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# **AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS**

**Twenty-Sixth Session**

**Libreville, Gabon, 4 – 8 November 2019**

## **AGENDA ITEM 6**

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS  
PROCESS: BUILDING CAPACITY TO TRANSLATE DISAGGREGATED  
DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS INTO INFORMATION FOR EVIDENCE  
BASED AGRICULTURAL POLICY DECISIONS.**

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# Introduction

- Gender barriers in research and knowledge systems have huge implications; they perpetuate discrimination and create different pathways for men and women. They prevent the creation and use of knowledge that can enable inclusive, just and sustainable development (policy, strategy, plan).
- Research has documented the importance of gender disaggregated data for evidence based policy, planning and budgeting
- Good practice: in Uganda the policy makes gender disaggregated planning and gender responsive budgeting a condition to receive your funds from government
- Gender disaggregated data + gender analysis = documented gender issues/gaps/forms of discrimination that can be translated in policy measures and plans for reduction of the gaps/ eliminating the discrimination, inform investments in CSA (index insurance), inclusiveness of banking and investment in agro-enterprise development; time use nexus nutrition sensitive agriculture, etc.



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# Context

Gender in agriculture census: Volume 1 of WCA 2020 page 19 : reference to « statistiques et genre: recensement agricoles –orientations pour la révision des concepts et la méthodologie » FAO 1998 b

Evaluation question (FAO's statistics work -2019): respond to three key questions : question II: to what extent is FAO able and effective in providing quality statistics to intenal and external stakeholders?

However agencies express

- Need for disaggregated data to inform policies: agriculture , micro-finance and investment banks, needs of the sector in terms of infrastructure – roads, storage and processing,
- Need for cross discipline consultation: time use surveys, health and trade surveys

Gender disaggregated data + gender analysis: should inform policy formulation, strategies and planning

Gender disaggregated data + analysis: respond to needs for product development by private sector :

- Insurance in the context of Climate Smart Agriculture
- Health services to rural communities (minimum data for planning efficiently)
- Nutrition security needs ( time burden –agriculture – nutrition nexus)
- Trade support systems (trade platforms and regional trade opportunities in the context of the NAFTA)



# State

- Congo example
- Collaboration between FAO – UNFPA on capacity building for gender analysis of statistics
- RAF : Gender country profiles – closing gender gaps and Leaving no one behind
- Research documents: need for gender disaggregated data and gender analysis for efficient policy and planning processes



# RAF : Gender country profiles

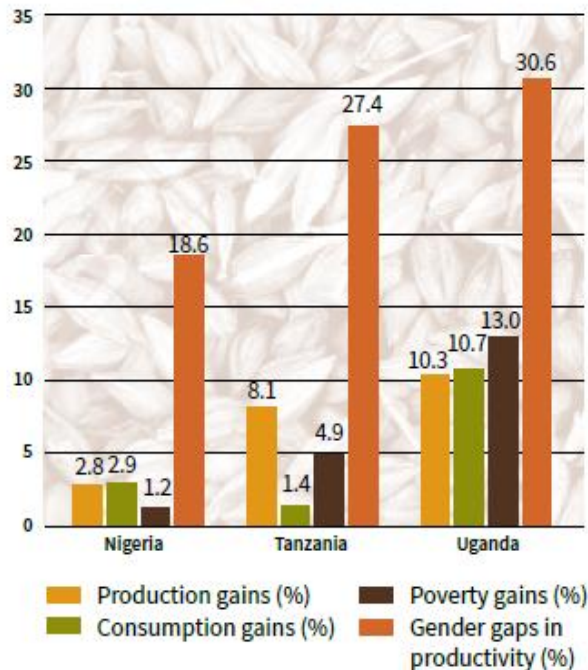
## Main findings:

<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1506EN/ca1506en.pdf> and <http://www.fao.org/3/ca1506fr/CA1506FR.pdf>

Women's deficit in agricultural productivity range between 20 and 30% in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Closing such gender gaps could increase production and consumption by 1.5 to 10% and reduce poverty by 1.2 to 13%

