

**Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on the
Development of Gender Statistics
12-14 December 2006
United Nations, New York**

**Improving the use of gender and population factors in Agricultural Statistics:
A review of FAO's support to member countries in Gender Statistics ***

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Improving the use of gender and population factors in Agricultural Statistics: A review of FAO's support to member countries in Gender Statistics¹

Prepared by: John Curry² and Diana Tempelman³

Introduction

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations considers the production and use of accurate gender-disaggregated data on the agricultural sector and rural areas to be an essential step for the elaboration of sustainable development programmes, crucial for genuine gender mainstreaming, and a powerful way to combat the persisting invisibility of rural women in the planning process (FAO-RAF 2006). International mandates such as the World Plan of Action by the International Conference on Women in 1975 (ECOSOC1999; Narain 1999), The 1989 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) and the World Food Summit Plan of Action (FAO 1996a) have created greater recognition of the importance of gender-disaggregated data for food security policy and planning and thus have established an ever-increasing demand for accurate and relevant gender statistics for agriculture and the rural sector. Of particular importance for FAO's work in this is the commitment in the 1996 *World Food Summit Plan of Action* that calls for improvements in:

. . . the collection, through definition of common standards, and the analysis, dissemination and utilization of information and data, disaggregated *inter alia* by gender, needed to guide and monitor progress towards the achievement of food security. . .

(FAO 1996a)

However, it should be noted that the increase in—and demand for—gender-relevant data and information has placed even greater demands on national statistical capacities (FAO 1995b: 2). In response, the Strategic Framework for FAO 2000-2015 acknowledges the need to support and/or improve the capacity of member countries for data collection and analysis, in part through continuation of its normative work on data disaggregated by gender and other parameters (FAO 1999a: 30-31). Consequently, the FAO Gender and Population Division (SDW) and its predecessors have collaborated with the FAO Statistics Division (ESS) and national statistical systems in member countries to build capacity at national level by providing training and technical support in gender and statistics for ministries of agriculture and central statistics offices.

This paper describes FAO's experiences with mainstreaming gender and population factors into agricultural statistics, based on the SDW/ESS collaboration with member countries. The paper summarises the overall FAO strategy for gender mainstreaming in agricultural statistics, describes the technical and training materials produced and discusses the normative and operational activities

¹ This paper was prepared for The United Nations Statistics Division Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Gender Statistics, New York, 12-14 December 2006.

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undertaken in partnership with agricultural statistics users and producers. This work has been undertaken either within the framework of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) or in partnership with regional bodies that deal explicitly with agricultural statistics⁴ or that have gender statistics as part of their mandate (e.g., UNECE). The paper concludes with a discussion of gender gaps in agricultural statistics identified as a result of its experiences and makes recommendations for improving the availability, accessibility and use of reliable gender statistics, especially agricultural statistics, for planning, monitoring and evaluation, through partnerships at national and international levels.

FAO Strategies for Gender Mainstreaming in Agricultural Statistics

The overall goal of FAO regarding gender statistics has been to improve the use of gender and population factors in agricultural statistics. The Organization has attempted to achieve this by working with member countries to build capacity of national statistical programmes to incorporate gender and population factors into agricultural censuses and surveys. As discussed in previous FAO submissions to UNSD and UNECE (Curry 2003, Curry 2004, Curry, Tempelman and Verbole 2004), strategic elements of this collaboration with member countries include:

- Production of technical guidelines and training materials for gender and statistics to support data production and use;
- Sensitisation/Training of both producers and users (actual and/or potential) in gender issues, concepts and tools for the production, analysis and use of gender-disaggregated data;
- Technical Support to agricultural censuses/surveys in Gender principally within the framework of technical support to the World Census of Agriculture (WCA; FAO 2005);
- Recoding/retabulation of existing data to produce gender-disaggregated data sets, and
- Preparation of GDD data bases/data sets, especially for use in policy decision-support tools developed by FAO.

The SDW/ESS collaboration has been active in these strategic areas since the 1990s, with greater or lesser emphasis placed on particular elements over time in responses to changes in human and other resources devoted to the overall strategy. Such shifts are beyond the scope of this paper. However, the major activities undertaken and materials produced under each of these elements are listed in the appendices of this paper and provide a reasonable summary FAO's activities in this regard. The remaining sections of the paper will summarise the key activities and materials produced and describe the FAO's ongoing activities in gender statistics, particularly those involving partnerships at national and regional levels.

Gender Statistics Materials and Activities

A list of the FAO materials pertaining to gender statistics for agricultural and rural development and activities appears as Appendix 1 of this paper. From this list, it is clear that FAO has been active in producing materials and organising/participating in activities related to mainstreaming gender into agricultural statistics since the early 1990s. These materials include technical handbooks and manuals, dissemination materials training packages and other resource materials.

⁴ For example, the Africa Commission for Agricultural Statistics-AFCAS or the Asia and Pacific Commission for Agricultural Statistics-APCAS.

Technical handbooks and manuals: During the mid-to-late 1990s, FAO produced two publications that can be considered early sets of guidelines for gender mainstreaming in agricultural statistics. These publications, listed in Annex 1, are:

- Guidelines for the Improvement of Statistics on Women: Obtaining Statistics from national agricultural surveys in selected countries of the Near East. 1996.
- Statistics and Gender. Agricultural Censuses: orientations for a revision of concepts and methodology. 1998.

A more explicit set of technical guidelines for general use with agricultural censuses and surveys is the FAO publication on *Agricultural Censuses and Gender Considerations: Concepts and Methodology*, published in 1999 and available in English, French and Spanish, in either hard copy (in diminishing quantities, due to demand) or in electronic format at the websites listed in Appendix 1. This document is a translation of a paper originally written in Spanish by a consultant for the FAO Women and Population Division, in collaboration with the Statistics Division. It contains technical advice on gender considerations in: basic definitions and units of observation (i.e., the agricultural holding and holder) for agricultural censuses and surveys; characteristics to identify for all agricultural holdings; sources of information for gender analysis (types of surveys), and; stages of the agricultural census/survey (e.g., objectives, questionnaire design, tabulation plan, statistical units and coverage, sampling, staff and training, choosing the respondent, data processing, interpretation and dissemination, etc.). The document has subsequently been provided to a wide range of agricultural statistics users and producers to provide technical guidelines for the production of sex-disaggregated data in agricultural censuses and surveys, particularly during the 2000 Round of the World Census of Agriculture (1996-2005; FAO 2005).

SDW has also collaborated with ESS on gender aspects of the FAO guidelines for the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) for the 2000 and 2010 Rounds (produced in 1996 and 2006, respectively). For the 2000 round of WCA, the sex of the holder was included in the recommendations for cross tabulations with a number of census characteristics. The recommended cross tabulations appear as Annex 5 of this paper and include general characteristics of the holding, demographic characteristics of the holder and household members, employment, land and water, crops and livestock, machinery and equipment, buildings and other structures and other characteristics.

