



UNLOCKING LAND JUSTICE: HOW COMMUNITY-BASED PARALEGALS TRANSFORM WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN RURAL TANZANIA

*Abeid Hussein Rashid

Tengeru Institute of Community Development (TICD) P.O BOX: 1006 ARUSHA-Tanzania.

Article Received: 02 January 2026

***Corresponding Author: Abeid Hussein Rashid**

Article Revised: 22 January 2026

Tengeru Institute of Community Development (TICD) P.O BOX: 1006 ARUSHA-

Published on: 10 February 2026

Tanzania.

DOI: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijrpa.1337>

ABSTRACT

Legal provisions in Tanzania formally recognize gender equality in land ownership and control; however, these guarantees have not translated into secure tenure for many women living in rural areas. In practice, women's land rights remain fragile due to ineffective implementation of land legislation and the continued dominance of customary systems that frequently marginalize women's claims. These challenges are most pronounced in rural contexts, where limited legal literacy and constrained access to formal justice institutions restrict women's ability to assert their rights. Within this setting, community-based paralegals have emerged as a critical mechanism for improving access to justice at the local level. This study examines the role played by paralegals in promoting and protecting women's land rights in Mkinga District, Tanzania. Specifically, it investigates the forms of support provided to women facing land-related disputes, the methods employed by paralegals in addressing these challenges, and the implications of such interventions for women's land tenure security. The study utilized a cross-sectional mixed-methods design. Quantitative data were gathered from 100 respondents through structured questionnaires, while qualitative insights were obtained through key informant interviews with community paralegals, village authorities, and local government officials. The analysis focused on women's experiences with paralegal services, dispute resolution processes, and perceived changes in their capacity to claim and safeguard land rights. The results show that paralegal engagement has a positive influence on women's legal capacity. A majority of respondents reported increased knowledge of land rights (56 percent), greater confidence in asserting land claims (59 percent), and improved understanding of land laws and administrative procedures (62 percent). These outcomes were

facilitated through legal awareness initiatives, mediation of disputes, assistance with documentation, and referrals to formal institutions. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of community-based paralegals as an effective link between statutory land governance structures and local customary systems. Institutionalizing and strengthening paralegal programs is therefore essential for enhancing women's land tenure security and advancing gender equality in rural Tanzania.

KEYWORDS: Community-based paralegals; Women's land rights; Access to justice; Legal empowerment; Land governance; Tanzania.

SCSTI: 11.01.07

JEL CODE: J16, J21, O15

Financial support: The study was not sponsored.

INTRODUCTION

Secure and equitable access to land constitutes a foundational element of gender equality, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. Empirical evidence consistently demonstrates that women's control over land resources is associated with improved household food security, increased agricultural output, and reduced transmission of poverty across generations (FAO, 2021; World Bank, 2023). Despite these well-documented benefits, women continue to face systematic exclusion from land ownership and control. At the global level, women account for fewer than one-fifth of landholders, and in many low- and middle-income countries they are significantly less likely than men to possess legally documented land rights (FAO, 2021). The World Bank (2023) further estimates that approximately 2.5 billion women reside in contexts where legal frameworks or entrenched social practices constrain their economic participation, including access to land.

Gender-based inequalities in land tenure are particularly pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa, where plural legal systems coexist. Although statutory laws in many countries formally endorse gender equality, customary norms governing inheritance, land allocation, and decision-making frequently privilege men (UN Women, 2021). As a result, women in the region are estimated to be up to 30 percent less likely than men to own or control land, even in jurisdictions where equal rights are legally recognized (World Bank, 2023). These disparities are reinforced by limited legal literacy, the high financial costs associated with

legal recourse, and ineffective enforcement of land laws, factors that disproportionately expose rural women to land dispossession (OHCHR, 2022).

In Tanzania, land administration is guided by the Land Act No. 4 and the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, both of which explicitly affirm gender equality in land rights. Nonetheless, substantive equality remains elusive. Evidence indicates that fewer than one-quarter of rural women report having secure land tenure, either independently or jointly with their spouses (UN Women, 2021). The persistence of patriarchal inheritance practices, male-dominated household decision-making, and limited awareness of statutory protections continue to undermine women's land security, with widows, divorced women, and unmarried women facing heightened vulnerability (FAO, 2021).

