

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project

Report of the Technical Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership

UNSD and UN Women

24 February 2013, New York

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and objective of the meeting

1. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Technical Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership took place in New York, 24 February 2013. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with UN Women.
2. EDGE is a new project that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to have comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership. This project is a three-year initiative building on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), jointly managed by UNSD and UN Women and implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and OECD.
3. The meeting was attended by 30 representatives from 10 countries – Cambodia, Georgia, Ghana, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Uganda, United States and Vanuatu; USAID; regional and international agencies including the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as well as regional and sub-regional commissions including UNECE, UNESCAP, UN-ECLAC and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Ms. Cheryl Doss, Senior Lecturer in Economics and Global Affairs, Yale University also attended the meeting as an expert in the field of measuring asset ownership at individual level. (See Annex I for the list of participants)
4. The one-day meeting focused on some of the technical aspects of the EDGE project and marked the beginning of the EDGE methodological work on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective. The meeting covered the following aspects: (a) the available research undertaken on the topic so far and its future developments under the EDGE project; (b) methodological issues in using a dedicated module on asset data attached to a multi-purpose national household survey; (c) interest and availability of countries to be part of the project and test/pilot the EDGE methodology to measure asset ownership; and (d) project implementation strategy in the selected pilot countries.

B. Organization of the meeting

5. The meeting was conducted according to the document “Agenda” (Annex II). The workshop started with an opening remark from Ms. Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, UNSD. Ms. Osaki-Tomita highlighted the importance of collecting and analyzing gender statistics and made a brief introduction of the EDGE project.
6. An introductory presentation was made by Mr. Papa Seck from UN Women and Ms. Francesca Grum from UNSD, who provided an overview of the EDGE project including some background information and the work plan of the project for the initial 3-year period (2013-2015). The introductory presentation was followed by a technical presentation made by Ms. Cheryl Doss, highlighting various aspects and challenges in

measuring asset ownership at individual level. Presentations were also made by the World Bank (the LSMS team), FAO Statistics and the Uganda National Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), on their respective work and initiatives related to the measurement of asset ownership, pointing out potential areas for synergies with the EDGE project.

II. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

A. Introduction – the EDGE project

7. The presentation was made jointly by UN Women and UNSD, covering background information on the EDGE project and explaining its work plan. The EDGE project is an initiative implemented by UNSD and UN Women. It aims to address the methodological and data gaps that currently exist in our understanding of various gender issues, including health, education, employment, entrepreneurship, and asset ownership. EDGE was conceived after the 42nd UN Statistical Commission and the 5th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS). Designed to take place over a 3-year period, EDGE seeks to compile comparable gender indicators on health, education and employment and develop methodologies on emerging gender issues such as entrepreneurship and asset ownership—and piloting these methodologies in selected countries. The overall aim of EDGE is to improve the integration of gender issues into the regular production of statistics for better, evidence-based policies.

8. In the project's **First Phase** (January 2013- December 2013), EDGE will (a) create an international database for health, education, and employment indicators; (b) do methodological work on entrepreneurship and assets indicators; and (c) hold regional workshops and select pilot countries. In the **Second Phase** (January 2014- December 2014) (a) pilot data collection and analysis will begin and (b) A data review workshop will be held to present results and lessons learnt. This workshop will give participants an opportunity to assess where the project currently stands and discuss what aspects of the methodology need to be adjusted. In the **Third Phase** (January 2015-December 2015) (a) data collection will continue and be completed in pilot countries; (b) a workshop will be held to present results and make policy recommendations; and (c) technical and advocacy reports will be produced.

9. EDGE activities will be guided by a Steering Committee (SC) composed of some members of the IAEG-GS, participating countries, bilateral donors, regional commissions, regional development banks and key agencies collaborating on the implementation of the project.

10. A key result of the EDGE project will be the development of methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership. Rather than proposing new surveys, the EDGE project intends to add questions to existing sample surveys. Among the criteria used for selecting pilot countries, demand for gendered asset data will be key, since country-level engagement is integral to EDGE's success. Pilot countries should have adequate statistical capacity in order to maximize benefits from the project; plans must already be in place for a relevant sample survey in 2014/2015; and the planned surveys must be able to incorporate questions on assets. Adequate statistical capacity in these countries will be

important not only in order to ensure that the EDGE project can be carried out, but also so that sustainability and replicability are ensured.¹

B. Measuring asset ownership and control: a gender perspective

11. Ms. Cheryl Doss from Yale University gave a presentation reviewing important aspects of measuring ownership of physical and financial assets at individual level, drawn from her experience working on the Gender Asset Gap project. Ms. Doss also outlined challenges faced in collecting data in countries, and other key aspects of her work/research that could be relevant to the EDGE project.