Based on the gender lessons learnt during the WCA 2000 round, additional recommendations were incorporated into the revised structure of the WCA 2010 round. An important innovation for gender-relevant agricultural statistics is the incorporation of the concept of the sub-holder into the new guidelines. This is expected to improve the collection of data relevant to women's access to and control over productive resources and agricultural enterprises.

Dissemination materials: The principal FAO document on gender statistics for general distribution is the publication: *Filling the Data Gap: Gender-Sensitive Statistics for Agricultural Development*, listed in Appendix 1. The document was prepared by the FAO Statistics Division and the Women and Population Division for the high-Level Consultation on Rural Women and Information, Rome, 4-9 October, 1999. It has been used subsequently as a gender statistics advocacy document with both users and producers and is available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic in hard copy or on FAO websites (Appendix 1). In addition, the FAO regional office for Africa has produced a brochure summarising the 2005 publication on *Agricultural Censuses and Gender: lessons learned in Africa*. This contains a summary of the main findings of the report and is available in French and English.

Training packages: An early FAO effort to produce training materials in gender and agricultural statistics can be seen in the reference materials for three modules used in the training session on Gender and Agricultural Statistics held in El Salvador in 1996 (Appendix 1). These materials were subsequently used by the SDW regional officer for Africa as the basis for her training materials, which have been used extensively in her work with national statistical offices, but have not been formally published. They also formed the basis of the appendices in the *Agricultural Censuses and Gender Considerations: Concepts and Methodology* paper and for the training materials developed for the first SDW training workshop in gender-Disaggregated Data (GDD) for Agricultural and Rural Development held in Namibia in 2000 under FAO Integrated Support to Sustainable Development and Food Security Programme (IP). The revision of these materials during workshops in Zambia, Uganda and Romania in 2001 formed the basis of the current training materials that SDW now uses in national and regional workshops.

The current version of the FAO training package in gender statistics is entitled, “Gender-Disaggregated Data for Agriculture and Rural Development. Guide for Facilitators”. This manual was published in 2003 as part of the general body of gender training materials under the SDW Socio-Economics and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) Program. Originally in English, versions are also available in Arabic, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The package has been used extensively in numerous training workshops in Africa, Europe and to some extent in Latin America and Asia. List of workshops is included in Annex 2 of this report.

The materials in the package are organized around three flexible modules that can be compressed or expanded to meet the particular needs of the participants. The content of the modules is as follows:

- Module 1—Introduction to Gender Concepts and Gender-Disaggregated Data (Days 1-3): builds on gender concepts and uses participatory learning approaches to provide: an overview of gender issues; an assessment of an agricultural survey report and questionnaire, and; a review of the policy context for gender statistics
- Module 2—From Concepts to Practice: Retabulation, Analysis and Interpretation of the Data (Days 4-8): focuses on translating concepts from Module 1 into practice through retabulation, analysis, interpretation and data presentation exercises using a practice data set from a recent agricultural census or survey;
- Module 3 - Planning For Follow-Up (Days 9-10): focuses on planning for follow-up activities; exercise is conducted to identify potential users and producers and their needs; participants in groups (by institution or unit) develop practical action plans for follow-up and provide feedback to the facilitators.

In all cases, the training materials are adapted to the local situation in order to make the training as meaningful as possible for participants. Consequently, the case materials and problem sets developed during workshops are retained and added either formally or informally to the growing body of SDW resources for GDD training. A good example of this process comes from the adaptation of the training materials to the Latin American context. This step-wise process included: initial translation of the English-language materials into Latin American Spanish; review and correction of the draft text by the translator and a statistician from Peru to ensure the proper translation of technical terms into Spanish; replacement of Anglophone African case materials with Latin American examples by the SDW regional officer for Latin America and the Caribbean and a consultant in Santiago, Chile; testing of the adapted materials during a regional workshop held in Quito, Ecuador in 2005, and; final revision of the materials

in light of the Quito workshop experience by the FAO regional officer and consultant for future use in the region.

Other resource materials: In addition to technical publications and training materials, the SDW/ESS collaboration has produced numerous papers on related topics such as mainstreaming gender into agricultural statistics, gender statistics and data requirements, gender analysis of census data and technical issues in gender and agricultural censuses/surveys. These other materials are included in Appendix 1 and derive from reports on workshops, consultancy reports and papers/reports to other workshops, often sponsored by other UN agencies and/other regional bodies.

The theme of gender advocacy and filling the gender data gap in agricultural statistics can be found in the 1999 paper discussing conceptual and methodological issues presented to the delegates of the FAO Conference, the 2000 paper on gender statistics as a key element for the advancement of women. The mainstreaming theme was explored in the report on the 1985 FAO workshop on improving statistics on women in agriculture represents an early effort to formulate a starting point for ensuring adequate coverage of the role of women in agriculture in the statistical programmes of developing countries, the paper on FAO activities in food and agricultural statistics in the Africa Region to the 1997 session of the Africa Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS), the 1999 paper on the integration of gender concerns in agricultural data collection and the 2001 summary overview of FAO's support to member countries' initiatives to enhance the collection and use of gender disaggregated –agricultural- statistical data in Africa.

During the early 1990s, FAO devoted some attention to outlining data requirements for gender-disaggregated data bases for women in agriculture and rural women. Evidence of this work can be found in the 1992 report of the Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and Data Bases on Gender in Agriculture and Rural Development, the 1993 publication in data requirements and availability for a gender-disaggregated database on human resources in agriculture and the 1999 paper outlining a gender data base for agriculture and resource management policies in the Pacific Island countries. The lists of indicators produced by these efforts, as well as the data requirements specified, were extensive; unfortunately, the expense involved in developing such data bases prohibited either Division from developing such data bases in subsequent years.

Utilisation of sex-disaggregated data from agricultural censuses and surveys in gender analysis has been an important way for FAO to show the value added to agricultural statistics by incorporating a gender dimension. Examples of this can be found in the 2000 paper on raising the visibility of the role of rural women in Chinese agriculture through an analysis of gender-disaggregated census data and several analytical papers by the SDW and ESS officers for the Africa region presented to the African Commission for Agricultural statistics (AFCAS) and other fora containing gender analysis of census data from Burkina Faso, Senegal and Cameroun. The paper prepared by Tempelman and Keita for the 2004 international agricultural statistics conference illustrates a number of gender issues in agriculture. For example, Table 1, using census data from Burkina Faso, illustrates the underestimation of women's managerial role in agriculture. When ownership of agricultural land is examined at household level as a proxy for management, collective cultivation and male headship provide a picture of male dominance in farm management across all crops (97-99% male ownership-management). However, when individual plot management is considered, a rather different picture emerges, with women managing the majority of area in individual cultivation of the major staple subsistence grains (42-55% in sorghums and millet).