Problem Statement

The realization of women's land rights in Tanzania remains constrained by a persistent divergence between statutory provisions and their practical application at the community level. Although legal instruments exist to protect women's claims to land, their effectiveness is frequently undermined by entrenched customary practices, limited public knowledge of legal entitlements, and inadequate institutional support. These constraints are most acute in rural areas, where customary tenure arrangements dominate land governance and formal legal institutions are geographically and socially distant from everyday life.

In response to these barriers, community-based paralegals have assumed an increasingly prominent role in expanding access to justice at the grassroots. Operating outside the formal legal profession, paralegals are trained to deliver legal awareness, facilitate mediation in land-related disputes, provide referrals to competent authorities, and support individuals throughout legal and administrative processes. Their proximity to local communities, familiarity with sociocultural norms, and provision of low-cost services make them particularly accessible to marginalized populations, including rural women (Namati, 2020).

Evidence from diverse contexts suggests that paralegal-led legal empowerment initiatives contribute to improved understanding of rights, more effective dispute resolution, and greater willingness among citizens to engage with formal justice mechanisms (OHCHR, 2022).

Within Tanzania, paralegals have become increasingly influential actors in local land governance. Their interventions include educating women on applicable land laws, assisting with land registration and documentation, mediating conflicts, and linking communities to state legal institutions. Engagement with paralegal services has been associated with higher levels of women's participation in land-related decision-making, increased assertion of land

claims, and greater likelihood of seeking remedies when rights are infringed (World Bank, 2023).

Study Objectives and Contribution

This study examines how community-based paralegals contribute to the advancement of women's land rights in Mkinga District, a rural context where customary tenure systems continue to influence land access and where gender inequalities in land ownership remain pronounced. The study treats paralegals as key actors in local land governance and legal empowerment processes.

The research pursues three core objectives. First, it analyzes women's perceptions of paralegal support in relation to land-related challenges. Second, it documents the strategies employed by paralegals to facilitate women's access to land rights, including legal awareness, dispute resolution, and engagement with land administration institutions. Third, it assesses the extent to which paralegal interventions enhance women's legal knowledge and confidence to assert and protect land claims.

Focusing on Mkinga District enables the study to generate context-specific evidence that informs wider debates on legal empowerment and rural land governance. The findings illustrate how community-based paralegals function at

Literature Review

Gender Inequality and Women's Land Tenure Insecurity

A growing body of scholarship demonstrates that women continue to encounter significant barriers to land ownership and control despite the formal recognition of gender equality in land-related legislation. The disparity between statutory guarantees and women's lived realities is frequently attributed to entrenched patriarchal norms, complex administrative requirements, limited awareness of legal entitlements, and unequal decision-making power within households (FAO, 2021; Feyertag et al., 2021). These intersecting constraints restrict women's ability to access, manage, and defend land rights, particularly in rural settings where multiple legal systems operate simultaneously. Consequently, legislative reform alone has proven insufficient to produce substantive equality in land tenure outcomes.

Regional Patterns in Sub-Saharan Africa

At the regional level, sub-Saharan Africa exhibits persistent gender-based disparities in land access and control. Recent estimates indicate that only 38 percent of women report owning

land, either individually or jointly, compared to 51 percent of men, underscoring the depth of inequality in land tenure systems (World Bank, 2024). Women's limited access to productive resources, financial services, and decision-making authority further constrains their economic security and diminishes the potential benefits associated with secure land tenure (FAO, 2021). Existing research suggests that women's land rights are shaped not only by formal legal frameworks but also by broader social, economic, and institutional dynamics that systematically disadvantage women.

