in agriculture might have different employment status. Generally, the women employed in agriculture are more likely to be engaged as contributing family workers whereas men are more likely to be engaged on their own account as workers generating an income.

In addition, women often spend more time than men on activities such as food processing and food preparation for the household, child and elder care, water and fuel collection and other unpaid household duties.

Capital in the agriculture sector includes the machinery, equipment and tools as well as the farm buildings, and is essential in the production of all agricultural outputs. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is an indication of the amounts that are reinvested in new fixed assets that are part of capital. High-income countries tend to devote a higher share of their agriculture value added to reinvestments in the sector than countries with lower levels of income (see Figure 13). The three countries with the higher share of GFCF in value added in 2017 are all in Europe: Latvia (53 percent), Lithuania and Austria (47 percent each). Australia, Japan and the United States of America were the leaders of their respective regions, each with a share of 29–31 percent in 2017, while the share of South Africa – the leader for Africa – was 21 percent.

Government spending on agriculture is a measure of the public financial support to the sector and complements investments made by the private sector. Asia and Africa had the highest percentage of central government spending to agriculture between 2000 and 2018. Figure 14 reflects this, as most of the countries with the highest shares are in these two regions, with Malawi (16 percent), Bhutan (12.8 percent), and Guyana (9.7 percent) as the top three countries. In the case of Africa, signatories to the Malabo Declaration of 2014 committed to allocate at least 10 percent of government expenditures to agriculture.

INPUTS

Pesticides

Global pesticides use increased during the period 2000–2018 by about one-third, to 4.1 million tonnes in 2018 (see Figure 15). Nearly all the increase took place between 2000 and 2012, with a plateau afterwards. The highest contributions came from Asia, followed by the Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa. The regional contributions to the world total changed slightly over time, but Asia, the largest contributor, remained stable at 52–53 percent. The share of the Americas increased from 29 percent to 32 percent of global pesticides consumption while that of Europe decreased slightly from 14 percent to 12 percent. Oceania and Africa applied small amounts of pesticides over time, but...