Table 1 - Distribution of areas cultivated by crop and by sex of Head of Household and Plot Managers – BURKINA FASO

Crop	Head of Household/sex (collective cultivation) %		Plot Manager/sex (individual cultivation) %		Both %	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Millet	97	3	45	55	87	13
Maize	99	1	90	10	89	2
Rice	98	2	65	35	85	15
Groundnuts	97	3	32	68	54	46
Vouandzuo	96	4	20	80	50	50
White sorghum	98	2	58	42	90	10
Red sorghum	97	3	55	45	91	9
(sub) Total	98	2	48	52	86	14

Source: ENSA 1993, Burkina Faso

Source: Tempelman and Keita 2005

Workshops, seminars, and conferences: A list of FAO SDW/ESS Workshops, seminars, and conferences can be found as Appendix 2. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, this activity area consisted primarily of workshop and expert consultations designed to raise awareness of the need for inclusion of a gender dimension into agricultural statistics, to identify conceptual and methodological issues in agricultural statistics that needed to be addressed and to specify the content and data requirements of statistical data bases on agriculture and rural women. In general, these events were successful in raising awareness within FAO and in member countries of the need for gender statistics and of considering gender when operationalising key concepts such as the agricultural holder and the economically-active agricultural population. As discussed earlier, the agenda of a gender statistical data base as proposed by some of these workshops was perhaps too broad for FAO (particularly SDW) to implement. As technical issues associated with agricultural censuses and surveys became more clearly defined, workshop activities seem to have shifted to training and capacity building events, such as training sessions for the agricultural census and the SEAGA-based training program in gender-disaggregated data initiated by SDW under the Integrated Support to Sustainable Development and Food Security Program (IP), described earlier. Topics and activities in these workshops have been practical in their orientation, have utilised an adult learning approach in their pedagogy and have been helped in improve the quality and availability of gender-sensitive statistical information on agriculture, and build stronger user-producer linkages (Curry 2004).

Recoding/retabulation/reanalysis of existing data: One of the strategies recommended by FAO for filling the gender data gap is to promote the coordination, integration and retabulation of agricultural data by sex and age at the sub-national level (FAO 1999c: 23). Inclusion of the age and sex of the holder in the WCA 2000 round guidelines and the addition of the sub-holder concept in the 2010 round has permitted greater scope for retabulation and reanalysis of agricultural census and survey data of the role of women in agriculture and the difficulties they face (FAO 2005: 125).

FAO-supported gender-sensitive data retabulation and analysis activities are listed in Annex 4 and include activities in Togo (1991-92), Burkina Faso (1993), Chile (2002), Viet Nam (2001-2) and Hungary (2001-4). Gender retabulated data sets also feature in FAO gender statistics training events as problem sets for in-class exercises, and for post-workshop follow-up to reinforce skills learned during the workshops. Sample gender-disaggregated data sets were prepared for GDD training workshops in Namibia (2000-Annual Agricultural Survey), Uganda (2001-Agricultural module, National Household Survey), Zambia (2001-Annual Agricultural Survey), Romania (2001-Women and Men in Bulgarian Agriculture Survey), Zimbabwe (2002-Agriculture and Livestock Survey, Communal Lands), Kyrgyzstan (2003-Agricultural Census), Ecuador (2004), and Czech Republic (2005-Albania LSMS; 2006-Hungarian Agricultural Census).

Preparation of GDD data bases/data sets: SDW does not have the resources required for compiling and maintaining data bases on gender and agriculture. Consequently, the strategy of the division has been to work with other units within FAO to incorporate a gender dimension into the existing data sets, and collaborate with external partners (such as UNECE, ESCAP, ESCWA, etc.) on gender and statistics, as discussed elsewhere.

The older version of FAOSTAT, FAO's major data base, focussed primarily on production, trade, consumption data for crops, livestock, other agricultural products and resources as well as prices, relying on UN population estimates/projections and ILO estimates of economically active males and females for social data. FAOSTAT has recently undergone a revision and the new version, FAOSTAT, is designed to contain more data on the human dimension of agriculture, including gender. The new FAOSTAT consists of an integrated core database and satellite databases (modules) feeding and supporting it. These cover areas such as agricultural production, consumption, trade, prices and resources.

Although a specific gender module for current FAOSTAT does not yet exist, further disaggregation of census and survey data using the recommended sex-disaggregated tabulations could provide a relatively low-cost means for establishing a gender component to FAOSTAT. With the completion of the restructuring of the WCA for the 2010 round and the preparation of guidelines to reflect the new structure, ESS and SDW are currently better placed to revisit the idea on mainstreaming gender into FAO data bases. Options to be revisited or explored in the near future include the disaggregation of the time series data on agricultural machinery, fertilizer and pesticide use by sex of the agricultural household, rural/urban disaggregation of the UN Long-Term Demographic Projections that appear on the classic FAOSTAT website, and inclusion of some sex-disaggregation to the questionnaires it sends to national statistical offices to update the FAO data bases.

Promotion of User-Producer Dialogue: As reported previously to UNSD (Curry 2003), user-producer dialogue on gender statistics issues is supported through SDW participation in user-producer workshops organised either as part of FAO support to agricultural censuses and surveys or as specific workshops (e.g., SDW GDD training). For such workshops, either a national gender consultant or an officer from officer prepares a paper and/or makes a presentation that highlights the availability of and need for gender disaggregated data in the specific country and serves as a resource person in the discussions of data needs and technical issues.

More rarely, user-producer dialogue can also result from spontaneous efforts by stakeholders. For example, such a user-producer group for GDD was formed spontaneously by participants at the conclusion of the GDD training workshop in Uganda in 2001. The group met several times without external support before a series of events rendered the network dormant. Nevertheless, participants have

continued to communicate sporadically through email and to work on gender mainstreaming in statistics. This has led one former member to observe that despite its short life, the network has produced some good results and facilitated change in management of data such that sex-disaggregated data, as a first step to gender-disaggregated data, “. . . is now a reality within the institutions at the national and district level,” (Olinga: Personal Communication). The potential of such grass-roots development of user-producer linkages have not been fully explored and may be worth consideration in some contexts.

Ongoing Regional and Country Projects

Gender mainstreaming in agricultural statistics at country level is generally undertaken by SDW in collaboration with ESS as a component of Technical Cooperation projects (TCP) to provide FAO technical support to the preparation of agricultural censuses or, more rarely, the rehabilitation of national agricultural statistical systems. A list of such projects involving SDW technical support in gender statistics can be found as Appendix 3.