Legal Pluralism and Women's Land Rights in Tanzania

Tanzania's land governance landscape is characterized by the coexistence of statutory law and customary practices, creating ongoing tensions in the realization of women's land rights. Although the Land Act and the Village Land Act formally affirm equal rights for men and women, empirical studies reveal that women remain vulnerable to land dispossession, particularly in cases of inheritance, marital dissolution, or widowhood (Genicot & Hernández-de-Benito, 2022). Local land governance institutions often profess commitment to gender equality, yet decision-making processes frequently privilege male claims in land allocation and dispute resolution. This divergence highlights the limitations of formal legal equality in delivering equitable outcomes in practice (UN Women, 2021; OHCHR, 2022).

Legal Empowerment and the Role of Community-Based Paralegals

Recent literature underscores the significance of legal empowerment approaches in addressing the gap between formal law and everyday realities. Evidence from Tanzania and comparable contexts indicates that community-based paralegals play a pivotal role in disseminating legal knowledge, facilitating access to land documentation, mediating disputes, and linking communities with formal legal institutions (Landesa, 2022; World Bank, 2024). Cross-country studies further demonstrate that locally grounded legal education initiatives, particularly those implemented in collaboration with traditional leaders, enhance women's capacity to translate statutory land rights into practical control and protection (Zwanck et al., 2021).

Research Gap and Link to the Current Study

Despite increasing recognition of the importance of legal empowerment and paralegal interventions, there remains a notable shortage of localized empirical research examining how these initiatives operate within specific rural and coastal settings such as Mkinga

District. Much of the existing literature focuses on national-level trends or aggregate program impacts, offering limited insight into women's individual experiences, perceptions, and context-specific strategies. This study addresses this gap by investigating women's interactions with community-based paralegals, the approaches employed by paralegals, and the outcomes of these interventions in Mkinga District, thereby contributing nuanced evidence to ongoing debates on land governance and legal empowerment.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study employed a cross-sectional mixed-methods design that combined quantitative and qualitative approaches to investigate the contribution of community-based paralegals to the promotion of women's land rights in Mkinga District, Tanzania. This design was selected to enable the integration of numerical data with in-depth qualitative insights, thereby strengthening analytical depth and enhancing the credibility of findings through triangulation. Mixed-methods approaches are particularly suited to socio-legal research, as they allow for the examination of both observable outcomes and subjective experiences associated with legal empowerment and access to justice (Creswell & Creswell, 2021; OHCHR, 2022).

Study Area

The research was conducted in Mkinga District, situated in Tanzania's Tanga Region. The district is predominantly rural, with most households relying on agriculture as their primary livelihood (URT, 2021; World Bank, 2023). Land access and control in the area are largely shaped by customary tenure arrangements, which frequently place women at a disadvantage with respect to ownership, inheritance, and decision-making authority. Mkinga District was deliberately selected due to the active presence of community-based paralegal initiatives addressing land and property rights, providing an appropriate context for examining paralegal interventions targeting women.

Study Population and Sampling

The study population comprised women land users, community members, village leaders, ward community development officers, traditional leaders, and community-based paralegals. Purposive and stratified sampling techniques were applied to ensure the inclusion of participants with direct involvement in land governance and justice-related processes. A total of 100 respondents were selected, a sample size deemed adequate for a descriptive cross-

sectional study and sufficient to capture diverse perspectives while remaining feasible within available time and resource constraints. Women constituted the majority of respondents to reflect the gender focus of the study. Purposive sampling was considered appropriate given the specialized knowledge and experiences required from participants (UN Women, 2021).

Data Collection Methods

Data collection followed a sequential approach. Quantitative data were first gathered using structured questionnaires designed to capture demographic information, perceptions of paralegal services, and reported outcomes of paralegal support. This was followed by key informant interviews with community-based paralegals, village leaders, and government officials. The qualitative component generated deeper insights into paralegal strategies, implementation challenges, and institutional factors shaping women's land rights. Employing multiple data collection methods enhanced the depth and comprehensiveness of the evidence base (World Bank, 2023).

