Learning Workshop on Women, Land and Housing Rights: Assessing the impacts of dispossession
27–29 August 2020
Harare, Zimbabwe
“Assessing Impacts of Women’s Dispossession from Land and Home”

Human Rights Habitat Observatory

Housing and Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition
Commitments & Obligations!
The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security (Article 1.1)
2. Promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms (Article 1.3)
3. Economic and social progress and development (Articles 13, 52 [GA & SC 55])
UN Charter (1945)

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security (Article 1.1)
2. Promoting human rights and for fundamental freedoms (Article 1.3)
3. Economic and social progress and development (Articles 13, 52 [GA & SC] 55)
State Obligations!

- Legal effect + **binding** nature
- **Self-imposed** by states on states
- Regular reporting against performance criteria and indicators
- **What to do** - Implementation formula:
  - Respect / Protect / Fulfill (promote, facilitate, assist)
- **How to do it** - Over-riding implementation principles:
  - Self-determination, Nondiscrimination, Gender equality, Rule of law, Maximum of available resources, Continuous improvement, International cooperation and assistance
- Apply to **all** spheres of government and organs of the state
- State regulation of non-state actors (protect)
- **Individual, collective, domestic** and **extraterritorial** dimensions
Development of human rights
from general to specific; from theoretical to practical

**UN Charter, 1945**

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948**

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966

- Racial Discrimination (CERD), 1965
- Discrimination against Women (CEDaW), 1979
- Convention against Torture (CaT), 1984
- Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989
- Migrant Workers (MWC), 1990
- People with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006
- Forced Disappearances (CED), 2006

**Declarations, guidelines, body of principles, minimum rules**
Zimbabwe’s Human Rights Treaty Ratifications

- ICESCR - acceded 13 May 1991
- ICCPR - acceded 13 May 1991
- ICERD - acceded 13 May 1991
- CEDaW - acceded 13 May 1991
- CRC - ratified 11 September 1990
- CaT - not signed or ratified/acceded
- CRPD - acceded 23 September 2013
Aspects of State obligation

Respect
Protect
Fulfill

Over-riding principles

• Self-determination (Art. 1[1])
• International cooperation (Art. 2[1])
• Maximum of available resources (Art. 2 [1])
• Rule of law (Art. 2[1])
• Progressive realization (Art. 2[1])
• Nondiscrimination (Art. 2[2])
• Gender equality (Art. 3)
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including...housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.
calls on States parties to:

- prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

  - (d)(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others...

  - (e)(iii) the right to housing...
CEDaW, Article 14(2)(h)

Obliges States parties to ensure that women enjoy adequate living conditions particularly in relation to housing sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.
Requires that State parties:

- provide material assistance and support programs with regard to nutrition,
- clothing and housing.
General Comment No. 1 Reporting by States parties
General Comment No. 2 International technical assistance (art. 22)
General Comment No. 3 The nature of State obligations (art. 2, para. 1)
General Comment No. 4 The right to adequate housing (article 11 [1])
General Comment No. 5 Persons with disabilities
General Comment No. 6 The ESCRs of older persons
General Comment No. 7 The right to adequate housing: forced evictions
General Comment No. 8 Economic sanctions and respect for ESCR
General Comment No. 9 The domestic application of the Covenant
General Comment No. 10 The role of NHRIs and ESCR
General Comment No. 11 PoA for primary education (art. 14)
General Comment No. 12 The right to adequate food (art. 11)
General Comment No. 13 The right to education (art. 13)
General Comment No. 14 The right to health (art. 12)
General Comment No. 15 The right to water (arts. 11 and 12)
General Comment No. 16 Equal right of men & women to all ESCR (art. 3)
General Comment No. 17 The right to work (art. 6)
General Comment No. 18 Intellectual property (art. 15.1[c])
General Comment No. 19 Social Security (art. 9)
General Comment No. 20 Cultural Life (art. 15.1)
General Comment No. 21 Nondiscrimination (2.2)
General Comment No. 22 The right to sexual & reproductive health (article 12)
General Comment No. 23 The right to just and favourable conditions of work (article 7)
General Comment No. 24 State obligations in the context of business activities
General Comment No. 25 Sustainable development
Adequate Housing

(CECR General Comment No. 4: “The right to adequate housing,” para. 8)

- Legal security of tenure
- Services, materials, facilities & infrastructure
- Environmental goods & services (land & water)
- Affordability
- Habitability
- Accessibility (physical)
- Location
- Cultural adequacy
- Participation, assembly, association, self-expression
- Education, information, capability & capacity
- Security (physical), privacy, VaW
- Movement, reparations (refugees & IDPs)
Forced Eviction

General Comment No. 7
Forced eviction: “the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.”