The Relevance of Individual-Level Asset Data

12. While traditional poverty studies define poverty as a lack of income or consumption, asset-based studies focus on the accumulation of assets over the life cycle and, in so doing, better capture the potential vulnerabilities of individuals.

13. Traditional asset studies focus on the household level, but individual-level data is important because most assets are owned by individuals, either individually or jointly with others. Women and men may not have the same access to assets in the household; all members do not benefit equally from household assets; and women and men use, acquire, and dispose of assets differently. By measuring women's asset ownership at the individual level, we are better equipped to understand the state of women's empowerment and well-being; the status of women's fallback positions (in the case of separation, divorce, widowhood, or in the choice of whether to marry in the first place); and their bargaining power within the household.

14. Individual asset ownership data is not only useful for gender analysis, but also allows analysis along other dimensions (e.g. age), and tracking how assets change over time as household structure changes. If, on the other hand, one just used sex of household head for analysis, researchers run the risk of underestimating women's asset ownership; confounding household structure with gender analysis (since male-headed households usually include women but female-headed households are usually defined not to include men); and rendering women who live in male-headed households invisible.

¹ As of February 24, 2013, the Philippines, Mongolia, and Georgia had expressed interest in the project. Those countries, as well as Cambodia and various Pacific island nations, indicated that they have a great demand for gender statistics and have surveys that could include the EDGE module. Given that the EDGE project is still in the middle of fundraising, the final number of participating pilot countries will depend on how much money is raised.

How EDGE Can Measure Assets at the Individual-Level

15. There are several different ways of measuring gender asset and wealth gaps. Four of these merit attention:

- (a) Form of Ownership
- (b) Gender asset gap: Incidence
- (c) Share of Owners
- (d) Gender wealth gap: Share of asset value

16. Each of these measures has its advantages and disadvantages. (a) **Form of ownership** provides information on how each asset is owned, whether individually by a man or a woman or jointly. But it does not tell us how many different men and women own these assets. (b) **Incidence gap** is the difference between the proportion of total men and the proportion of total women who are owners of a particular type of asset. This measure is good for comparisons across countries and time, but does not reflect the difference in the quality and quantity of a given asset owned (does not distinguish among people who own more of the same asset (house, for example) or assets of better quality). . It uses people as the unit of analysis by asking how many men and women own a particular type of asset. (c) **The share of owners** refers to the proportion of owners of a particular type of asset who are women. This measure does not indicate whether these assets are owned by one person or multiple persons jointly. Finally (d) the **wealth gap** accounts for quantity and quality, but requires data on value of the asset.

17. There is a minimum amount of data that will have to be collected by EDGE to establish gender asset and wealth gaps. For the **gender asset gap**, EDGE will have to identify: Who are the owners? If there is an ownership document, whose name(s) are on the document? For the **gender wealth gap**, EDGE will need a measure of value, such as: if the asset were to be sold today, how much would you receive?

18. In addition to those core questions, other useful questions focus on how the assets were acquired and the rights and decision-making over the assets.

19. The assets that should be included are both those of significant value and those that have other importance. The former including housing, agricultural land, other real estate and businesses. The latter might include mobile phones. In the discussion at the meeting, participants suggested that we should distinguish between different types of phones—i.e. between smart phones and traditional phones—since Applications are becoming an important means of banking, acquiring information, and the like. One significant stylized fact that has come out of patterns of asset ownership in Europe and the U.S. is that, as the portfolio of assets in a country shifts from land to a greater range of areas, women own a greater share of the assets. This suggests that the focus should not be only on land.

The Gender Asset Gap Project

20. The Gender Asset Gap project (GAGP) is a joint initiative of an international research team that has collected individual-level asset data to calculate measures of the gender asset and wealth gaps. The project has collected nationally representative data in Ghana and Ecuador and data representative at the state level for Karnataka, India. All physical and financial assets are included in the analysis, including both formal and informal means of savings.

21. The data collection involved two phases: qualitative fieldwork and a household assets survey. In the qualitative phase, the primary methodology was focus group discussions, complemented by interviews with key informants and a compilation of the secondary literature, including the study of marital and inheritance regimes. Extensive qualitative work was essential in adapting the generic template of the survey instrument to country-specific contexts.