As reported earlier to UNSD, (Curry 2003), the SDWW/ESSS collaboration has produced a pattern of technical support activities to help ensure that gender issues are taken into account at various stages of the planning and execution of the agricultural census. Wherever possible, a national gender consultant experienced in both gender and statistical analysis is engaged by the project to work with the census team on various activities, including:

- identification of a national gender consultant;
- preparation of a paper highlighting the availability of and need for gender disaggregated data in that specific country;
- preparation of a gender statistics component for the overall enumerator training;
- introduction of gender aspects into the general information campaign on the data collection exercise;
- review for gender biases of questionnaires, sampling framework and definitions used;
- facilitation of contacts between statisticians and “gender planners”;
- preparation of plan of tables;
- review of final publications and distribution plan.

(Tempelman 2001a)

The national consultant and the project census team are supported in these activities by either a regional Gender and Development officer (preferred) or an SDW officer at headquarters. Details of this system of collaboration on the agricultural census can be found in several papers by Tempelman and others on the topic (Tempelman 2001b, 2003, Tempelman and Keita 2004; Curry 2004; Curry, Tempelman and Verbole 2004)

The impact of this collaboration on agricultural censuses has been an enhanced understanding among national statisticians on 'hidden' gender biases in existing data collection methods and tools, as well as enhanced national capacity to adapt statistics methods and tools to gender-disaggregated data (GDD) needs. Examples from national data collection exercises include: the introduction of the concept of ‘plot manager’ to the census (e.g., Togo, Senegal, Guinea); the use of sex disaggregation in the collection of labour data, including unpaid family labour (e.g., Burkina Faso), and; the addition of questions on specific topics, such as agro-processing (e.g., Cape Verde). This has led to improved documentation on the collection of GDD, improved collection of GDD and some improvements in the availability of gender disaggregated agricultural information.

Regional Collaboration: FAO collaborates with other stakeholders on a regional basis or in gender statistics at regional level, through either regional commissions of agricultural statisticians (which are part of FAO's mandate to support) and/or interactions with UN regional bodies. These sorts of collaboration are particularly strong in the African and European regions. The African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) is a statutory body of the FAO and meets in session every two years. AFCAS brings together senior statistics officials from FAO African member countries responsible for the development of agricultural statistics in their respective countries. They review and exchange ideas on the state of food and agricultural statistics in the continent and advise member countries on the development of their agricultural statistical systems within FAO's programme of Work and Budget for Africa. Since 1997, the SDW Senior Gender and Development Officer for the Africa region has participated actively in the sessions, making numerous presentations on the activities of SDW/ESS in gender statistics (1997, 2001), conceptual and methodological issues (1999, 2003), results and lessons learnt from incorporating a gender dimension into agricultural censuses (2003, 2005). Such participation has been crucial in mainstreaming gender into the agenda of not only the regional commission but also the programmes of many national statistical offices in the Africa region.

SDW interacts with several of the UN economic regional commissions and some of these activities involve collaboration on gender statistics. For example, as a result of FAO-ECLAC collaborations, the SDW regional officer in Santiago was able to utilise an ECLAC gender statistics consultant to adapt the Spanish translation of the GDD training to the Latin American context by providing regional cases and examples to replace the African materials in the original. This consultant subsequently participated in the regional training in Ecuador as a co-facilitator and resource person. In 2003, the SDW Gender and Development Officer for the Near East and North Africa region based in Cairo made a presentation in Arabic on gender issues in agricultural statistics as part of the workshop on social indicators and MDG organised by the ESCWA programme in gender statistics. The regional officer for Africa is currently collaborating with ECA, Centre for Gender and Social Policy (previously named African Centre for Gender and Development) to reinforce use of agricultural sex-disaggregated data in the African Gender and Development Index. FAO participation in the working sessions on gender statistics organised by the ECE gender statistics programme has been ongoing since 1999, and the SDW gender research officer has made presentations to these sessions on gender indicators, user-producer linkages and gender statistics training. The officer currently serves on the ECE Task Force on Gender Sensitization. FAO provided initial support to the Task Force for engaging a consultant to begin drafting a regional training manual for gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, hosted the first meeting of the task force in November 2005 and will host the second meeting in February 2007. Details of this activity can be found in the ECE paper prepared for this meeting.

Conclusion: Gaps, Initiatives and Recommendations

This paper has provided a brief overview of FAO activities over the last twenty years in the area of gender statistics. Given the Organization's mandate, these activities have focussed on the agricultural and rural sectors. During this time period, collaboration between the Organization's Statistics and Gender and Population Divisions has endeavoured to address the gender data gaps in agricultural statistics by: production of technical guidelines and training materials for gender and statistics to support data production and use; sensitisation and training of both producers and users; providing technical support in gender statistics to member countries principally within the framework of the World Census of Agriculture; recoding/re-tabulation of existing data to produce gender-disaggregated data sets and analyses of agricultural issues, and; preparation of GDD data bases/data sets, especially for use in policy decision-

support tools developed by FAO. This has required working with national partners and international bodies interested in gender and agricultural statistics to identify gender issues for consideration, to develop more gender-sensitive concepts, definitions, sampling designs and tabulation plans to minimise gender bias in data collection, analysis and presentation, and to sensitise and train users and producers in the production and use of gender-sensitive data for policy analysis and formulation.

Gaps and remaining challenges: From its experience of working in partnership with users and producers of gender-sensitive agricultural statistics at national and regional levels, FAO has become aware of a number of gaps in the user-producer interface that serve to limit the quality and availability of gender-sensitive statistical information in the agricultural and rural sectors. Important among these gaps and challenges are that gender experts and Women's Ministries in member countries are often insufficiently aware of both their specific gender-related data needs and of the sex-disaggregated data already collected but not necessarily analysed or disseminated. Similarly, sector technical statisticians are unfamiliar with sex-disaggregated data needs and planners in general are insufficiently trained in use of sex-disaggregated statistical data for planning, monitoring and evaluation and policy analysis. There is also a problem with establishing easy-to-use gender related indicators.

Remaining challenges in mainstreaming gender into agricultural statistics were recently identified by Tempelman and Keita (2005) for the African region, and are broadly true for other regions as well. There is need for:

- Further mainstreaming of the production of gender-disaggregated data in agricultural censuses;
- Continued assessment of the concepts and definitions used intended for better visibility of women's roles in agriculture;
- Harmonizing the use of definitions and concepts;
- Identifying different ways to address complex gender issues in the agricultural and rural sectors;
- Enhancing capacities to analyse, use and produce gender-disaggregated data and improve collaboration between data users and producers; and
- Securing funds for the data analysis and presentation at sub-national level.

