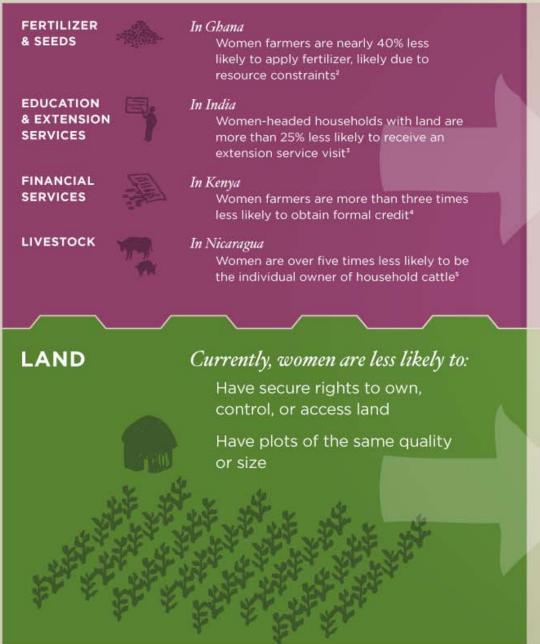
Closing the Gender Gap in Land Rights: Helping Women Grow a Better Future

AROUND THE WORLD, WOMEN FARMERS HAVE LESS ACCESS THAN MEN TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES



IF WOMEN HAD THE SAME ACCESS TO NON-LAND RESOURCES AND SERVICES AS MEN, THAT COULD: Increase yields on women's Raise total agricultural output in Reduce the number of hungry land by developing countries by

20 - 30 percent 2.5 - 4 percent people in the world by 100 - 150 million Improve household nutrition, health, and education outcomes









SECURE LAND RIGHTS FOR WOMEN CAN INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND IMPROVE HOUSEHOLD WELFARE.7

SO IF WOMEN HAD EQUAL RIGHTS TO LAND:

How much more would yields increase?

How much more would agricultural output increase?

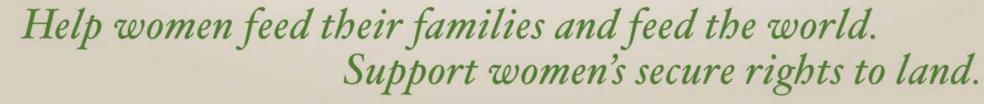
How many millions fewer people would be hungry?

What other social and economic benefits would accrue?











- 1 FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011: Women in Agriculture Closing the Gender Gap for Development (2011), pp. 23-38.
- 2 Doss, C. and Morris, M. "How Does Gender Affect the Adoption of Agricultural Innovations? The Case of Improved Maize Technology in Ghana." Agricultural Economics, 25(1): 27-39 (suggesting that difference in adoption of chemical fertilizer results from gender-linked differences in access to complementary inputs such as land and extension services) (2001), p. 30.
- 5 World Bank and IFPRI, Gender and Governance in Rural Services: Insights from India, Ghana and Ethiopia
- ⁴ Saito, K., et al. "Raising the Productivity of Women Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa," World Bank Research Report, 1(1): 1-110 (1994), p. 95.
- 5 Deere, C., et al. "Gender Inequality in Asset Ownership in Latin America: Female Owners vs. Household Heads," Development and Change, 43(2): 505-530 (2012), p. 518.
- 6 FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011, p. 42.
- 7 Giovarelli, R. and Wamalawa, B., USAID Issue Brief: Land Tenure, Property Rights, and Gender (2011), p. 2-3.