22. The quantitative phase of the study involved the implementation of household surveys. The surveys were fielded between May 2010 and January 2011. Two survey instruments were administered. The first collected data on household demographics, livelihoods, consumption expenditure, the inventory of physical assets owned by members of the household (housing, agricultural land, other real estate, livestock, agricultural implements, non-farm businesses, consumer durables), and the identity of the asset owners. The second instrument was administered separately to two adult members (principal male and principal female) of the household and collected information on ownership of financial assets, decision-making, awareness of inheritance laws, and recent shocks and coping strategies.

23. In Ecuador, the sample of 2,892 households is representative of rural and urban areas and the two major regional geographic and population groupings of the country, the sierra (highlands) and coast. A total of 4,668 persons completed the individual questionnaire. In Ghana, a total of 2,170 households were surveyed and 3,288 persons answered the individual questionnaire; the survey is representative of the ten administrative regions of the country. In Karnataka, a total of 4,110 households and 7,185 individuals were surveyed across the rural and urban areas of nine districts covering all agro-climatic zones of the state. The capital city of Bengaluru was treated as a distinct entity from other urban areas since it is substantially different in its demography and socio-economic characteristics.

24. The study's qualitative fieldwork revealed that while it was likely that an individual would know about the physical assets owned by other household members, it was less likely that one person knew about the financial assets of all household members. Thus, each of the two respondents was asked only about his or her own financial assets, and whether these were held individually or jointly with someone else. Otherwise, data was not available on the financial assets of other members of the household. Detailed information on the survey design and the experiences of the surveys is available at <http://genderassetgap.iimb.ernet.in/articles/documentation>.

C. Individual/disaggregated data in LSMS-Integrated surveys on agriculture

25. Mr. Gero Carletto from the World Bank made a presentation introducing the Living Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), administered by the World Bank. The main goals of the LSMS are to gain a better understanding of the impact of policies and programs on poverty reduction; build in-country capacity in the design and implementation of household surveys; support methodological improvements in the measurement of key indicators; and champion the dissemination and use of data and analytical findings.²

26. Of particular relevance to EDGE are the LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), a 6-year household survey program that was founded with a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This program supports 7 countries across Sub-Saharan Africa—Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda—to design and implement nationally representative, multi-topic, panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. Additionally, the program conducts work on developing methodologies and best practices for such surveys.

27. The surveys are implemented by the national statistical agency of each participating country, and are nested within existing/planned surveys in order to avoid creating additional work and costs for these agencies. The surveys interview between 3,000 and 5,000 households. The panel dimension of the surveys allows for tracking of households as well as individuals who leave those households. The survey data that are already available online include:

- Tanzania National Panel Survey 2008/09, 2010/11
- Uganda National Panel Survey 2009/10
- Malawi Third Integrated Household Survey 2010/11
- Nigeria General Household Panel Survey 2010/11
- Niger 2011, Ethiopia 2011/12
- Uganda 2010/11 and Ethiopia 2010/11: 1st quarter of 2013³

28. Although the project has always collected some individual/disaggregated data, it is only in the last 4 or 5 years that agricultural data was emphasized within the LSMS-ISA integrated household surveys. There are ongoing efforts to standardize data collection across the categories for comparison in follow-up survey rounds.

29. Topics examined in the LSMS-ISA surveys include: ownership of agricultural plots; management of plots; information on people working those plots; who controls those plots; extension; livestock ownership and control; non-farm self-employment; and durable asset ownership. An additional feature of the agriculture project is that the

² Microdata is available for free download on the World Bank website.

³ World Bank officials have said that there are some current and upcoming surveys that could potentially be paired with the EDGE module. These surveys include Uganda, Ethiopia, Niger, and perhaps Burkina Faso, all of which could potentially absorb EDGE's questionnaire.

information is disaggregated not only at the individual level, but also at the plot level. Future surveys may also include questions about financial literacy and skills.

