization of agriculture particularly in tribal areas.
- With regards to change in women’s land holding in some states post Hindu Succession Act (Amendment), 2005, the panel assumed that it might be due to reduction in stamp duty in these states, male migration and growing aspirations of the women towards their property rights. This data need to be linked with other development indicators.
- In NE states, particularly in Meghalaya, land is usually in the name of women and perhaps this is the reason behind better land rights of women in these states.





- The tenancy data is unreported, mostly in states like Gujarat and Maharashtra. Tenancy data is also available in the NSSO report, 2013. NSSO figures are higher than the figures reported by Agricultural Census, mostly because of the fact that in case of later, the data is collected from the landowners not from pattwaris. Uttar Pradesh Government is going to change the tenancy rule. We hope in the next census we will have a better data on tenancy, added Mr. Yadav.
- He further added that incentive based approach in data collection has relevance for small studies, but Agriculture Census requires additional financial and human resources, for more detailed data collection, such as those around land-ownership which is not feasible at present.
- Replying to the suggestion of adding an additional column to record land ownership data, Mr. Yadav mentioned that as Agriculture Census used to convert ownership data into operational holdings, there is no need to add a separate column for recording ownership.
- Whatever data on land records available with the pattwaris are mostly in local language. Therefore, if Agriculture Census can report ownership figures which is used for conversion into operational holdings, then it might help in periodic monitoring, opined Mr. Choudhury. In his reply, Mr. Yadav described that it was not desirable for the government and it also would require additional efforts and expenses.
- While replying to the question on input-output ratio in context of operational holdings of women, Dr Haque explained how women's land rights was linked to access to credit and realization of MSP for agricultural produces. He also clarified that there was no major difference between ownership and operational holdings data as per his findings of a study conducted earlier in Karnataka.
- Mr. Yadav informed the audience that Agriculture Census division has taken measures towards quick reporting of data. Time gap has been substantially reduced and it is now released within one year of census.

#### VOTE OF THANKS

Mr Choudhury offered vote of thanks to the participants for their meaningful participation and productive deliberations on the preliminary study findings. He also thanked media representatives; NRMC and CSD team for all support and cooperation, which made the workshop successful.

ANNEXURE - I  
PRESENTATION OF MR PRANAB R CHOUDHURY, COORDINATOR, WLR MAPPING STUDY



## Women's Land Rights Mapping in India in the context of the SDGs

Conducted by  
Center for Land Governance  
Bhubaneswar | Delhi

Supported by  
The World Bank, New Delhi



### Design

- Inception & Methodology
- Preliminary Findings
- Discussion Points



Inception



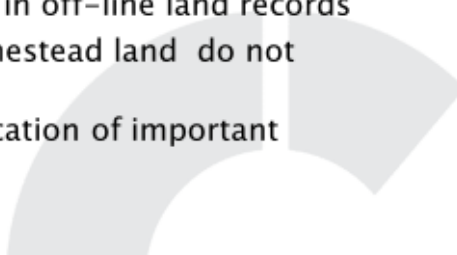
## 1.1. The Rationale

- Empirical evidence around WLR and developmental parameters
- Gender equality is one of the ten core principles for implementation of the FAO's VGGT
- Acknowledged in Sustainable Development Goal (1.4, 2.3 and 5a).
- SDG Indicators for women land rights provided in Indicator 5 under Goal 1,
  - Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by
    - % with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and
    - % who perceive their rights are recognized and protected
- **Appropriate planning, management and monitoring are critical to achieve SDG**


## 1.2 The Need

- In the SDG Context, important to take note of the status of women land rights in India to
  - Draw a Benchmark with quantitative macro and meso-level data
  - Analyze and Learn from better performances and good practices
  - Informed Policy actions and decisions
- Mapping at state and district level
  - Relevant in Indian legal, historical and socio-cultural contexts
  - Provides comparative appreciation and encourage states' recognition and competition
  - Helps understanding of spatial differences and reasons
  - Helps easier linkages with other development/inclusion maps

## 1.3 The Gap

- No existing Institutional monitoring around WLR at any levels
  - NLRMP Limitation
    - database lack universal gender–disaggregated record keeping and reporting
    - Incomplete land record digitization across India
    - Migration to complete disaggregation, esp. old data require time and efforts
    - State online portals under NLRMP are in different formats and local language : difficult to compile
  - Many states do not have 'gender' field also in off–line land records
  - Ongoing land record creation viz. FRA, homestead land do not attempt segregation
  - Lack of Quantitative evidence around implication of important legislations like HSA (Amendment), 2005
- 