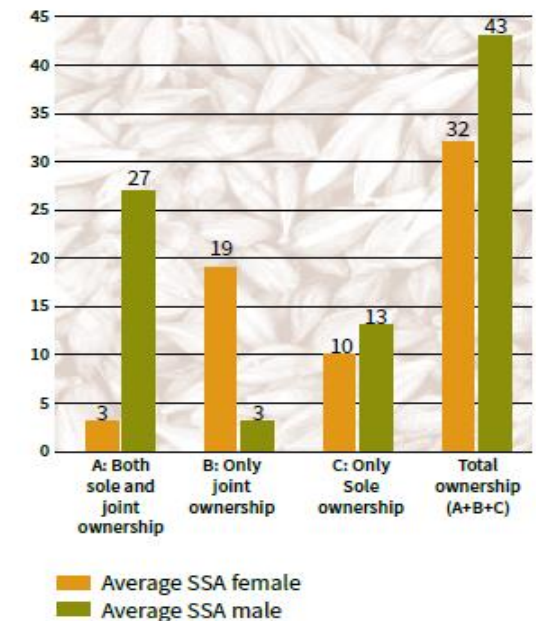
- Women have less access to and control over land: (i) size of land owned by women is 20 to 70% less than that owned by men; FHH have on average 45% less land
- Women and FHH have limited livestock assets.
- Land owned by women is often of lower quality with less access to irrigated land

**Figure 2:** Gender gaps and potential gains from gender equality in agricultural productivity



Source: AfDB, 2016a, based on LSMS ISA dataset

**Figure 4:** Type of agricultural land ownership for female and male (average sub-Saharan Africa – 2010-2017)



Source: World Bank Gender Database, from Demographic Health Survey spanning 2010-2017 and covering 27 countries in sub-Saharan Africa





## RAF : Gender country profiles (2)

- In countries where data is available, women have 30 to 50% less access to inputs and animal traction. FHH without an adult male use 35% less inorganic fertilizer and nine times less mechanical equipment;
- At household level, a lack of voice and participation in decision-making limits women's capacity to seize economic opportunities and contribute directly to unequal access and use of assets, employment, decisions on marketing and use of income , amongst others. Around 70% of women participat in deciding what to cook. Less than 60% of women participate in major decisions regarding household purchases, with around 40% in western Africa and around 60% in other regions

**Figure 12:** Evolution of participation of women in household decision mechanisms in terms of cooking decision and major household purchase from 2003-10 to 2011-17