30. Investigators typically take 4 to 6 months to adjust questionnaires, create data entry systems, and test those systems before they are used in the field. The process is time-consuming because it is collaborative and requires input from all participants and authorities. There are several other aspects of the LSMS process that can provide lessons for EDGE's pilot data collection:

- Surveys differ due to the specificities of each country. On the other hand, LSMS recognizes the need for a core, harmonized sub-set of questions and has been working to establish that.
- The population census is usually the sampling frame to obtain a nationally representative sample.
- There are often challenges related to establishing the size of agricultural plots. If you ask people about the size of land—rather than measuring it—there can be large discrepancies in the figures given.⁴

D. Women and land: Generating sex-disaggregated data on land: the FAO experience

31. Mr. Pietro Gennari from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) presented the work of FAO on producing data related to gender disparities in agriculture. Sex disaggregated data (SDD) on the agricultural sector/agricultural labor force (via farm and rural household surveys) are important for policy formulation. In response to the limited empirical evidence that is sex-disaggregated, FAO initiated efforts to: create a methodology for obtaining such evidence; develop capacity (workshops and trainings) in relevant regions; create technical guidelines and training materials to support the production and use of SDD; sensitize and train producers and users on concepts and tools for the production, analysis, and use of SDD; provide technical support to agricultural censuses and surveys; and perform re-tabulation to produce SDD for use in policymaking.

32. This work extends beyond examinations of land ownership. In documenting gender-based disparities in agriculture, the FAO focuses on land, livestock, farm labor, education, information and extension services, financial services, and technology and inputs. Much of the FAO's technical support and methodological work on land occurs within the framework of the World Census of Agriculture's (WCA) program of agricultural censuses that occurs every ten years, involves over 100 participating countries, and provides guidelines to support countries in the design and implementation of their agricultural censuses.

33. Several of the innovations under the WCA framework are relevant to EDGE. For instance, the sex of the holder is one of the minimum core data items to be collected. In

⁴ One question is whether there is a systematic difference in the way men and women report the size of land.

addition, concepts of management were reconfigured so that they could reveal gender dynamics of land ownership, management, etc. Once the sex of the holder is a core data item, censuses can generate official data on women's land holdings.

34. In addition, incorporating the concepts of sub-holding and sub-holders into agricultural surveys allows investigators to better examine gender dynamics. By using the concept of "sub-holding", management roles of additional household members may be captured. It provides a more realistic picture of the complex decision-making processes that occur at the holding level. It is also especially useful in contexts where holdings tend to be divided into small parcels/plots administered by individual household members.

35. Indeed, the sub-holder concept focuses on management and is therefore more complex and challenging to operationalize than ownership. Given this increased complexity, user/producer workshops were found to be an effective forum for bringing together users' demands and the possibilities of producers. User-producer collaboration could also be furthered through technical committees, expert consultations, and a more proactive role taken by statisticians in policymaking processes. Various African countries—especially those in West Africa—tried to capture detailed information on the management of agricultural holdings through the introduction of sub-holding and sub-holders. In Senegal, use of this concept permitted extensive cross-tabulations of production factors and socio-demographic factors. Overall, though, adoption by countries was limited, and FAO officials have indicated a desire to see if there should be a separation of concepts in the next censuses (given the limited number of questions on the censuses, it is important to identify the right questions to be kept and used. The FAO's goal is to finalize guidelines by 2014). The FAO has produced a tool for re-tabulating data for this concept and also produced a system and software that makes the publication of this data easier for countries with limited resources.

36. Future areas of work for the FAO on this topic include a review evaluating how the concept is being used; creating clearer guidelines for the 2020 WCA in order to clarify land ownership by different family members and how it differs from land management; and improving surveys' capacities to capture the economic implications of managing a plot.

E. An analysis of gender and asset ownership in Uganda

37. Uganda's efforts, presented by Ms. Nora Teopista Madaya Wamayi, to incorporate gender-specific and asset-related dimensions into their surveys provides a good case study in the challenges EDGE will encounter as it works with selected pilot countries. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development oversees the National Gender policy to ensure gender mainstreaming in national development programs. Sex disaggregated data has been generated in the majority of Uganda's surveys, censuses, and administrative records; however, gender mainstreaming in statistical programs was not conceived of until 2007. Since then, gender statistics have

been gradually institutionalized in the national statistical system and there is now a sub-committee for gender statistics in place.

38. Some examples of engendered statistical programs include the Uganda National Household Survey, the Uganda Business Inquiry, and the Ugandan Panel Survey. The 2002-2003 Ugandan National Household surveys provide an instructive example of the challenges of incorporating gender/asset ownership measures into Uganda's national surveys.

39. The 2002-2003 surveys included an informal sector module that collected information about household enterprises and rural-based small-scale establishments, specifically a) Businesses undertaken by households with or without a fixed location; b) Household and non-household-based enterprises; and c) Asset ownership (of items such as radios, land, cars, motorcycles, and bicycles). Some of the surveys' more significant findings include:

- About 36 percent of the households in Uganda owned non-crop enterprises.
- Most household-based enterprises were sole proprietorship while the major source of finance for such businesses were own savings.
- For those who got a loan, land was the major term of collateral used.
- Most of the household enterprises were wholly owned by one person who had total responsibility for all operations, including the risk-taking of the business (97 percent).
- The majority of household enterprises were started by the proprietors themselves (95 percent) compared to those that were either inherited or received as gifts (2 percent).
- For household-based businesses that are mainly financed through the acquisition of loans, land was the main collateral. As in Uganda land is mainly owned by men, household businesses financed by loans were mostly owned by men.