## 1.3 Potential : Agriculture Census database

- Used by FAO in Gender and Land Rights Database
  - Has requisite granularity : at State and district level data
  - Has requisite disaggregation : across gender, social–categories and economic categories
  - Has elements of temporality to capture impacts of Policy Changes : time–series data at every five years.
  - Has legitimacy of being Government sourced
  - Potential to link with other database
  - Utility value of Big data for decision makers, advocacy groups and for overall development
- 

## 1.5 Study Objectives

- Assessment of WLR in India and develop benchmark for 2010–11 as per SDG Indicator : development of tables and maps around
  - Ownership and the area owned by women (incl SC & ST)
  - Change in number of Holdings and area (2005–06 & 2010–11)
- Analysis of trends and development of a Policy Brief on Gender–Equitable land records Management (GEM)
  - Highlighting the better performing states and the good practices in terms women's right to land
  - Linking performance to existing system of recording, data management
  - Dissemination of the Brief for informed actions towards recording, monitoring and enhanced women land rights
- Development of a Framework for Women Land Rights (WLR) Monitoring and recommend Institutional arrangement and Capacity Building required to enable periodic monitoring of the progress against the SDG indicator

## 1.6 Agriculture Census : Technicality & Caveats

- Legality vide Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009)
- Land record states (91% of Geog Area) and Non–land record states (Odisha, WB, NE States & Kerala)
  - Gender data available from 95–96; Collected in Phase I of Census
    - Collected using 100% sample of LR (Retabulation of information from Village Land Record)
    - 20% of Non–LR States in the Holding of the actual cultivator and not the owner is the unit for data collection
- Data collected on the basis of *de facto* position rather than *de jure* position
- Focus on Agriculture land; excludes homestead and urban lands
- Operational holding refers to family as single operational unit; may miss out single women
- Women land ownership restricted to 'female headed households'; joint titles, effectively treated in the 'gender' of head of HH/ dominant holder