Data Analysis, Validity, and Reliability

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, including frequencies and percentages, to summarize respondent characteristics and key trends. Qualitative data from key informant interviews were subjected to thematic analysis, with findings organized around recurring themes such as legal awareness, dispute resolution, and women's empowerment. To enhance validity and reliability, data triangulation was applied across methods and sources. Research instruments were pre-tested to ensure clarity and relevance, and indicators commonly used in land governance and legal empowerment studies were incorporated to strengthen content validity. The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings contributed to the overall trustworthiness of the results (Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles were rigorously observed throughout the study. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and confidentiality and anonymity were strictly maintained. Participation was entirely voluntary, and particular care was taken when engaging women involved in sensitive land disputes to minimize potential risks or harm. The study adhered to gender-sensitive and human rights-based ethical standards, including respect, non-maleficence, and the protection of vulnerable participants (OHCHR, 2022).

Findings

This section presents the study findings in line with the stated research objectives. The results draw on quantitative data obtained through questionnaires and qualitative evidence from key informant interviews conducted in Mkinga District. The presentation begins with response rates and respondent characteristics, followed by findings corresponding to each research objective.

Questionnaire Return Rate

A total of 100 questionnaires were administered to women, community members, village leaders, ward community development officers, and traditional leaders within the study area. All distributed questionnaires were completed and returned, yielding a response rate of 100 percent. This exceptionally high level of participation reflects strong respondent engagement and suggests that the research instruments were clearly understood and relevant to participants' experiences. High response rates enhance the reliability of survey-based research by reducing non-response bias and strengthening the representativeness of the data (Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

Table 4.1 Return Rate of questionnaires.

Category of Respondent(s)	Expected	Collected	Percentage (%)
Ward Community Development officers	4	4	100
Ward Community Development officers	4	4	100
Village chair persons	8	8	100
Village Executive Officers	8	8	100
Community members	20	20	100
Traditional and influential leaders	8	8	100
Women	44	44	100
TOTAL	100	100	100

3.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.2: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents. (n=100)

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	42	42
	Female	58	58
Marital Status	Married	54	54
	Widowed	18	18
	Divorced	14	14
	Single	14	14
Age Category (Years)	18–25	—	—
	26–35	36	36
	36–45	37	37

	46 and above	27	27
Education Level	No formal education	9	9
	Primary education	79	79
	Secondary education	8	8
	College	4	4

To gain a deeper insight into the opinions of respondents regarding paralegal support and women's land rights, it was essential to examine their demographic characteristics. Key aspects considered included sex, marital status, age, and education level. These elements are important because they can significantly affect how individuals access legal services and comprehend their land rights (FAO, 2021; UN Women, 202).

3.1.1 Sex of Respondents

The results showed that 58% of the respondents were women, while 42% were men. This higher percentage of female respondents is noteworthy as it aligns with the study's emphasis on gender issues, ensuring that the voices of those most impacted by land ownership challenges are represented. Previous research has indicated that experiences related to land ownership can vary significantly between women and men, underscoring the necessity of including women's perspectives in these discussions (OHCHR, 2022).

3.1.2 Marital Status of Respondents

When examining marital status, it was found that 54% of respondents were married, 18% were widowed, 14% were divorced, and 14% were single. Understanding marital status is crucial for grasping land ownership dynamics, particularly in rural areas where land rights are often closely linked to marriage. Women who are widowed or divorced may face heightened risks of losing their land rights, making this an important factor to consider.

3.1.3 Age Category of the Respondents

The respondents' age categories shows that individuals in the 26–45-year age range were the most actively involved, accounting for 73% of all respondents. Specifically, respondents aged 36–45 years constituted 37%, followed closely by those aged 26–35 years at 36%. This distribution indicates that people in their economically productive and socially active years were most engaged in land rights issues and paralegal services, likely due to their direct involvement in land ownership, inheritance, boundary disputes, and tenure security. This is presented in figure 4.3

3.1.4 Education levels of the Respondents

The survey results reveal that most respondents have low levels of formal education, with a significant 79% having only completed primary school. This trend is common in many rural communities, where understanding complex land laws and administrative processes can be challenging. Additionally, 9% of the respondents reported having no formal education at all, which points to a particularly vulnerable group that faces major obstacles in accessing legal information. Only a small fraction 8% had completed secondary education, and just 4% had attended college, indicating limited exposure to formal legal and bureaucratic systems.

