

Integrating secure rights to land and gender in the implementation of SDG15

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SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity.

Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and Floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

This global commitment has opened a 'window of opportunity' for many countries to strengthen policies for sustainable use of land and soils





What is the connection between land rights and desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)? Why does gender matter?

Identify related entry points for gender mainstreaming and secure rights to land

Effective Land Degradation Neutrality outcomes that promote gender equality, reduce poverty

Cross-Rio Conventions fertilization

What do we mean by **SECURE RIGHTS to LAND**?

Rights that are...

**Legally and Socially
Recognized by all relevant
stakeholders**

**They need to withstand
changes in their families and
communities
(in context)**

Enforceable

**Durable
("long" time horizon)**

**Independent of extra
"mediation" by men**

Secure Rights to Land and DLDD: cause and effect



Why gender matters to tackling DLDD?

Duties/ Labor



- Agriculture, livestock/ herding
- Food Preparation
- Water, fuelwood Collection
- House Chores
- Caretaking

Rights/ Benefits:



- Access to inputs, agricultural extension services, technology, and institutional credit



- Participation in land use and management decision-making



- Benefiting from land-related transactions and programs



- Legal rights (including to land)



- Favorable community norms

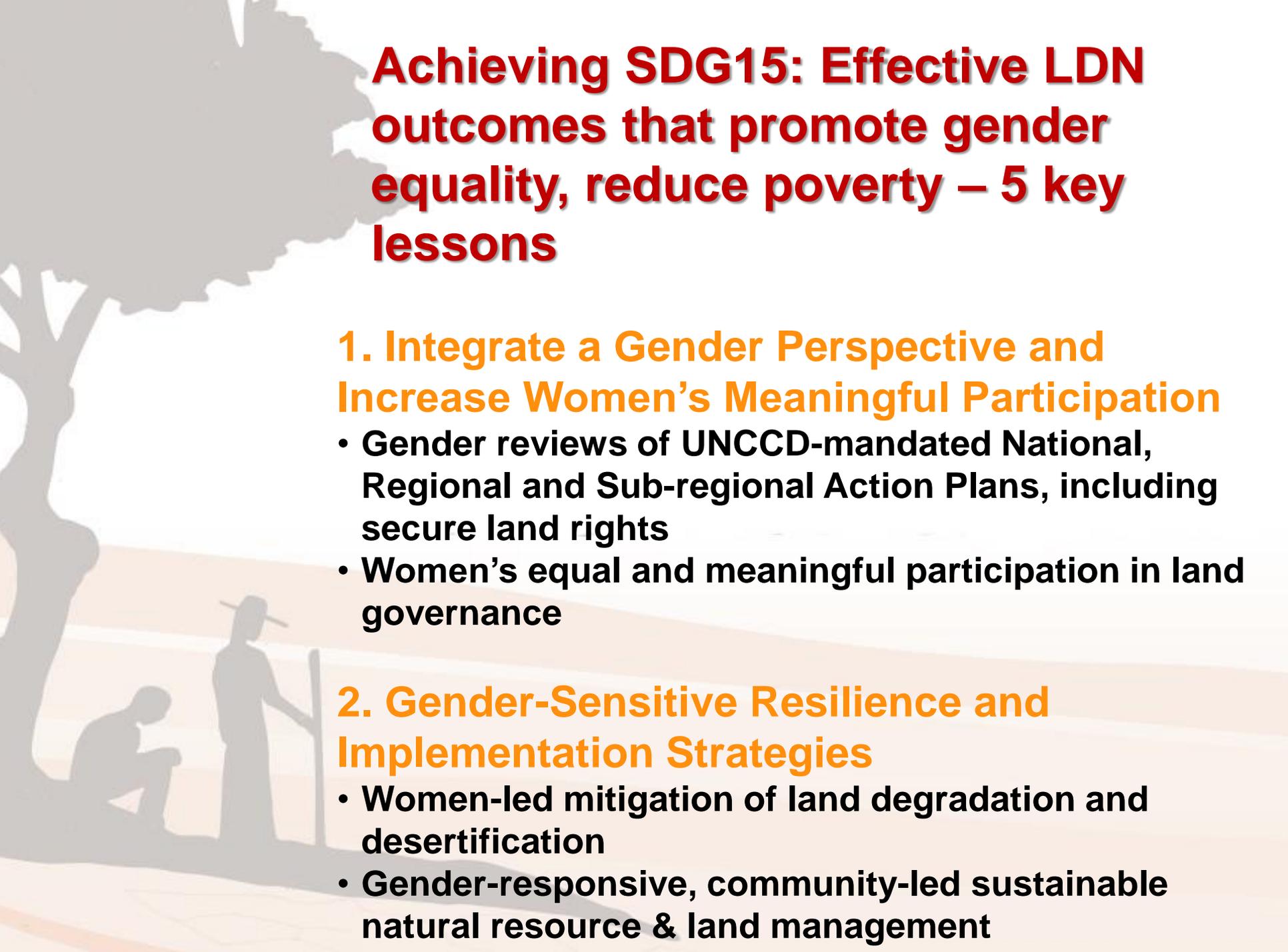


- Counted in land-related data

Leveraging UNCCD-related entry points for gender mainstreaming and to accelerate SDG15 implementation

UNCCD (Convention)	Strategic Framework 2018-2030	Workplan (2018–2021) and costed plan (2018–2019)	Proposed Advocacy Policy Frameworks (APF) and Gender Plan of Action (2017) <i>-Link to APF gender 2011</i>	LDN Efforts <i>-LDN Framework (SPI) -LDN TSP</i>	Finance Mechanisms
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- Build on participation focus
- Integrate a human rights-based approach with clear connection Parties' UNCCD obligations and gender equality, poverty
- Set clear objective that Parties ensure a national legal and regulatory framework for gender equality, women's land rights