“The prohibition on forced evictions does not, however, apply to evictions carried out by force in accordance with the law and in conformity with the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights” (para. 3).
Criteria of lawful eviction involves a change of habitual process that ensures all of the following conditions:

a. An opportunity for genuine consultation with those affected;
b. Adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of eviction;
c. Information on the proposed evictions, and, where applicable, on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in reasonable time to all those affected;
d. Especially where groups of people are involved, government officials or their representatives to be present during an eviction;
e. All persons carrying out the eviction to be properly identified;
f. Evictions not to take place in particularly bad weather or at night unless the affected persons consent otherwise;
g. Provision of legal remedies;
h. Provision, where possible, of legal aid to persons who are in need of it to seek redress from the courts;

Evictions should not result in individuals being rendered homeless or vulnerable to the violation of other human rights. Where those affected are unable to provide for themselves, the State party must take all appropriate measures, to the maximum of its available resources, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement or access to productive land, as the case may be, is available. (GC7, para. 15–16)
1. **Affirms** that the practice of forced evictions constitutes a gross violation of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing;
Forced Evictions

UN CHR 2004/28

1. Reaffirms that the practice of forced eviction that is contrary to laws that are in conformity with international human rights standards constitutes a gross violation of a broad range of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing;
Women and housing rights

10. ...de jure equality of men and women, the Committee views the situation of women in Zimbabwean society, particularly in rural districts, as very unsatisfactory...

13. Despite the fact that the “extended family” provides a safety net for some of the homeless, the Committee notes that the situation in relation to the right to housing remains clearly inadequate. The Committee is particularly concerned about the precarious situation of persons living in illegal structures or unauthorized housing (para. 107 of the report). Persons should not be subjected to forced eviction unless this is done under conditions compatible with the Covenant.
Concluding observations on the initial report of Zimbabwe

Recommendations

17. The Committee urges that priority be given to the promotion of the role of women in society, and an end to all de facto discrimination against them. In particular, it recommends that programmes should be introduced with a view to redressing the imbalances in the status of women in society, particularly in rural districts.

21. The Committee recommends that appropriate measures be taken in order more effectively to guarantee the right to housing and, in particular, to ensure that no forced evictions are carried out without alternative housing being offered, in accordance with the Committee's General Comment No. 4 (1991). It would also like to receive further information on the number of forced evictions carried out and on the application of article 11 of the Covenant in Zimbabwe, in particular with respect to the right to housing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>the aims of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>the role of independent National Human Rights Institutions in the protection and promotion of the rights of the child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS and the rights of the children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>general measures of implementation of CRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside Their Country of Origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>implementing child rights in early childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment (arts. 19; 28, para. 2; and 37, inter alia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>the rights of children with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>children’s rights in juvenile justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>indigenous children and their rights under the Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>the right of the child to be heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration (art. 3, para. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health (art. 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>on State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>on the right of the child to rest, leisure, play, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts (art. 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>jointly with CEDaW No. 31 on harmful practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>on public budgeting for the realization of children’s rights (art. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>on children in street situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>joint with CMW No. 3 in the context of international migration–General principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 23</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>in the context of international migration, jointly with CMW No. 4–States parties' obligations in particular with respect to countries of transit and destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 24</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>on children’s rights in the child justice system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>(draft) on children’s rights in relation to the digital environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Zimbabwe

Forced resettlement

66. The Committee is concerned about the destitution faced by displaced children and their families as a result of the flooding at the Tokwe Murkosi Dam and the forced resettlement operations, in particular, the reported severe malnutrition and disease, incidences of abuse and sexual violence committed against children and disruption of education.