These educational barriers significantly limit legal literacy and confidence in navigating land administration processes. As a result, many individuals find themselves relying on community-based paralegals for guidance and support. These paralegals play a crucial role in providing accessible legal education and helping individuals better understand their land rights, fostering more inclusive access to the resources they need.

3.2 Women's Perceptions of Paralegal Services

Findings related to the first study objective indicate generally positive perceptions of paralegal services among women. The results show that 56% of respondents reported that paralegal services improved their awareness of women's rights to own land and other productive resources. This finding highlights the role of paralegals in increasing access to legal information in rural communities where formal legal institutions are less accessible (FAO, 2021; UN Women, 2021).

In addition, 59% of respondents indicated that engagement with paralegals increased their confidence in defending land rights during disputes or negotiations. Confidence is an important outcome of legal empowerment initiatives, particularly for women facing social and cultural barriers to asserting land claims (Namati, 2020; OHCHR, 2022).

Furthermore, 62% of respondents reported that paralegal services enhanced their understanding of land laws, procedures, and documentation requirements. Improved legal literacy enables women to engage more effectively with land administration and registration processes, which are often perceived as complex and inaccessible (World Bank, 2023).

Table 4.3: Women's Perceptions of Paralegal Services on Land Rights

Statement	Yes (%)	No (%)
Paralegal services improved women's awareness of their land rights	56	44
Engagement with paralegals increased women's confidence in defending land rights during disputes	59	41
Paralegal services enhanced women's understanding of land laws, procedures, and documentation	62	38

3.3 Strategies Used by Paralegals to Promote Women's Land Rights

Key informant interviews indicate that paralegals use a multi-faceted approach to promote women's land rights, including legal education, dispute mediation, assistance with documentation, institutional referrals, and engagement with local leaders. These strategies improve women's understanding of land laws, provide culturally acceptable conflict resolution, reduce procedural barriers, and strengthen access to governance structures. Normative advocacy further addresses socio-cultural norms that restrict women's land ownership. Overall, paralegal interventions enhance women's legal awareness, confidence in asserting claims, and participation in land governance, while tackling structural and cultural constraints.

3.4 Outcomes of Paralegal Interventions

Paralegal interventions have been shown to significantly improve women's understanding of land rights, strengthen their confidence in asserting land claims, and enhance their participation in local land governance processes. Women who accessed paralegal services were more likely to seek support in resolving land-related disputes and in navigating complex land documentation and registration procedures. By offering accessible legal guidance, mediation services, and assistance with formal land registration, paralegals effectively reduced institutional and procedural barriers that have traditionally constrained women's participation in land administration. This community-based approach not only empowered women to exercise their legal entitlements but also promoted more active engagement with village land councils, ward tribunals, and other relevant governance bodies. Overall, the evidence indicates that paralegal interventions contribute to more equitable outcomes in land ownership and management, underscoring the critical role of localized legal support in addressing both structural and sociocultural constraints on women's access to land (World Bank, 2023).

4.0 DISCUSSION

The discussion dives into the findings from a study that explores how community-based paralegals are making strides in advancing women's land rights in Mkinga District, Tanzania. The results are quite telling: 56% of participants reported an increased awareness of their land rights, 59% felt more empowered to defend their land claims, and 62% gained a clearer understanding of land laws and procedures after collaborating with paralegals. These outcomes strongly suggest that the support from paralegals can significantly empower women legally at the community level, echoing earlier research on legal empowerment (Namati, 2020; OHCHR, 2022).

From what we see, community-based paralegals are crucial in bridging the gap between formal land laws and traditional practices, which often leave women sidelined in rural settings. The increase in confidence and engagement among women indicates that legal empowerment is about more than just sharing information; it's also about fostering trust, providing social support, and maintaining a steady presence in the community. Since paralegals are familiar faces, they help reduce the anxiety often associated with formal institutions, enabling women to assert their land rights in culturally appropriate ways. This aligns with findings from UN Women (2021) and the World Bank (2023).