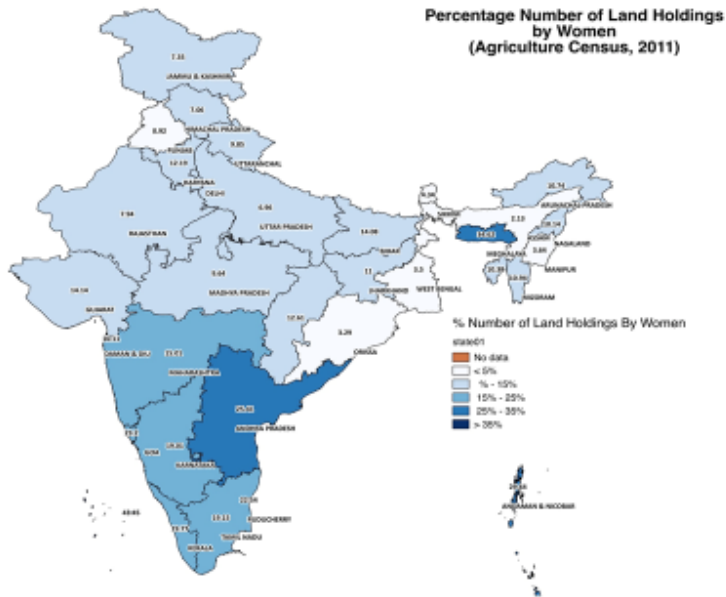
## 2. Preliminary Findings



### 2.1 No , Area and Size of Women holdings

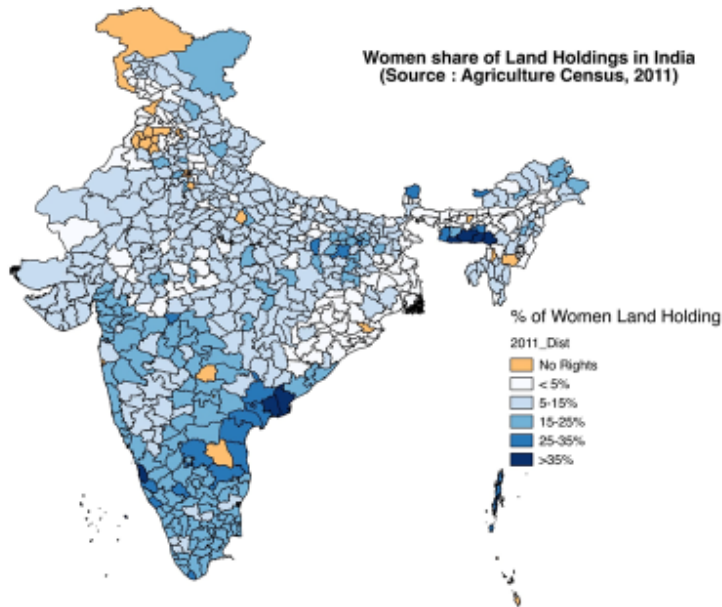
STATE and DISTRICTs



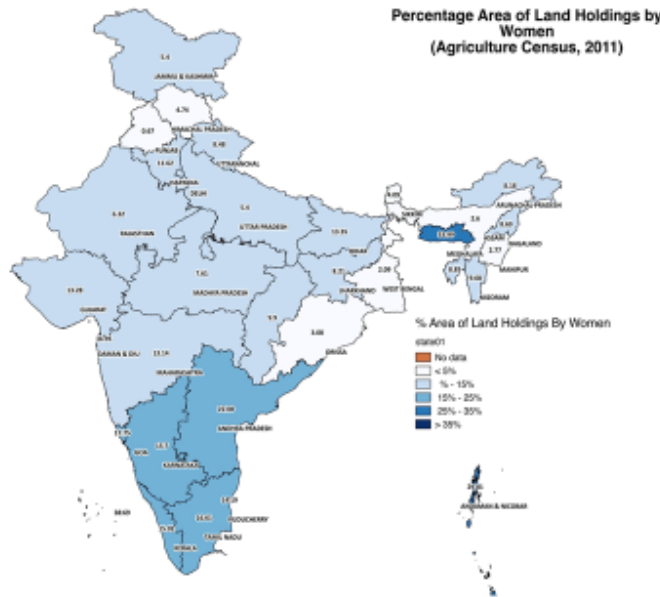


12.8% of holdings are owned by Women in India;

Tripura has highest no of holdings with 34.6%, while Punjab has only 0.9%



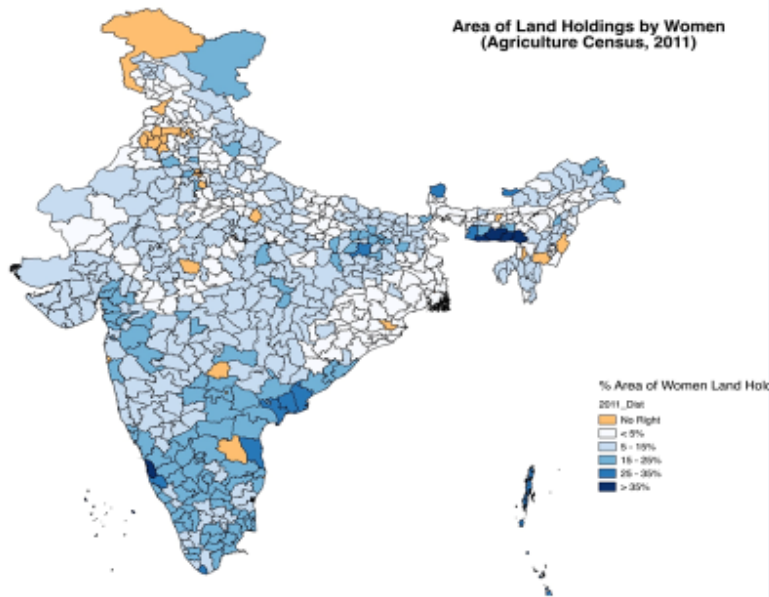
Most of the districts have 5-15% of holdings in the name of women; Southern districts have a comparative better picture



Women holdings constitutes 10.34 % of the total area of holdings

Almost all states have a lower share of area of WH than no of WH

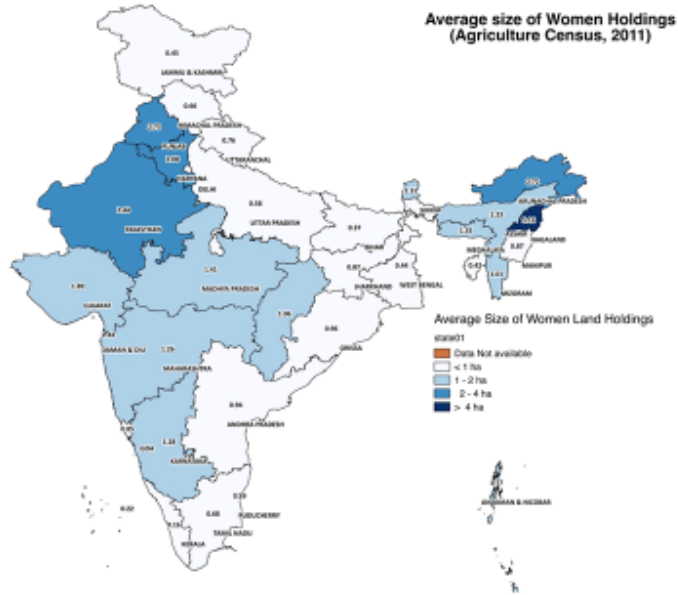
Tripura has highest area of women holdings at 34%, while Punjab has only 0.7%