67. The Committee urges the State party to expedite redress to the families displaced owing to the flooding of the Tokwe Murkosi Dam and the forced resettlement operations, including the provision of prompt and adequate compensation and the ability to return to their land, while ensuring their access to appropriate and quality educational, health-care and recreational facilities and restoration of lost birth certificates.
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDaW)

CEDaW, Article 13
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights...

CEDaW, Article 14
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the rights to:

- participation
- health
- information
- family planning
- social security
- training and education
- right to organize

- access agricultural credit and loans
- equal treatment in land and agrarian reform, as well as in land resettlement schemes
- adequate living conditions
- water and sanitation, transport and communications
Legal specificity: General Recommendations (CEDaW)

No. 1: reporting guidelines
No. 2: reporting guidelines
No. 3: education and public information programmes
No. 4: reservations
No. 5: temporary special measures
No. 6: effective national machinery and publicity
No. 7: resources
No. 8: article 8
No. 9: statistical data
No. 10: tenth anniversary of the adoption of CEDAW
No. 11: technical advisory services for reporting
No. 12: violence against women
No. 13: equal remuneration for work of equal value
No. 14: female circumcision
No. 15: women and AIDS
No. 16: unpaid women workers in rural & urban family enterprises
No. 17: measurement & quantification of the unremunerated domestic activities of women & their recognition in GNP
No. 18: disabled women
No. 19: violence against women
No. 20: reservations

No. 21: equality in marriage and family relations
No. 22: article 20 of the Convention
No. 23: women in political and public life
No. 24: article 12 - women and health
No. 25: article 4 paragraph 1 - Temporary special measures
No. 26: Women Migrant Workers
No. 27: Older women and protection of their human rights
No. 28: The Core Obligations of States Parties under Article 2 of the Convention
No. 29: Article 16 - Economic consequences of marriage, family relations and their dissolution
No. 30: women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations
No. 31 CRC No. jointly with CEDaW GR No. 18 on harmful practices
No. 32: gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women
No. 33: women’s access to justice
No. 34: the rights of rural women
No. 35: gender-based violence against women, updating No. 19
No. 36 the right of girls and women to education
No. 37: Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change
CEDaW No. 34 (2016) on the rights of rural women
State obligations:

- **Implement** substantive equality in relation to land and **temporary special measures**, comprehensive strategy to achieve equal access to natural resources, and address discriminatory stereotypes, attitudes and practices that impede their rights to land and natural resources (57);

- Ensure that **customary systems** do not discriminate (58);

- **Raise awareness** about rural women’s rights to land, water and other natural resources among all relevant actors (58);

- Ensure that legislation guarantees rural women’s **equal rights to land** and other natural resources, irrespective of civil and marital status or guardian or guarantor arrangements, and that they have full legal capacity (59);

- Promote rural women’s access to and **meaningful participation in agricultural cooperatives** (59a);

- Enhance rural women’s knowledge and role in fisheries and aquaculture, and promote their access to forests and **sustainable forest resources**, including safe access to fuelwood and non-wood forest resources (59b);
State obligations:

- Strengthen customary and statutory institutions and mechanisms for defending or protecting women’s rights to land and other natural resources, including community paralegal services (59c);

- Implement agricultural policies that support rural women farmers, recognize and protect the natural commons, promote organic farming and protect rural women from harmful pesticides and fertilizers and their effective access to agricultural resources (62);

- Ensure that land acquisitions, including land-lease contracts, do not violate the rights of rural women or result in forced eviction, and protect rural women from the negative impacts of the acquisition of land by national and transnational companies, development projects, extractive industries and megaprojects; (62c);

- Obtain rural women’s free and informed consent before any acquisitions or project affecting rural lands or territories and resources, and, when such land acquisitions do occur, they align with international standards, including adequately compensation (62d);

- Adopt and effectively implement laws and policies that limit the quantity and quality of rural land offered for sale or lease to third States or companies (62e).
Concluding observations on the combined second, third, fourth and fifth periodic report of Zimbabwe

Visibility of the Convention

9. The Committee is concerned at the general lack of awareness of the Convention, its concept of substantive gender equality and of the Committee’s general recommendations in the State party, in particular, among the judiciary and other law enforcement officials. It is further concerned that women themselves, especially those in rural and remote areas, are not aware of their rights under the Convention, and thus lack the necessary information to claim their rights.