40. Yet there are limitations to what has been done. Interviews were conducted with the household head, but not with other household members. For enterprises, no information was collected on the sex of the owner. In addition, the tabulation plan for the report lacked a gendered lens.

41. Ugandan statisticians have made it clear that new surveys will mainstream gender into their manuals, instruments, and analytical reports. Officials are aware that questions on asset ownership and business ownership should be engendered and administered to all adults in a given household so that the gender dimension is better captured. Tabulation plans should facilitate gender analysis of asset ownership and entrepreneurship. And, finally, a gender lens should be used when future individual-level data on asset ownership is collected.

III. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

A. Type of assets to include

42. There was discussion on the types of assets to be covered in the survey. Assets such as land, primary dwelling unit, businesses, and financial (also liability) were mentioned as potential items to be included. Even mobile phones in some countries could be considered as an important asset for women's empowerment. However, it was pointed out that the role of phones in the empowerment of women does not come from its financial value, but from its use. Therefore it is not just the ownership that we should measure, but also its use.

43. Another point emphasized was the distinction between assets defined as productive resources that generate specific returns on investment and durable goods valued as zero after their purchase.

44. It was further emphasized that the types of assets to be measured, their definitions, classification, as well as the methods of valuing assets should be consistent with the existing international framework and standards if relevant from a gender perspective (e.g., the SNA 2008). It was also mentioned that EDGE may want to include assets that do not fit into the SNA classification, but should collect the data in such a way that the SNA measures could be derived. It was agreed that countries will have to determine the most suitable ways of distinguishing between real ownership and documentation according to specific country contexts.

B. Asset owner versus holder

45. The meeting discussed the fact that owning an asset sometimes does not necessarily mean that the person has control or access to the asset. This brought up the question on what exactly to measure. In some cases, having a person's name on the deed of a farm does not mean that the person has the right to decide what to grow on the farm. Another complication exists in the Pacific Island countries where land is owned by communal chiefs but this does not reflect people's rights to using or managing the land. Another example is in instances where women's names are often on the title due to tax reasons but men are controlling/managing the land instead.

C. Cross-country variations

46. Evidence from existing studies show that individual asset ownership status varies greatly from one country to another due to differences in culture and legislation. Mobile phones could be considered as an empowerment asset for women in some countries but not for others. There are also vast differences in the importance of various assets between developing and developed countries.

47. Differences also exist amongst countries in the relationship between owning versus managing a particular asset.

48. Those differences need to be addressed in the methodological guidelines.

D. Operational issues:

49. There are a few issues that need to be addressed in the project. For example, how often do the data need to be collected on asset ownership? Should all questions be included in one survey or should the questions be divided and added to multiple surveys? How to ensure that the information generated is useful (policy relevant)? How to keep the data collection practical?

50. The meeting was informed that if the project is interested in collaborating with the LSMS survey, questions need to be provided to the survey team four to six months before to ensure there is sufficient time for pre-testing and questionnaire development.

Interview one person or two persons in the household

51. It was pointed out from previous experience that if asset ownership questions were only asked to one person in the household (and usually the person who happens to be home during the interview), there is potential bias in the measurement. For example, when respondents are predominantly men, the results tend to over-estimate the disadvantage of women in owning assets. This is the approach taken in most surveys, with certain minimum age requirements in the household.

52. The best practice is to interview two persons in the same household – one man and one woman – simultaneously, to reduce the bias. However this approach also has its limitations. First, logically the approach is very complicated. In addition, two respondents can provide very different answers and reconciliation becomes a challenge.

E. Countries' interest

53. A number of countries expressed interest to pilot the EDGE methodology on measuring asset ownership. These include three countries in Asia – Georgia, Mongolia and the Philippines – funded by ADB. AfDB agreed to fund two additional countries from Africa (to be selected) and SPC reported that two Pacific Island countries may be interested in the project – Samoa and Vanuatu.