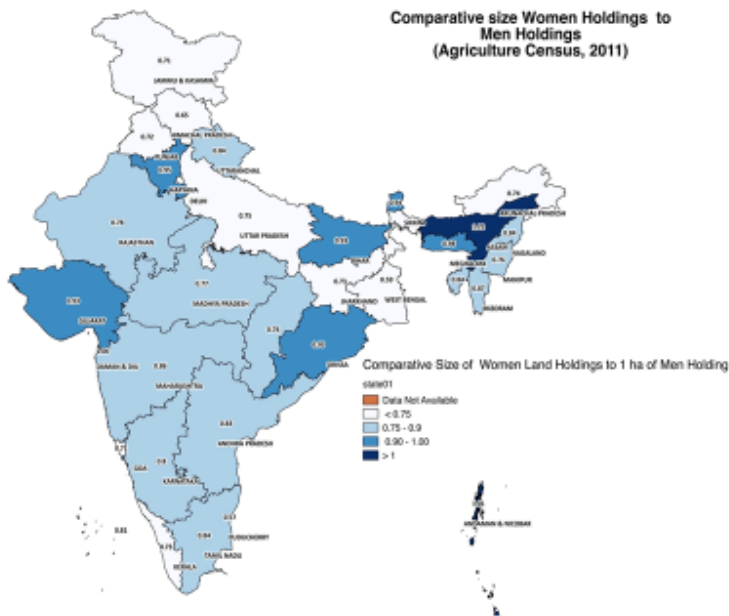
Most of the districts have 5-15% area under women holdings

Southern States shows a better picture, while Eastern states depict a poor scenario in terms of gender land rights



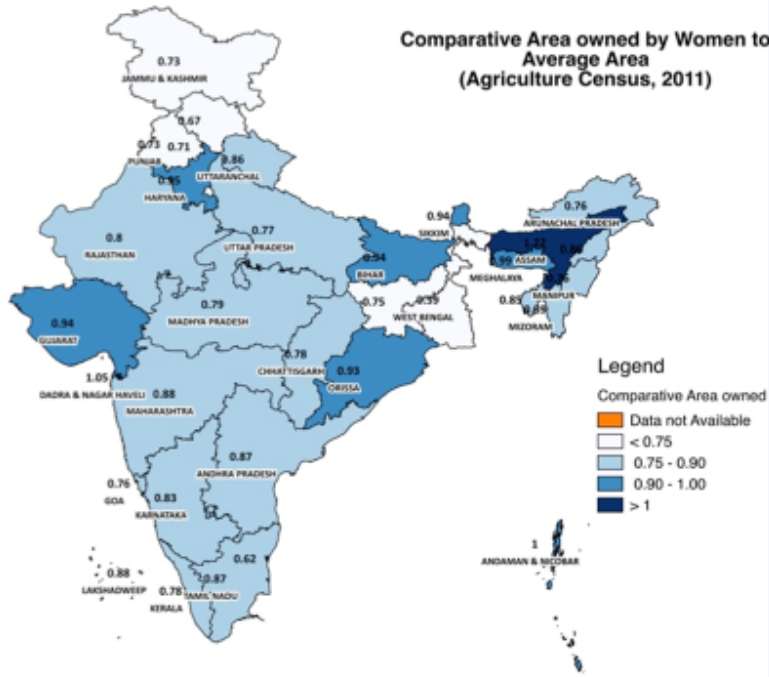


Average size of women land holding is 0.93 ha, in comparison to 1.18 ha for male and 1.15 ha for all



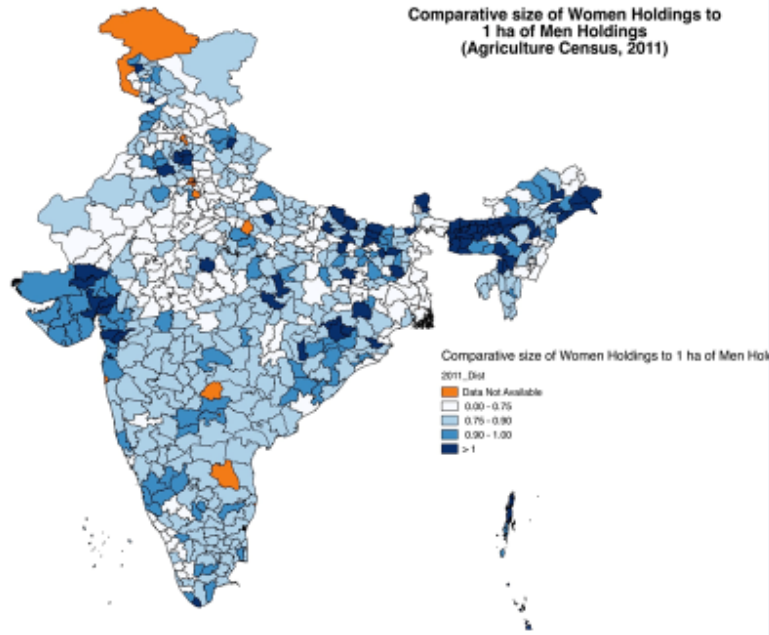
Women holdings in northern belt are comparatively more smaller to that of men