10. The Committee calls on the State party to:

(a) Take the necessary steps to ensure the adequate dissemination of the Convention, the Optional Protocol and the Committee’s general recommendations to all stakeholders, including Government ministries, parliamentarians, the judiciary, law enforcement officers, and religious and community leaders, so as to create awareness of the human rights of women and establish firmly in the country a legal culture supportive of women’s equality and non-discrimination;

(b) Take all appropriate measures to enhance women’s awareness of their rights and the means to enforce them, in particular in rural and remote areas, including through providing women with information on the Convention, the use of all appropriate measures, such as cooperation with civil society and the media.
Concluding observations on the combined second, third, fourth and fifth periodic report of Zimbabwe

Stereotypes and harmful practices

21. [Despite] the rich culture and traditions…and their importance in daily life. …serious concern about the persistence of harmful norms, practices and traditions, patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes, regarding the roles, responsibilities and identities of women and men in all spheres of life, as well as the State party’s limited efforts to address such discriminatory practices directly. . . .that… perpetuate discrimination against women and girls and that they are reflected in the disadvantageous and unequal status of women in many areas, including education, public life, decision-making, and in the persistence of violence against women. …thus far, the State party has not taken sustained measures...

22. The Committee urges the State party to:

(a) Put in place, without delay, a comprehensive strategy to modify or eliminate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that discriminate women,… in collaboration with civil society…, to educate and raise awareness of this subject, targeting women and men at all levels of society; (b) More vigorously address harmful practices by expanding public education programmes and by effectively enforcing the prohibition of such practices, in particular in rural areas;
Concluding observations on the combined second, third, fourth and fifth periodic report of Zimbabwe

Constitutional framework

13. …The Committee is also concerned that section 23.3 of the State party’s Constitution represents a “claw back clause,” which allows for the application of discriminatory customary law in respect of personal laws. The Committee notes the State party’s willingness, as expressed in the report and during the dialogue, to review its Constitution. However, it remains concerned at the fact that no action has been taken to repeal the discriminatory provisions from the Constitution, even as the constitutional review process is awaited.

14. The Committee urges the State party to:

(a) Speed up its Constitutional review and urgently repeal section 23.3 of the Constitution that allows discrimination based on sex/gender in matters that fall within the provisions of personal and customary law;

(b) Include in its Constitution and other appropriate legislation a bill of rights for women that guarantees the human rights of women under the Convention and the prohibition of discrimination against women, which encompasses both direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, in line with article 1 of the Convention, and also to include provisions prohibiting all forms of discrimination against women on all grounds, including in matters that fall within the provisions of personal law.
Rural women

35. The Committee expresses its concern at the disadvantaged position of women in rural and remote areas, who form the majority of women in the State party, and who experience poverty, difficulties accessing health and social services and lack of participation in decision-making processes at the community level. The Committee is also concerned at the prevalence of discriminatory customs and traditional practices [that] particularly prevent rural women from inheriting or acquiring ownership of land and other property and accessing credit facilities and community services. While noting that the Government has set aside a 20 per cent quota for women under the Fast Track Land Reform Programme, …the access to land by rural women is limited compared to ownership of rural land by men, and that only 10 per cent of the land covered by the programme was allocated to women.
Rural women (cont’d)

36. The Committee calls on the State party to:

(a) Pay special attention to the needs of rural women to ensure that they have access to health, education, clean water and sanitation services, fertile land and income-generation projects;

(b) Eliminate all forms of discrimination with respect to ownership, co-sharing and inheritance of land;

(c) Address negative customs and traditional practices, especially in rural areas, which affect full enjoyment of the right to property by women;

(d) Monitor the implementation of the Land Reform Programme to ensure that the quotas for women are achieved.
Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Concluding observations on the combined second, third, fourth and fifth periodic report of Zimbabwe

Marriage and family relations

37. …the persistence of discriminatory customary laws and practices, especially in rural areas and remote communities, with regard, inter alia, to marriage and its dissolution, inheritance and property rights…..