54. The Ghana National Statistical Office informed the meeting that Ghana was one of the countries covered by the Gender Asset Gaps project (GAGP). Even though the NSO had not been involved directly in the field operation of GAGP, they reported about the difficulties in the data collection process and in interpreting the results. Ghana further expressed interest in being part of the EDGE project, to improve the methodology in collecting asset ownership data at individual level.

IV. NEXT STEPS

55. The participants agreed that measuring gender asset gap is an emerging issue and more details would have to be worked out for pending issues including those outlined in Section III. New guidelines would be compiled, taking into consideration existing methodology work in the field as well as new lessons learned from the EDGE pilot studies. The meeting called on countries attending the meeting to express their interest in participating in the pilot phase.

56. The following tasks will be carried out:

- a. The Secretariat will report back to the EDGE Steering Committee on the discussion and outcomes of this meeting;
- b. The report of the meeting will be sent to all participants of the meeting;
- c. Draft methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective will be prepared;
- d. One regional workshop, either in Asia or Africa, will be conducted in 2013, to review the draft guidelines on measuring asset ownership;
- e. Main methodology development will be completed by the end of 2013;
- f. Testing of the methodology in pilot countries will be conducted starting from 2014.

Annex I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Country /Organization	Contact Person Information
1.	Cambodia	Mr. San Sy Than Director General National Institute of Statistics Cambodia
2.	Canada	Mr. Eric Rancourt Director International Cooperation Division Statistics Canada
3.	Georgia	Mr. Zaza Tchelidze Executive Director, Chairman of the Board National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT)
4.	Ghana	Dr. Philomena Nyarko Acting Government Statistician Ghana Statistical Service
5.	Ghana	Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi Head, Programme Development and Management Ghana Statistical Service
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7.	Mexico	Mr. Jose Antonio Mejia Guerra Consultant
8.	Mongolia	Mr. Mendsaikhan Sonomtseren Chairman National Statistical Office of Mongolia
9.	Mongolia	Ms. Oyunchimeg Dandar Director of Population and Social Statistics Department National Statistical Office of Mongolia
10.	Mongolia	Ms. Ganchimeg Mijiddorj Director of Foreign Relations and Cooperation Department National Statistical Office of Mongolia
11.	Nigeria	Ms. Nemi Okujagu Technical Adviser to the SG National Bureau of Statistics
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13.	Philippines	Ms. Carmelita N. Ericta Administrator and Civil Registrar General

No	Country /Organization	Contact Person Information
14.	Uganda	Ms. Norah Teopista Madaya Wamayi Director, Statistical Coordination Services Uganda Bureau of Statistics
15.	United States of America	Ms. Marcella S. Jones-Puthoff Statistician U.S. Census Bureau Population Division/Age and Special Populations
16.	World Bank	Mr. Gero Carletto Development Research Group The World Bank
17.	World Bank	Ms. Masako Hiraga Development Data Group The World Bank
18.	World Bank	Ms. Josefina Posadas Economist Gender and Development Group World Bank
19.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and development (OECD)	Mr. Paul Schreyer Deputy Director Statistics Directorate Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
20.	USAID	Ms. Meredith Soule Senior Program Analyst Country Strategy and Implementation Division Bureau for Food Security USAID
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26.	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Mr. Gerald Haberkorn Manager Statistics for Development Division
27.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Mr. Pietro Gennari Director, Statistics Division Economic and Social Development Department Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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35.	UN-DESA	Mr. Armin Plum Finance Officer Capacity Development Office Department of Economic and Social Affairs
36.	Expert	Ms. Cheryl Doss Senior Lecturer in Economics and Global Affairs Yale University
37.	Consultant	Ms. Ionica Berevoescu Consultant on Gender Statistics
38.	Yale University	Mr. Corey Sobel Research Consultant

Annex II. AGENDA

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Technical Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership United Nations Statistics Division and UN Women

**New York, 24 February 2013
2 UN Plaza, Conference Room 2330**

10.00 – 13.00 Welcome

Objectives of the meeting (UNSD)
Short Round Table Introduction

Overview of EDGE project: harmonizing gender indicators, including on entrepreneurship and asset ownership (UNSD, UN Women)

Measuring asset ownership and control: a gender perspective (Consultant)

- available research and future developments under the EDGE project
- methodological issues and feasibility/challenges
- project implementation in pilot countries

Individual/disaggregated data in LSMS-Integrated surveys on agriculture (the World Bank)

Women and land: Generating sex-disaggregated data on land: the FAO experience

An analysis of gender and asset ownership in Uganda

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch

14:00 – 18.00 (cont.)

Conclusions and the way forward
UNSD
UN Women