In most of the areas, size of women holding is 75-90% of the average holding size



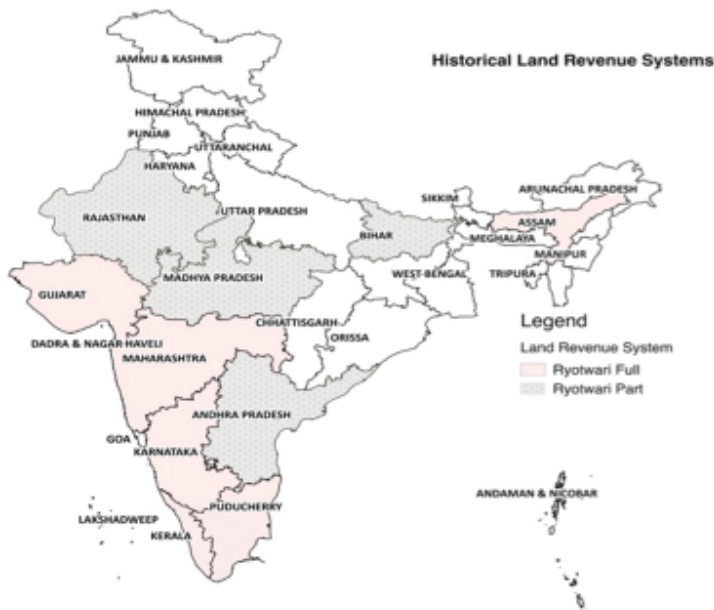
Area of women holdings in only seven states are almost equal to that of average holding size

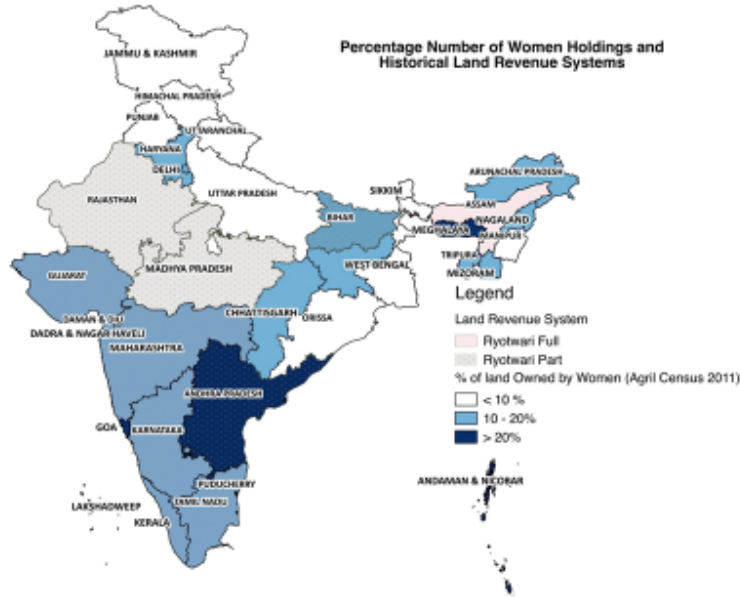
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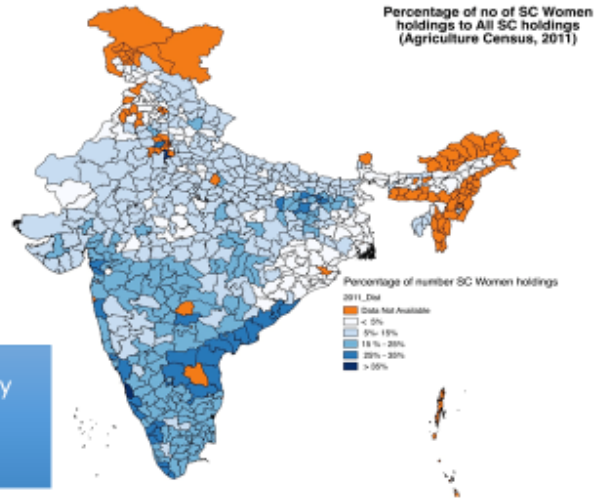
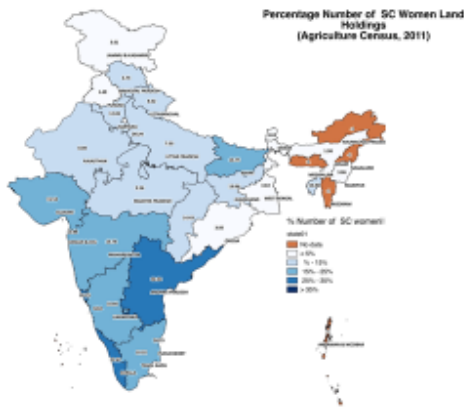
Western and NW states have smaller size of women holdings, while southern states have a comparatively better gender-equity