The study also highlighted that the most effective strategies employed by paralegals included community legal education, mediation, assistance with land documentation, and referrals. Mediation, in particular, proved vital for resolving disputes while maintaining community harmony. This supports the evidence that non-adversarial conflict resolution is particularly effective, especially within customary land systems (FAO, 2021).

However, there are still challenges to consider. Resistance from traditional authorities, limited recognition by official institutions, and a lack of resources can hinder the overall impact of paralegal support. These challenges show the importance of having better policies and institutional backing to ensure lasting improvements in women's land rights (World Bank, 2024).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

This study offers context-specific evidence on the role of community-based paralegals in strengthening women's land rights in Mkinga District, Tanzania. The findings demonstrate that paralegal interventions enhance women's legal awareness, increase confidence to assert land claims, and facilitate engagement with land administration and dispute resolution

processes. In rural Global South settings, where statutory land institutions coexist with customary tenure systems, paralegals function as a critical access point to justice for women facing structural, social, and institutional barriers to land ownership and control.

The results further confirm that formal legal recognition of gender equality in land rights, while consistent with national and international commitments, is insufficient to ensure secure land tenure for women. Effective realization of women's land rights depends on locally embedded legal empowerment mechanisms that address informational deficits, procedural barriers, and discriminatory social norms. Community-based paralegals are particularly well positioned to fulfil this role due to their proximity to communities, cultural legitimacy, and capacity to navigate both statutory and customary governance systems. Through these functions, paralegals contribute to more inclusive and gender-responsive land governance and support progress toward key Sustainable Development Goals, notably SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

5.2 Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

The study recommends the formal integration of community-based paralegals into local land governance and justice delivery frameworks, in line with UN Women and SDG-oriented policy approaches. Institutional recognition would strengthen coordination with land administration authorities and improve the sustainability of paralegal services. Targeted investments in women's legal literacy, particularly concerning land rights and inheritance, are essential for enhancing women's agency and participation in land-related decision-making.

Programmatically, scaling up paralegal initiatives in rural and underserved areas should be prioritized within broader gender equality and land governance strategies. Continuous capacity development, adequate resourcing, and structured collaboration among paralegals, government institutions, civil society organizations, and customary leaders are critical to improving effectiveness and local legitimacy.

5.3 Limitations and Future Research

The cross-sectional design limits assessment of long-term impacts. Future research should employ longitudinal and comparative approaches to examine sustained outcomes and inform evidence-based policy and donor investments in women's land rights and legal empowerment.

REFERENCES

1. Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2021). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.

<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781071812082>

2. Feyertag, J., Mueller, V., & Quisumbing, A. R. (2021). How does gender affect perceived security of land and property rights? Evidence from 33 countries. *Land Use Policy*, 104, 105299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2021.105299>
3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2021). *Governing land for women and men*. FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0905en>
4. Genicot, G., & Hernández-de-Benito, M. (2022). Women's land rights and village institutions in Tanzania. *World Development*, 155, 105879. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.105879>
5. Landesa. (2022). *Strengthening women's land rights in Tanzania: Program results and lessons learned*. Landesa Center for Women's Land Rights. <https://www.landes.org/resources/tanzania-womens-land-rights/>
6. Namati. (2020). *Legal empowerment and community paralegals: Practice and evidence*. Namati Global Legal Empowerment Network. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1fxh1q7>
7. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2022). *Women's access to justice and land rights*. OHCHR. <https://doi.org/10.18356/9789210011234>
8. UN Women. (2021). *Women's land and property rights in Africa*. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. <https://doi.org/10.18356/9789210057899>
9. UNICEF. (2022). *Education, gender equality and empowerment*. United Nations Children's Fund. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv2ks6x9p>
10. United Republic of Tanzania. (2021). *Tanga Region socio-economic profile*. National Bureau of Statistics. <https://www.nbs.go.tz>
11. World Bank. (2023). *Agriculture and rural livelihoods in Tanzania*. World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>
12. World Bank. (2023). *Securing women's land rights: Global evidence and policy implications*. World Bank Group. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1923-4>
13. World Bank. (2024). *Africa land policy note series: Enhancing women's land and property rights in Africa*. World Bank Group. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099021524093019647>