

Land tenure rights

Family farming is a way of organising agricultural production based on the deep ties that bind the land and the family nucleus that work on it.



In addition to having social and economic value, the land in family farming forms part of the traditions and is closely linked to culture. This link, so important in the production of nutritious food, is fundamental to achieving sustainable development, tackling climate change and eradicating hunger.



Land inequality continues to grow and directly affects millions of family farmers and their communities. This inequality is at the heart of all social inequalities and has strong political, economic, environmental and territorial impacts.

It is essential to continue working for a transformation towards **equitable access to land**.

THE UNDIFF GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION includes proposals to improve access to land and the rights of family farmers within these 5 pillars.

There are some **608 MILLION** farms in the world

90% of which are family farms, occupying between **70% and 80%** of farmland.

“Land inequality at the heart of unequal societies.”

12% OF THE FARMLAND is managed by 84% of farms which have just under 2 hectares per project

70% of the farmland is managed by 1% of farms

1 Promote gender equity in family farming and the leadership role of rural women.



2 Support youth and ensure generational sustainability of family farming.



3 Create a supportive political environment to strengthen family farming.



4 Improve socio-economic inclusion, resilience and well-being of family farmers, their households and rural communities.



5 Promote sustainability in family farming for climate resilient food systems.