# 2.2 Exploring Reasons behind Spatial Variations

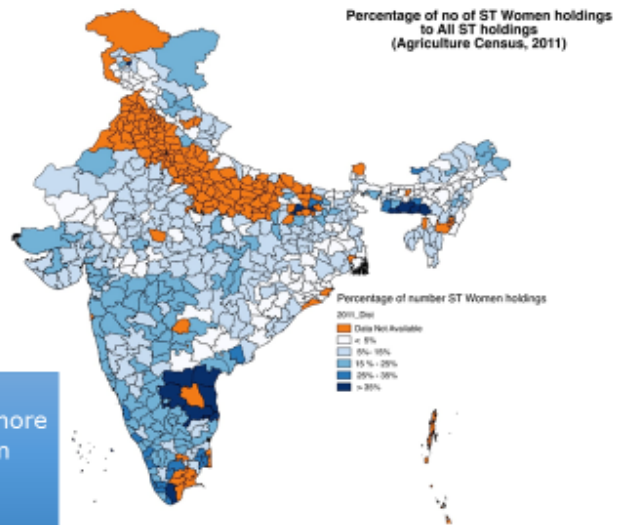
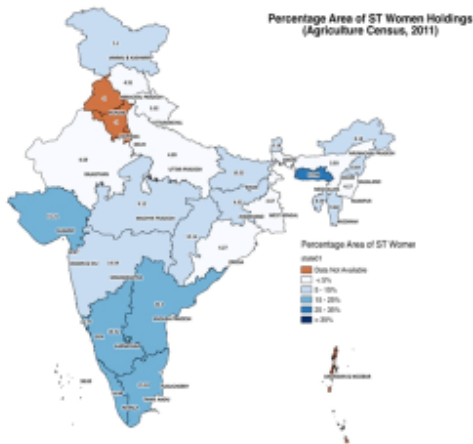




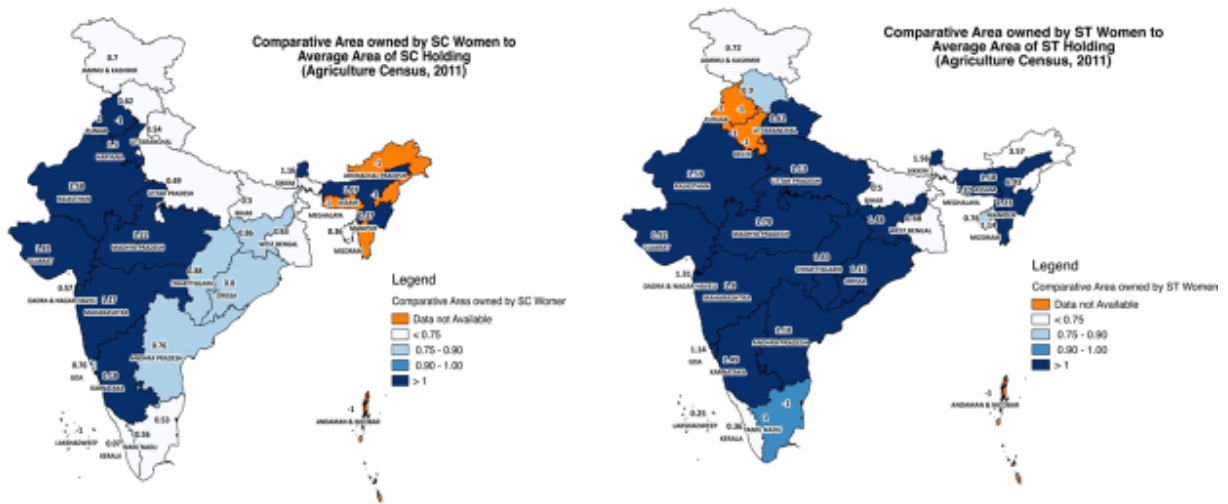




% of SC women holdings are comparatively more in Southern States; AP/ Telengana showing a better picture



% of ST women holdings are comparatively more in Southern States and Gujarat, apart from Tripura