38. The Committee calls on the State party to:

(a) Amend, without delay, all discriminatory provisions and administrative regulations relating to family, marriage and divorce, and take all necessary legislative measures to ensure that women have an equal share in all marital property regardless of monetary and non-monetary contributions to said property; … [polygamy]

(c) Consider developing and adopting a unified family code in conformity with the Convention, in which equal inheritance, property and land rights are addressed and polygamy is prohibited.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

39. …obligations under the Convention, to fully utilize the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which reinforce the provisions of the Convention; it requests the State party to include information thereon in its next periodic report.
Positive aspects

(a) New Constitution, in 2013: provisions for gender balance, legal minimum age of marriage (18) for women and men and equal rights in marriage;

(b) Trafficking in Persons Act, in 2014;

(c) Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Act (2012) to ensure the functioning of the Commission, etc.; however:

Committee recommends:

10. [RE: GR No. 28 (2010)] to amend or repeal, without delay, all remaining sex-discriminatory provisions, including those on marriage and property rights and on the legal minimum age of marriage, with a view to bringing them into compliance with the Constitution and the Convention

12. …adopt, without delay, a law on gender equality, covering all prohibited grounds of discrimination and encompassing direct and indirect discrimination in both the public and private spheres, as well as intersecting forms of discrimination against women.
Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Zimbabwe

• Access to justice
• Women and peace and security
• Involvement of women in decision making and public life
• Gender-based violence in public spaces, including by the military, and politically motivated gender-based violence against women human rights defenders and activists (GR No. 35, 2017)
Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Zimbabwe

Rural women

43. The Committee welcomes the Land Commission and efforts to facilitate access by women to land through Statutory Instrument No. 53 of 2014 on agricultural land settlement, recalling old permits and the registration of joint land ownership. However, harmful practices impede rural women’s access to land and especially the ability of such women to inherit land:

- No mechanism to monitor and evaluate compliance with the law nor any enforcement mechanism,
- Land Commission lacks adequate funding to operate effectively
- Rural women’s limited access to formal credit and inadequacy of the loans by Women’s Microfinance Bank
- Disproportionate poverty among rural women, the majority of the female population.
Rural women (cont’d.)

44. The Committee recommends the State:

(a) Expeditiously complete a comprehensive and independent land audit to ascertain land ownership patterns, expose inequalities in land redistribution and release land for redistribution to women, as well as improve the allocation of resources to the Land Commission to enable it to implement its mandate fully and expeditiously;

(b) Facilitate access by women to their inherited land and penalize any action impeding or preventing them from enjoying their right to land, facilitate their access to adequate loans and financial credit, including through technical assistance, counselling and financial literacy training, and promote the establishment and scaling-up of small enterprises;

(c) Strengthen efforts to promote the economic empowerment of rural women, ensuring that they have access to justice, education, employment, health, housing, safe water and sanitation, electricity and other infrastructure.

53. Use the Beijing Platforms and Beijing+25 Review…to achieve substantive equality between women and men.
Human Rights System Reviews: Zimbabwe

- CEDaW reviewed in 2020
- UPR deadline 18 March 2021
- SDGs / Voluntary National Review in June–July 2021
- CESCR review overdue since 1998!
WOMEN’S HOUSING AND LAND
IN THE GLOBAL AGENDAS

Housing and Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
HLPF 2021 theme:
“Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, while promoting economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: Building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”
Goal 5: Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere

**Target 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
Goal 5: Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere

Target 5.a

- **Sub-indicator (a)** Measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex. No. people in agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land disaggregated by sex.

- **Sub-indicator (b)** The extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership/tenure rights over agricultural land. Number of women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land. % of ☀️ in the total agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land.
Commitments & Obligations!
obligations
The Purposes of the United Nations are:
1. To maintain international peace and security (Article 1.1)
2. Promoting human rights and for fundamental freedoms (Article 1.3)
3. Economic and social progress and development (Articles 13, 52 [GA & SC] 55)