(Tempelman and Keita 2005)

Effective initiatives: From the FAO experience, the following activities and initiatives can be considered as successful:

- Engaging a local gender consultant to work with statisticians on survey concepts, definitions, questionnaire design, sampling design and to train/sensitise enumerators on gender-sensitive data collection methods; this greatly improved the quality of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis during the WCA 2000 round;
- The introduction of the sub-holder concept, as discussed previously in this paper, has greatly increased the visibility of women as agricultural managers and producers;

- Activities that in general promote user-producer dialogue on gender issues in the agricultural and sectors; these activities serve not only to help define data needs for particular censuses and surveys, but also create future demand for gender-relevant agricultural statistical information and data products; examples include the participation of gender experts during the user-producer workshops held at the planning stage of agricultural censuses and a Hungarian Central Statistical Office workshop in 2005 to present the findings of the gender retabulation of the 2000 agricultural census and discuss the implications for this for rural development policy;
- Training workshops followed by the use of practical activities involving retabulation or gender analysis of existing agricultural statistical data as part of gender training events or, better yet, follow-up activities to reinforce lessons learnt during training; although the original purpose may have been to provide classroom materials for training, retabulation of data sets provides practical hands-on experience in producing sex-disaggregated data and reinforce skills learnt; follow-up activities not only further exercise these skills and illustrate the value-added from adopting a gender perspective, but also provide an occasion to assess how much of the original training has been retained and to refresh and upgrade skills;
- The development of mainstreaming case studies and gender profiles help to document experiences for wider sharing and to provide another opportunity for skill assessment and upgrading; these materials are also valuable as practical examples of gender considerations in agriculture for training events and for sharing with a wider audience, both technical and non-technical;
- Partnerships with regional bodies; successful examples of this include SDW contributions to AFCAS, FAO participation in the ECE preparations of a gender training manual for national statistical systems in the region and the partnership with the Czech Government to support gender and agricultural statistics training for Eastern Europe for the last two years (see Appendix 2);

Recommendations: In light of these experiences, the FAO makes the following recommendations to this meeting for improving development assistance aimed at supporting the enhancement of a gender dimension in agricultural statistics, as well as mainstreaming agricultural/rural sectoral considerations into the general development of gender statistics:

- FAO should promote the development of a more comprehensive conceptual framework for gender in agricultural statistics based on the experiences of FAO and others; such a framework should not only facilitate the mainstreaming of gender into agricultural statistics but should also facilitate the mainstreaming of agricultural and rural statistics into Gender Statistics at large; a starting point for this might be found in focussing on analysing gender gaps in agriculture; e.g., who produces what vs. who gets what?
- FAO should continue its efforts to develop a gender module for agricultural censuses and surveys that could be used in agricultural statistical work, but also could be shared more widely; the efforts of the SDW and ESS Africa regional officers to collect questionnaires as a data base could be a start in this area;
- FAO and others interested in supporting gender considerations in agricultural statistics should go beyond concern for gender in agricultural censuses and begin to explore partnerships to develop

other data sources, such as time-use surveys, for rural areas; FAO should work with other organisations to develop the agricultural/rural dimension of these sources;

- This meeting should encourage the use of gender-sensitive agricultural statistics among users in the same manner that it does for other sectors;
- This meeting should support better user-producer interactions, making use of FAO's experiences in agricultural statistics described here and elsewhere, and include representatives of gender organisations and NGOs in user groups during user-producer workshops and other institutions to develop the content of censuses and surveys; informal gender statistics networks, such as the one established by participants after the 2001 workshop in Uganda should be encouraged in such a way as to avoid creating dependencies on external support;
- Training and sensitisation of agricultural statistics both users and producers should be continued generally, with priority given to some regions over others by partners; for example, FAO will continue to collaborate with ECE and the World Bank to add agricultural component to their efforts in capacity building in the CIE/Central Asia region;
- Organisations participating in this meeting should continue to encourage more retabulation/reanalysis of existing agricultural and rural statistical data; this is important for not only increasing the use of such data in gender analysis but can tend to reinforce lessons and skills learnt during training/sensitisation workshops;
- This meeting should establish a working group or sub-group on gender statistics for agricultural and rural development to build partnerships to implement these recommendations; FAO is prepared to play a coordinating role in such an endeavour.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. FAO-SDW-ESS materials pertaining to gender statistics for agricultural and rural development

Year	Title	Type	Description	Language
1985	<i>Report of the Workshop on Improving Statistics on women in Agriculture.</i>	Report	Report of FAO workshop of the same name organised by the FAO Statistics and the Human resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reforms divisions and held in Rome, 21-31 October, 1985. Represents an early attempt to formulate a starting point for ensuring adequate coverage of the role of women in agriculture in the statistical programmes of developing countries. Document number M/R8834E/2/11.88/250. (Mimeo).	E
1992	<i>Report of the Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and Data Bases on Gender in Agriculture and Rural Development</i>	Report	Contains summary, conclusions and recommendations of the Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and data bases on gender in agriculture and rural development, 24-26 September, 1991. (Mimeo).	E
1992	<i>Improving Gender-Disaggregated Data on Human resources through Agricultural Censuses</i>	Report	Consultancy report prepared by Francesca Perucci for the FAO Statistical development Service (ESSS) and the Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development Service (ESHW) as a follow-up to the Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and data bases on gender in agriculture and rural development, 24-26 September, 1991. Formed the basis for other FAO documents on gender statistics prepared at the end of the 1990s. (Mimeo).	E
1993	<i>A Gender-Disaggregated Database on Human Resources in Agriculture: Data Requirements and Availability</i>	Technical	Report of study undertaken by Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development Service (ESHW) and ESS to determine data requirements, identify existing data and indicate the strategy to collect those not (then-) currently available. Document No. M/8905E/1/5.93/800. (Out of Print).	E
1996	<i>Descriptive Sheet, Modules 1-3</i>	Training Materials	Reference material for 3 modules used in the training session on Gender and Agricultural Statistics held in El Salvador. These materials were subsequently used by SDW as the basis for other Gender Statistics training materials	S, E
1996	<i>Guidelines for the Improvement of Statistics on Women: Obtaining Statistics from national agricultural surveys in selected countries of the Near East.</i>	Technical Document	Rome: The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/W0022E/W0022E00.HTM	E