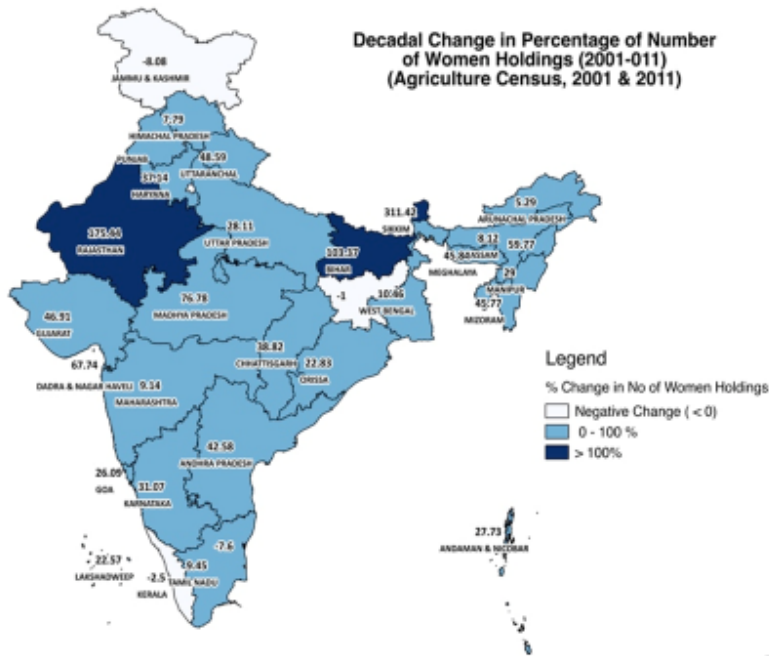


While the comparative size of the average area owned by SC women are better in Western parts, in most of the states, SC & ST women holdings are comparatively bigger than average SC & ST holdings, indicating better equity

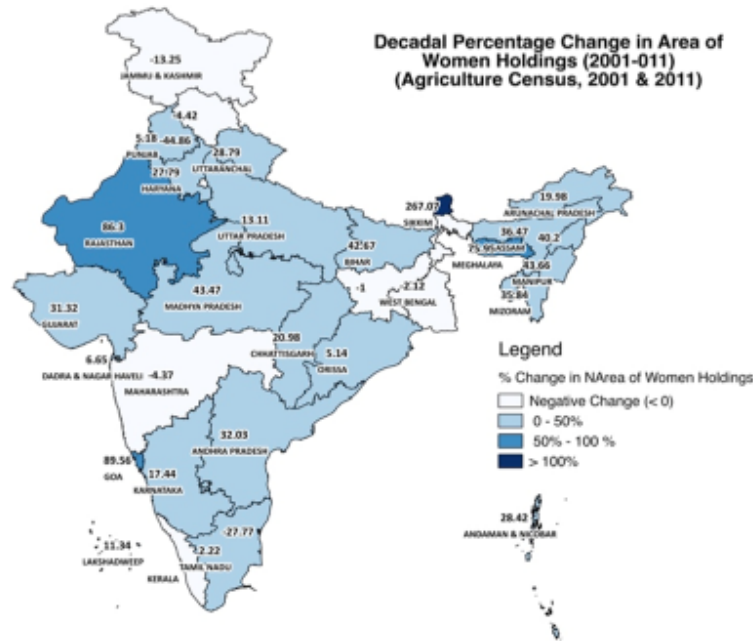
## 2.4 Temporal change in women's land rights (Number & Area)

Exploring HSA (Amendment), 2005 Impact....





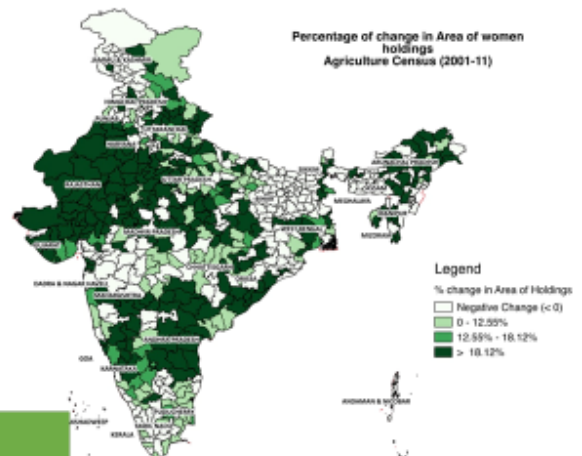
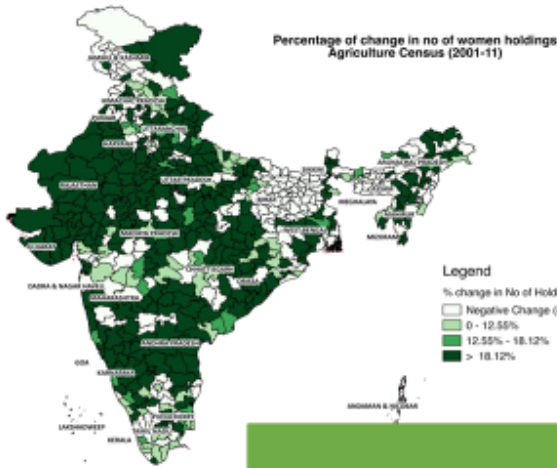
There is an overall increase in the number of women holdings in last decade; Bihar and Rajasthan showing the highest shift