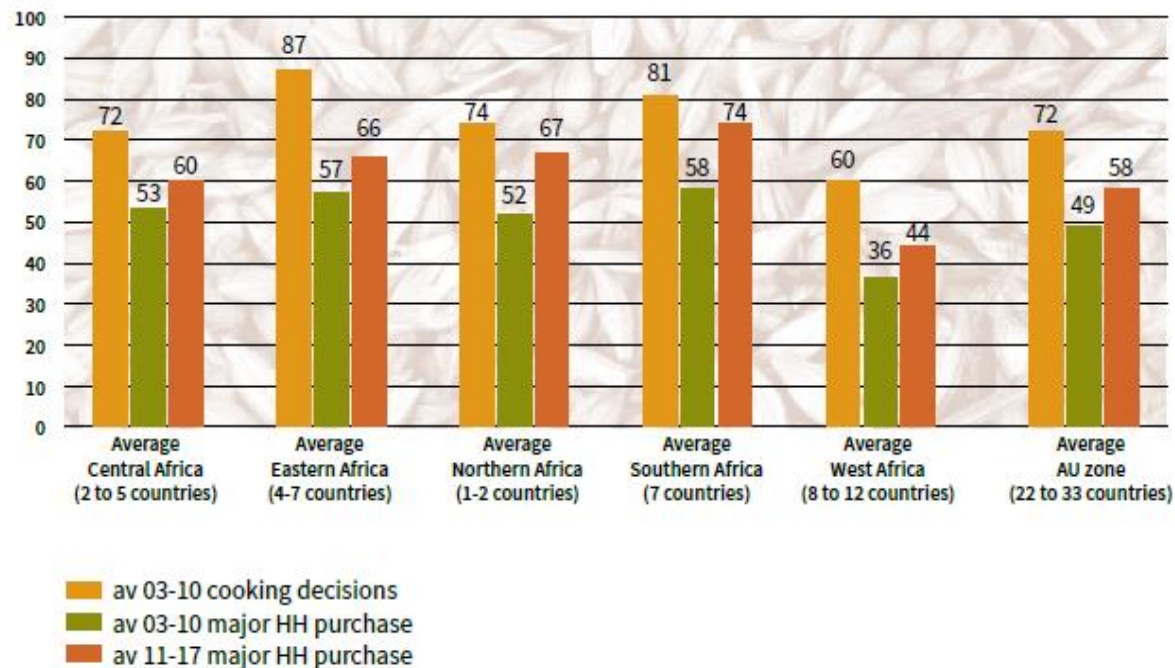
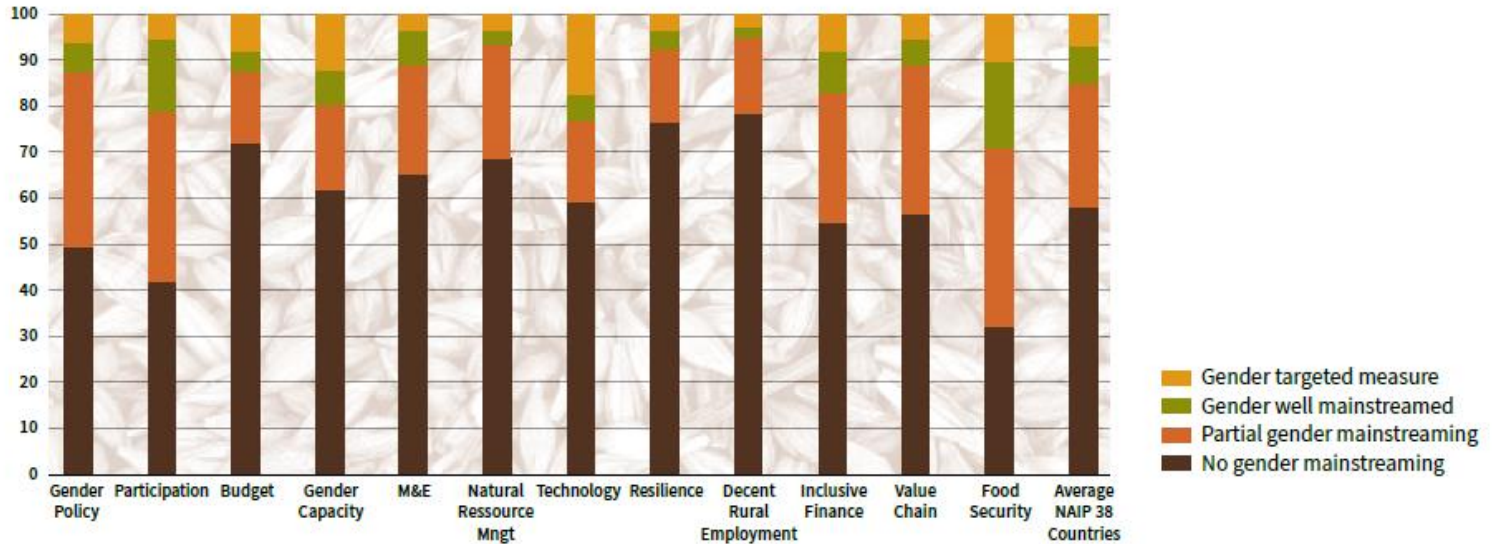




Figure 13: Level of gender mainstreaming across NAIPs in 38 countries across sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Gender audit carried out along the Country Gender Assessment

Several transversal constraints go beyond the agricultural sector and relate to rural infrastructures, services and norms. Weak access to water , energy, fuel wood and transportation overburdens rural women, constrain their time, their mobility, therefore limiting their access to resources, markets and services de facto limiting their productivity. Lower education, limited empowerment at household and community levels and prevailing patriarchal norms and custom restrain women's economic empowerment





