Data for Women's Property Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>North America</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Themes</td>
<td>Gender, Housing, Land, Legislation, Social Inclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographic scope</td>
<td>Global</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
<td>Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Urban Agenda Commitments</td>
<td>Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty, Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All</td>
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Summary

In some cases, even when enshrined in law, women are denied their property rights due to lack of awareness and custom. IHC Global undertook a study using the Property Market Scorecard, followed by a market assessment to gather data about women's housing and other property ownership.

Background and Objective

In some cases, even when enshrined in law, women are denied their property rights due to lack of awareness and custom. IHC Global undertook a study using the Property Market Scorecard, followed by a market assessment to gather data about women's housing and other property ownership.

Outline of activities over the last four years

1. Women's Property Rights -- Example: Policy research and innovation (presented outcomes at two World Bank Conferences)
2. Smart City, Just City (technology for equity) -- Example: "Cities with Women in Mind," analysis and publication of how cities can use inclusive design to address needs of women and ways they interact with and use the city.
3. Supporting Transparent and Ethical Property Markets -- Example: Training programs for real estate agents Uganda, Tanzania, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, technical support to real estate associations in Uganda and Serbia
4. Urban Water and Sanitation - Example, cross-fertilization of ideas and practices among IHC members
5. Communications and solution-oriented advocacy. Example: Convening USG and civil society stakeholders to discuss issues, Weekly Urban focused newsletter with wide international readership.

Outcomes and Impacts

There is no doubt that COVID 19 has impeded progress. However, we do see positive examples in both the policy and practice area for IHC focus areas. There is insufficient awareness of the NUA within local and national governments.

Achievements

1. Knowledge and awareness are key to effective property rights regimes.
2. Bureaucratic adjustments are possible and can be low-cost and impactful.
3. A "whole of society" approach to women's property rights is necessary to bridge the customary and formal system gaps.
4. Progress is being made but more systematic approaches to securing women's property rights are needed.
Partners

Association of Real Estate Agents (AREA), Uganda; Makerere University, Uganda. Local stakeholders in Uganda, including NGOs, private sector and local and national government officials