- Clarify that land rights are not limited to ownership and tenure security
- Mandate gender analysis and review
- Specify how to equip Secretariat & GM, national FPs to support gender-responsive implementation of national policies for drought, SDS, LDN.
- Est. dedicated gender mechanisms (WMG or WGC)
- Utilize CRIC, CST/SPI
- Promote and fund inter-Rio Synergies and joint initiatives, trainings



Achieving SDG15: Effective LDN outcomes that promote gender equality, reduce poverty – 5 key lessons

1. Integrate a Gender Perspective and Increase Women's Meaningful Participation

- **Gender reviews of UNCCD-mandated National, Regional and Sub-regional Action Plans, including secure land rights**
- **Women's equal and meaningful participation in land governance**

2. Gender-Sensitive Resilience and Implementation Strategies

- **Women-led mitigation of land degradation and desertification**
- **Gender-responsive, community-led sustainable natural resource & land management**

3. Robust and Enforced Legal Frameworks

- Enshrine Rights in Law and Practice; gender-sensitive review of national land & property rights-related laws
- Gender-responsive Recognition and Documentation of Land Rights
- Enforcement of Women's Equal Rights to Land

4. Equalizing Access, Use and Control over Land and Natural Resources

- Gender-Responsive Land Use and Resource Management

5. Closing the Gender Data Gap toward Evidence-Based Responses

- Collecting Gender-sensitive and Sex-Disaggregated Data to Better Inform Programs and Policies
- SDGs 15 but also 5, 2, and 1 (*indicator 1.4.2)

Strengthening gender perspectives across the Rio Conventions

Explore synergies in WLR and gender equitable governance between:
UNCCD (Convention to Combat Desertification)
UNFCCC (Framework Convention on Climate Change)
UNCBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)

Additional instrument to be considered:

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (FAO, 2012)

Thank you for your input, questions, and ideas!

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SOURCE:

Mor, T. (2018) *Towards a Gender-responsive Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*. Retrieved from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/towards-a-gender-responsive-implementation-of-the-un-convention-to-combat-desertification>