# Research

- Thekla Morgenroth and Michelle K. Ryan (group processes and intergroup relations 2018, Vol 21 (5) special issue: addressing gender inequality :stumbling blocks and roads ahead: the papers illustrate (a) **the importance of ensuring the initiatives are evidence based**, (b) the ways in which we maximize effectiveness of the interventions and (c) the need to understand when these initiatives may inadvertently backfire:

Less work has focused on men's role in the quest for gender equality, such as their involvement in collective action to achieve gender equality and their role in childcare and domestic work (UNICEF-FAO: parental responsibility)

- Sara Stevano, Suneetha Kdilyala, Debora Johnston et al. 2019; time use analytics , an improved way of understanding gendered agriculture-nutrition pathways, Feminist economics, 25:3 : we need to understand **intra household allocation of labor** , as two interlinked aspects are at its core: centrality of **reproductive labor** and **productive labor** with focus on time use to capture unpaid work and get a better picture of agriculture work and household income, organisation of farm and off-farm work ; agricultural data and employment statistics suffer from many biases and are often ill suited to describe seasonal or irregular and multiple occupations ; more analysis needed on “Time use nexus with agriculture – time burden and agric development programs and – nutrition security and well being at HH level”; WEAI ; WE-Care project makes use of new methodological tools; Innovative approaches in time use research have the potential to shed light on critical issues we need to know more about in order to draw crucial insights in agriculture-nutrition research; relevance of time poverty combined with other manifestations of poverty



## Research (2)

- Lorna Born, Charles Spillane and Una Murray; 2019, Integrating gender into index based agricultural insurance (Development in practice, 29:4)

**Index base insurance as a CSA risk management tool** may not be effective in every circumstance, there are still many challenges with index insurance such as basis risk, data management and communication with clients (FAO, 2013) In addition, some of these challenges have gender dimensions; gender –sensitive consultative methods should be employed to allow farmer involvement in the design of insurance products that serve their needs; **data on the gender situation in agriculture are lacking and if collected would be extremely useful for addressing challenges and barriers to scale-out of index insurance** and move beyond the « one size fits all » approach to scaling out of programmes.

- Grace Yee Wong, Cecukua Luttrell, Lasse Loft, Anastasia Yang, Thuy Thu Pham, Diasuke Naito, Samuel Assembe Mvondo & Maria Brockhaus; 2019: Narrative in REDD+ benefit sharing : examining evidence within and beyond the forest sector;

Concerns around the inclusion of gender and poor smallholder communities in REDD+ remain high on the environmental –social justice agenda and cannot be addressed by safeguard checklists alone. **Shifts in power and gendered relations may come at expense of short term efficiency , nevertheless this would be wholly necessary if REDD+ is to be a game changer for meeting its goal**



# Way forward

- What can we do better for gender disaggregated census data and national statistics to guarantee gender analysis and to document trends in gender gaps that are key to inclusive agriculture development ? How best could FAO contribute to this?
- What would be training needs and how can we by using new and innovative micro-data get strong evidence for policy; strategy and planning processes with a strong focus on understanding the extent and drivers of gender differences in land productivity and use data from nationally representative household surveys that are implemented under the Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) initiatives. The LSMS-ISA data are multi-topic, with geo-referenced household and plot locations, and information on production and identity of managers and owners at the plot level.
- How can we share (with needs expressed by other stakeholders ) and collaborate in a number of pilot countries for greater insights into the extent and correlates of gender differences in sub-Saharan African agriculture. There is evidence of gender gaps, but the sources of these gaps (the way these are measured and collected) vary within and across countries. This makes designing policies to address gender gaps more challenging, yet of crucial importance. What is clear is that the failure to directly and explicitly address the underlying causes of the disparities is likely to end up exacerbating the observed gender gaps.
- Which countries (who will undertake the agric census in 2020-2021 ) would be willing to pilot (SFE, SFC capacity to accompany?)



# Gender 2020 – 2021 Priority areas

- Gender disaggregated data + gender analysis to inform stakeholders

Collaboration with ONU women **Assessing data and statistical capacity gaps for better gender statistics** ( framework and implementation guidelines)

- Inclusive value chains and trade
- Family business units and entrepreneurship
- CSA and resilience



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# THANK YOU