Women need direct, unmediated rights to land for multiple reasons – gender equality, food security, health, family welfare, protection from sexual violence and other forms of physical abuse, to combat abject poverty, and more. Too often, however, legal documents, including land titles and certificates, are only registered in the name of a male family member – fathers, husbands, brothers. National laws written to protect women’s and girls’ land rights often fail to translate into real change on the ground across cultures, religions, countries, and regions. Thankfully, we have seen a number of innovative and promising programs in India and elsewhere that are helping to lay a path forward.