1997	<i>FAO Activities in Food and Agricultural Statistics In the Africa Region Since the Last Session of the Commission</i>	Paper	Presented by D. Tempelman to the 15 th Session of AFCAS, ACCRA, Ghana. October. The paper updates activities highlighting the SDW-ESSS collaboration on incorporating gender into agricultural censuses in the region.	E
1998	<i>Statistics and Gender. Agricultural Censuses: orientations for a revision of concepts and methodology.</i>	Technical Document	Rome: The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.	E
1999	<i>FILLING THE DATA GAP, gender-sensitive statistics for agricultural development</i>	Technical Document	Prepared by the FAO Statistics Division, Economics and Social Department and the Women and population Division, Sustainable Development Department for the High-Level Consultation on Rural Women and Information, Rome, 4-9 October, 1999. It has been used subsequently as a gender statistics advocacy document with both users and producers. Document reference TC/D/X2785E/2/4.01/1000. Available on FAO website: http://www.fao.org/docrep/X2785E/X2785E00.htm	E,F,S,A
1999	<i>Agricultural Censuses and Gender Considerations: Concepts and Methodology.</i>	Technical Document	This document is a translation of a paper originally written in Spanish by a consultant for the FAO Women and Population Division, in collaboration with the Statistics Division. Exercises presented in the annexe were prepared for a 1996 regional workshop held in San Salvador: Agricultural Censuses, Statistics and Gender. This workshop brought together officers from all Spanish-speaking countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The case studies were prepared by another consultant for the Women in Development Service. The document has subsequently been provided to a wide range of agricultural statistics users and producers to provide technical guidelines for gender in agricultural censuses and surveys, particularly during the 2000 Round of the World Census of Agriculture (1996-2005). Available on <i>SD Dimensions</i> : English: http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/PE0503_en.htm French: http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/PE0503_fr.htm Spanish: http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/PE0503_es.htm	E,F,S
1999	<i>Censos agropecuarios y género: Conceptos y metodología</i>	Paper	Paper prepared in Spanish by a consultant based on an earlier paper by Francesca Perucci on the topic. Paper formed the basis for the technical document listed above. Published in <i>SD Dimensions</i> July 1999. French: http://www.fao.org/sd/frdirect/WPre0119.htm Spanish: http://www.fao.org/sd/spdirect/WPre0118.htm	S, F
1999	<i>Integration of gender concerns in agricultural data collection: Conceptual/methodological issues</i>	Speech, Paper	Presented by SDW-RAF Officer D. Tempelman to the 16th Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics Conakry, Guinea, 28 June-1 July, 1999, Available in English on <i>SD Dimensions</i> : http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0122.htm	E

1999	<i>Gender Data Base for Agriculture and Resource Management Policies in the Pacific Island Countries</i>	Paper	Report produced by consultant Heather Booth. <i>Countries covered:</i> Fiji, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. <i>FAO-RAP publication No.:</i> RAP 1999/7 <i>ISBN No.:</i> 974-86644-2-2. <i>Publication date:</i> January 1999. Summary in English on <i>SD Dimensions</i> , April 1999. http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0114.htm	
2000	<i>Gender and statistics: Key elements for the advancement of women</i>	Paper	This report is based on " Filling the data gap ", and was presented to the delegates of the FAO Conference held in Rome in November 1999. Published in <i>SD Dimensions</i> , January 2000. http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPan0045.htm	E
2000	<i>Visibility of the role of rural women through an analysis of gender-disaggregated census data</i>	Paper	Paper presented to a seminar of the first National Census in China Project, September 2000. Basic information is provided by the census on social infrastructure. But the results of the census are far from being fully exploited and more in-depth studies and analyses are needed to capture the gender dimension of rural and agricultural population in China. Some recommendations are offered to improve the agricultural census process and methods for a better understanding of the dynamics of rural society and subsequent accurate planning of a more sustainable agricultural and socio-economic development of rural areas. Published in <i>SD Dimensions</i> , December 2000. English: http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0134.htm	E
2001	<i>Summary overview of FAO's support to Member Countries' initiatives to enhance the collection and use of gender disaggregated –agricultural-statistical data in Africa</i>	Paper	Presented by D. Tempelman to the 17 th Session of AFCAS, Pretoria, South Africa, November.	E
2002	<i>Establishment of a core set of gender-sensitive indicators for the agricultural sector: A preliminary proposal</i>	Paper	Presented to the UNECE Working Session on Gender Statistics, Geneva, September 2002. Available on <i>SD Dimensions</i> , September 2004. Available at: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040902_en.htm	E
2002	<i>Gender-Disaggregated Data (GDD) for agriculture and rural development</i>	Paper	Outlines the SDW training package developed between 2000 and 2002 to help improve the skills of agricultural data producers such as statisticians, planners, and policy analysts in this area. Available in English on <i>SD Dimensions (abstracts in other languages)</i> : English: http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE0901_en.htm French: http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE0901_fr.htm Spanish: http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE0901_es.htm	E
2003	<i>Agricultural Statistics</i>	Presentation	Presented by SDW-RNE officer to the session on Gender indicators: linking statistics with policies at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Workshop on gender statistics as a tool for policy formulation	A

			and analysis, Beirut, 17-19 June 2003	
2003	<i>Food security and gender disaggregated data requirements in the African region</i>	Statement	Prepared by D. Tempelman for FAO ESSS-RAFE Workshop entitled <i>Workshop on the Development of Integrated agricultural statistics systems in support of Food policies and programmes</i> , July	E
2003	<i>Adding a Social Dimension to Agricultural Statistics: Incorporation of Gender Considerations into FAO's Statistical Support to Member Countries</i>	Paper	Presented to UN Expert Group Meeting on "setting the Agenda for Social Statistics", New York, May, 2003. Published <i>SD Dimensions</i> . Rome: FAO, September, 2004. (in English; abstracts in other languages): English: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040903_en.htm French: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040903_fr.htm Spanish: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040903_es.htm Arabic: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040903_ar.htm	E
2003	<i>Case Studies on Gender in Agricultural Censuses</i>	Paper	Case studies on integration of gender concerns into agricultural census programmes (Mozambique, Namibia and Senegal) for 18 th Session of AFCAS, Yaoundé, Cameroun, October 2003.	E
2003	<i>Integration of Gender Concerns in Agricultural Censuses - Africa</i>	Paper	Paper by D. Tempelman and presented at the <u>session</u> : World Census of Agriculture: implementation of WCA 2000 and emerging issues to be considered for WCA 2010, 18 th Session of AFCAS, Yaoundé, Cameroun, October 2003	E
2004	<i>Gender-Disaggregated Data for Agriculture and Rural Development. Guide for Facilitators.</i>	Training manual	Produced for the SDW SEAGA Program within the framework of the Integrated Support to Food Security and Sustainable Development Program (IP). Versions are in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Used extensively in numerous training workshops in Africa, Europe and to some extent in Latin America and Asia. List of workshops is included in another section of this report. Available in English at: http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga/downloads/En/GDDEn.pdf	E, F, S, P, R, A
2004	<i>Gender concerns in agricultural census in Africa</i>	Issues Paper	Paper by Diana Tempelman, Senior Officer, Gender and Development & Naman Keita, Senior Statistician Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Regional Office for Africa and presented at the third International Conference on Agricultural Statistics, "Measuring Sustainable Agricultural Indicators", 2 – 4 November 2004, Cancun, Q.R. Mexico. Available on <i>SD Dimensions (in English; abstract in other languages)</i> : English: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050101_en.htm French: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050101_fr.htm Spanish: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050101_es.htm Arabic: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_050101_ar.htm	E
2004	<i>SDW Experiences with Capacity Building in Gender-Disaggregated Data for Rural and Agricultural Development</i>	Paper	Curry, J. Paper presented to the UNDP-UNSD MDG Training Development Workshop, New York, New York, 12-16 July, 2004.	E