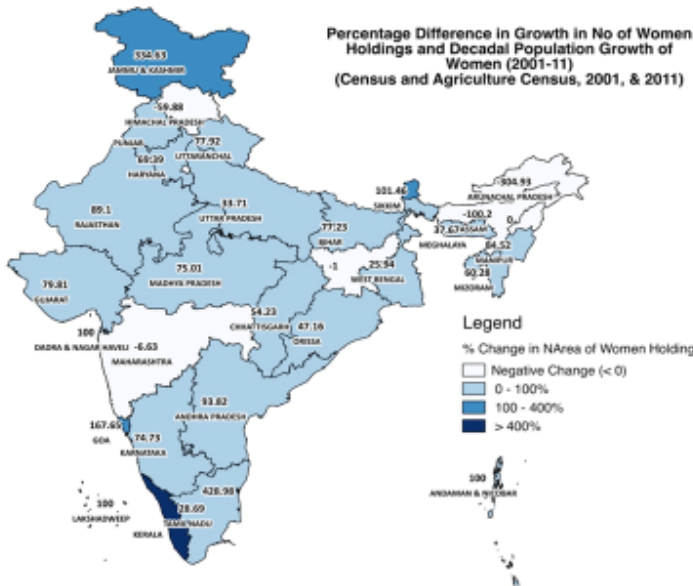
There is an overall increase in the area of women holdings in last decade; Sikkim, Rajasthan and Tripura leading the shift







Increase in WLR is more concentrated in the Western and Southern pockets



And the increase is comparatively higher than the decadal population growth rate, indicating positive movements towards gender equity





**ANNEXURE - II****PRESENTATION OF DR GOVIND KELKAR, LAND & GENDER EXPERT, LANDESA****Women's Land Rights in India in the  
Context of SDGs**

Govind Kelkar

9<sup>th</sup> December, 2015

Presented at:

Centre for Land Governance

Centre for Agricultural Policy Dialogue

New Delhi

Rural Development  
Institute

## Millennium Development Goals

To be achieved by 2015

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- To achieve universal primary education
- To promote gender equality
- To reduce child mortality
- To improve maternal health
- To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- To ensure environmental sustainability
- To develop a global partnership for development

## Discussion in the transition

- Progress on MDGs
- The problem with the commitment
- Active civil society during the transition
- 5 point Development Justice Framework:
  - **Redistributive justice**
  - **Economic justice**
  - **Social and gender justice**
  - **Ecological justice**
  - **Accountability to peoples**
- Consultative process in the last two years
- Setting up of AP-RCEM, now 350 organizations as members
- The role of major groups

## SDGs: 17 goals & 169 targets

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

## SDGs: 17 goals & 169 targets

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## Goal 1: End poverty and all its forms everywhere

- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, **ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services**, including microfinance

## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.3 By 2030, **double the agricultural productivity** and incomes of small-scale food producers, **in particular women**, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value-addition and non-farm employment

## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

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## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a **Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property**, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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## Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States

## Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions



## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Finance

- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

### Technology

- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

### Capacity-building

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

### Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Systemic Issues

#### ***Policy and institutional coherence***

- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

#### ***Data, monitoring and accountability***

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

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### Systemic Issues

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## Why Land is Important for Women

- Economic agency of women, lack of control rights to land and related assets show that economic inequality accumulates over the life course of individuals and cripples their economic agency to manage and innovate with agricultural assets.
- Decision-making in the household and public spheres
- Freedom of mobility
- Access to markets
- Reduction in gender-based violence
- Research-based advocacy for women's right to land
- Strengthening social action for women's right to land

## Superiority of Asset Ownership

- Despite policy silence, or incremental changes, such as joint pattas, there is an official admission of the fact that asset redistribution is superior to income redistribution
- It provides basis for overcoming distortions in the functioning of markets and for restructuring gender relations, with access to economic rights, technology, health care and governance
- Asset ownership results in change in social norms
- Capacity development is not just a technical skill; it is a combination of knowledge, skills and effective rights to own land and productive assets and thereby changing gender based power dynamics.

# Thank You

## Questions and comments



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