Guide for the collection of sex disaggregated data in agriculture and rural areas

The FAO, in the effort to assist its Member countries, proposed a simple unified methodology to guide the collection and analysis of gender-sensitive data in agriculture: the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis approach or SEAGA. This methodology has been instrumental by the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in developing a core set of gender indicators for further integration into national agricultural statistical systems.

A number of practical SEAGA questions can be applied to compare women’s and men’s access to certain resources. The six basic questions that help to assess the socio-economic status of the women and men in agriculture and rural production are:

1. Who does what?
2. Who owns what?
3. Who has access and controls what?
4. Who knows what?
5. Who benefits?
6. Who should be included in development programmes?

These questions, particularly the first three, are at the core of the gender analysis and, concerning the statistical sector, can help guide the identification of gender-sensitive indicators for the agricultural and rural sector.

The core set of gender indicators, responding to the data needs identified by member countries, includes 18 indicators useful to guide the collection of sex-disaggregated data in agriculture for a basic gender analysis of the sector. All indicators respond to the SEAGA question number six and one or more of the other SEAGA questions. The core set suggests using the agricultural holding as the statistical unit, but in some cases data will most likely be found for rural households.

*Or household when no data for holding is available. In that case the holder should be substituted by the household head.