2004	<i>Fostering user-producer linkages in gender-disaggregated data for agricultural and rural development: The experiences of FAO</i>	Paper	Curry, J, Tempelman, D, and Verbole, A. Paper presented to the UNECE Work Session on Gender Statistics, Geneva, Switzerland, 18-20 October, 2004.	E
2004	<i>Gender Sensitive Agricultural Statistics</i>	Presentation	Presentation by SDW-RAP officer, to the seminar on “ Malaysian Agriculture Census 2005”, Port Dickson, Malaysia, 5-7 October, 2004	E
2005	<i>Gender in agricultural census: lessons learned from past censuses and integration of gender issues in WCA2010</i>	Paper	Presented by Diana E. Tempelman, FAO - RAFS & Naman Keita, FAO – ESSS to the 19 th Session of AFCAS, Maputo, Mozambique, October.	
2005	<i>AGRICULTURAL CENSUS AND GENDER: lessons learned in Africa</i>	Lessons learned document	Documents experiences of selected African countries with regard to the integration of gender concerns into their agricultural censuses; Case studies show that differences exist in the ways and extent that gender concerns have been integrated into agricultural censuses conducted in Africa; Document expected to prove useful for both users and producers of agricultural statistical data in the region and elsewhere, promoting an enhanced production and use of gender-disaggregated agricultural statistical data and further integration of gender concerns into agricultural censuses and surveys. Available in English on : http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_051003_en.htm Explanatory brochure available in French	E
2005	<i>Country report on Collecting gender sensitive data from 2001 agricultural census of Viet Nam</i>	Paper and Presentation	Presented by Luu Van Vinh Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural, forestry, fishery statistics (DAFF) General statistics Office (GSO) of Viet Nam to the Roundtable Meeting on the Programme for the 2010 Round of Censuses of Agriculture Bangkok, Thailand, 28 November- 2 December 2005	E
2006	<i>A System of Integrated Agricultural Censuses and Surveys, Volume 1, World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010”, (SDS No. 11)</i>	Methodological Guidelines	SDW-ESS collaboration on gender aspects of the FAO guidelines for the World Census of Agriculture, 2000 and 2010 Rounds; 1996 guidelines included inclusion of sex of holder in tabulation recommendations; 2006 guidelines include the incorporation of the concept of the sub-holder into the new guidelines.	E,F,S,R
2006	<i>Session 10 – Recensement Agricole et Genre</i>	Speech	Made by SDW-RAF officer to the post-AFCAS meeting for French speakers, Bamako, Mali, March, in the framework of preparations for agricultural censuses taking place during the World Census of Agriculture 2010 Round (1996-2015).	F
2006	<i>Integração da perspectiva género nos CAPs e nos</i>	Speech	Made by SDW-RAF officer to the post-AFCAS meeting for Lusophone countries, 11-12 December in Praia, Cape Verde, in the framework of	F

	<i>inquéritos agrícolas</i>		preparations for agricultural censuses taking place during the World Census of Agriculture 2010 Round (1996-2015).	
Ongoing	<i>Gender Profiles of agricultural sector</i>	Report, Information sheets	Recently initiated activity by SDW-RAF officer to prepare gender profiles on the basis of results from agricultural census programmes; designed to improve the visibility of rural women in agriculture and the use of gender Statistics in agricultural and rural policy formulation; current activity in Tanzania.	E
Ongoing	<i>Gender Statistics resources Data Base</i>	Resource materials data base	SDW-RAF officer working on electronic database containing examples of : questionnaire components/questions obtained from recently implemented agricultural census and surveys in Africa relevant to collection of sex-disaggregated data; and examples of tables relevant to presentation of sex-disaggregated data	E, other languages

Language: A – Arabic E – English F – French P – Portuguese R – Russian S – Spanish

Appendix 2. FAO SDW/ESS Workshops, seminars, and conferences related to gender statistics

Country	Region	Year	Language	Type	Funds	Topic
Italy (Rome)	INT	1985	English	IW	RP	FAO International Workshop on Improving Statistics on Women in Agriculture, Rome, 21-31 October 1985.
Italy (Rome)	INT	1991	English	IAC	RP	Inter-Agency Consultation on Statistics and data bases on gender in agriculture and rural development, 24-26 September, 1991.
Egypt (Cairo)	RNE	1993	English	REC	RP	ESS/SDW Regional Expert Consultation for Women in Agriculture for the Near East, North Africa Region; SDW/RAFF officer participated; Swedish Stat. Bureau also participated
San Salvador	RLAC	1996	Spanish	SRW	UKN	Agricultural Census and Gender in Agricultural Statistics
Guatemala	RLAC	1996	Spanish	NW	UKN	Promote increased awareness on gender concerns
Zimbabwe	RAF	1997	English	NW	RP	User-producer workshop on gender disaggregated agricultural data. Summary: <i>SD Dimensions</i> http://www.fao.org/sd/wpdirect/wpre0039.htm
Italy (Rome)	INT	2002	English	HLC	RP	Presentations on topics related to gender, information and statistics: High-Level Consultation on Rural Women and Information
Namibia	RAF	2000	English	NW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Dominican Republic	RLAC	2001	Spanish	SRW	UKN	Agricultural Census and Gender in Agricultural Statistics?
Uganda	RAF	2001	English	NW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Zambia	RAF	2001	English	NW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Bulgaria	REU	2001	English	RW	RP	Quantitative and Qualitative Gender research Methods for CEE Region
Romania	REU	2001	English	RW	RP	Gender-Disaggregated Data

Zimbabwe	RAF	2002	English	NW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Italy (Rome)	INT	2002	English	C	RP	Presentations on topics related to gender, information and statistics: Second Consultation on Agricultural Information Management
Mozambique	RAF	2003	Portuguese	RW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Uganda	RAF	2003	English	RW	IP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Kyrgyzstan	RNE	2003	Russian	RW	RP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Namibia	RAF	2003	English	NW	RP	MAWRD Gender Monitoring and Evaluation System (GMMES) workshop; SDW officer participated
Czech Republic	REU	2005	English	RW	TF	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Ecuador	RLAC	2005	Spanish	RW	RP	Gender-Disaggregated Data
Norway	REU	2005	English	RW	WPW	Gender Sensitive Statistics for Analyzing Change and Development in Agriculture
Czech Republic	REU	2006	English	RW	TF	Gender-Disaggregated Data

Region:

INT - International
RAF - Africa
RAP – Asia & Pacific
REU - Europe
RNE – Near East, North Africa
RLAC – Latin America & Caribbean

Type:

IAC – Interagency Consultation
REC – Regional Expert Consultation
SRW – Sub-regional Workshop
NW – National Workshop
RW – Regional Workshop
IW – International Workshop

Funds:

RP – Regular Program
IP – Integrated Support to Food Security Program
TF – Trust Fund
UKN - Unknown

Appendix 3. FAO SDW/ESS Technical Support to Agricultural Censuses and Survey

Country	Region	Date	Support	Output	Duration
Guinea	RAF	1991	Gender support during user-producer workshop	Workshop report, incl. paper on status of availability and need for gender disaggregated data	1 wk
Benin	RAF	1993-5	Preparation of supplementary questionnaire to Agric. Survey, covering gender concerns; tested in 2 of 5 regions of Benin	Gender related questions integrated in national annual agric. survey	Total 3 months
Botswana	RAF	1995	Gender support during user-producer workshop	Workshop report, incl. paper on status of availability and need for gender disaggregated data	1 wk
Burkina Faso	RAF	1996	Gender support during user-producer workshop	-idem-	1 wk
Togo	RAF	1996	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations		1 wk
Senegal	RAF	1998-9	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results	Sex-disaggregated tables; draft gender analysis of results	Total 3 months
Lesotho	RAF	1999-2000	Gender support during user-producer workshop	Workshop report, incl. paper on status of availability and need for gender disaggregated data	1 wk
Guinea	RAF	2000	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; SDW regional officer	introduction of the 'plot manager' concept of to the census; tables on rural women in agriculture in terminal report	Total 4 months
The Gambia	RAF	2001-2	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; SDW regional officer	Some gender related questions included in questionnaire	1 month
Cape Verde	RAF	nd	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; SDW regional officer	Some gender related questions included in questionnaire	1 wk
Ivory Coast	RAF	2001	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; SDW officer, national consultant	Officer's and consultant's reports	3 months plus one week
Cameroun	RAF	2002-4	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; national and international consultants	Officer's report	1 wk
Niger	RAF	2004	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural & Livestock Census Preparations and analysis of results		3 person months

Panama	RLAC	2000	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census	Some gender related questions included in questionnaire; consultant's report	
Nicaragua	RLAC	1999-2000	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census		
Guatemala	RLAC	2003-4	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; national consultant and SDW regional officer	Presentation of gender analysis results by national consultant at workshop; consultant's report	6 weeks
Trinidad and Tobago	RLAC	2003	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; national consultant and SDW officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; gender analysis report by national consultant; offer's report	2 months plus 1 week
Surinam	RLAC	2006	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; national consultant and SDW officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; gender analysis report by national consultant; offer's report	
St. Lucia	RLAC	2006-7	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; national consultant and SDW officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; Consultant's and officer's reports on gender analysis	1 month plus 1 week
Haiti	RLAC	2006-7	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations and analysis of results; national consultant and SDW regional officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; Consultant's and officer's reports on gender analysis	
Georgia	REU	2004	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; SDW officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; Officer's reports	2 weeks
Algeria	RNE	2003	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census analysis of results; SDW regional officer	Officer's technical report	1 week
Myanmar	RAP	2003	Technical support in Gender to Agricultural Census Preparations; SDW regional officer	Sex-disaggregated tables in census report; Officer's reports	1 week
Malaysia	RAP	2004	Presentation of paper on gender issues by SDW regional officer at agricultural census seminar	Existing sex-disaggregated agricultural and labour force data evaluated; awareness of census team of gender issues in agriculture raised at seminar; officer's report	1 week

Appendix 4. FAO SDW/ESS Support to Retabulation of Sex-Disaggregated Data

Country	Region	Date	Support	Output	Duration
Togo	RAF	1991-2	Re-tabulation of existing agric. data according to sex of head of household	First insight in fact that sex of HoHH mattered	Total 2 months
Burkina Faso	RAF	1993	Retabulation of sex-disaggregated data from agricultural census	sex-disaggregated tables; analytical report	Unknown
Namibia	RAF	2001	Retabulation of annual agricultural survey data	Time series data set disaggregated by sex of holding head	One month
Viet Nam	RAP	2001-2	Reanalysis of data from the 1997-1998 Vietnam Living Standards Survey	Analysis of living conditions of women in Vietnam; report	Unknown
Zambia	RAF	2002	Retabulation of annual agricultural survey data	Time series data set disaggregated by sex of holding head	One month
Chile	RLAC	2002	Retabulation of annual agricultural survey data	Sex-disaggregated data set of agricultural census data	Unknown
Hungary	REU	2002	Technical and financial support for sex-disaggregated retabulation of 2000 agricultural census data	Data base disaggregated by sex of holder, region, size of settlement; analytical report of findings; policy seminar organized by HCSO to discuss findings	Periodically over the course of two years
Malaysia	RAP	2004	SDW/RAP officer commissioned a study on the status of Malaysian women in the economy using information from the Malaysian Labour Force survey and various cross-sectional studies completed on women in Malaysia.		Unknown

Annex 5: Recommended Cross-tabulations for Sex of Holder

WCA 2000 Round

Category 02 - General characteristics

- Holdings by size of holder's household,
- Holders & members of their household by sex & age;
- Holders & members of their household by education;
- Holders & members of their household by marital status;

Category 03 - Demographic characteristics

- Holders and members of their households economically active by age and sex;
- Holders and members of their households by main occupation
- Holders and members of their households by type of work (permanent, occasional)
- Holdings by number of permanent workers (members of holder's household and hired)

Category 04 - Employment

- Holders and members of their households economically active by age and sex
- Holders and members of their households by main occupation
- Holders and members of their households by type of work (permanent, occasional)
- Holdings by number of permanent workers (members of holder's household and hired)

Category 05 - Land and water

- Number and area of holdings
- Tenure of land
- Land use
- Land under shifting cultivation by year cleared

Category 06 - Crops

- Major temporary crops
- Other temporary crops
- Major permanent crops
- Other permanent crops
- Use of fertilizers
- Use of pesticides
- Use of high yielding crop varieties

Category 07 - Livestock

- Holdings by number of livestock (for each relevant kind of livestock)
- Livestock by sex, age and purpose (for each relevant kind of livestock)
- Poultry (for each species)

Category 08 – Machinery and Equipment

- Number of stationary power-producing machinery by source of supply

- Use of other agricultural machinery by source of supply

Category 09 – Buildings and Other Structures

- Use of non-residential buildings by tenure
- Area and volume of non-residential buildings by purpose
- Number and area of forest trees
- Fishery activities and kind of aquaculture installations

Category 10 – Other Activities

- Number and area of forest trees
- Fishery activities and kind of aquaculture installations

WCA 2010 Round

Agricultural census core module: recommended cross-tabulations

Core item: 0003 Sex of holder

0008 Area of holding

0010 Irrigation

Agricultural census supplementary modules: cross-tabulations with **Sex of holder**

0005 Agricultural practices

0006 Agricultural services

0008 Farm labour

0009 Household food security

0012 Management of the holding