

TABLES

DATA ITEM 2: ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

This section provides examples of tables that can be used for the presentation of sex-disaggregated data collected on access to productive resources.

TABLES		Data item 2: Access to productive resources																
No.	Sex-disaggregated data	Tables																
		T 2.1	T 2.2	T 2.3	T 2.4	T 2.5	T 2.6	T 2.7	T 2.8	T 2.9	T 2.10	T 2.11	T 2.12	T 2.13	T 2.14	T 2.15	T 2.16	T 2.17
D 2.1	Access to land and water:																	
	1. Access to land by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	2. Area cultivated by sex of holder or sub-holder		■	■	■	■	■											
	3. Tenure status of land used by sex of holder or sub-holder							■	■	■								
	4. Distance from the fields to the homestead by sex of holder or sub-holder										■	■	■					
	5. Access to irrigation, erosion control and water harvesting structures by sex of holder or sub-holder													■	■	■	■	■

No.	Sex-disaggregated data	T 2.18	T 2.19	T 2.20	T 2.21	T 2.22	T 2.23	T 2.24	T 2.25
D 2.2	Access to agricultural inputs:								
	1. Access to selected agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	2. Source of agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder		■				■		
	3. Reasons for not using agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder								■

No.	Sex-disaggregated data	T 2.26	T 2.27	T 2.28	T 2.29
D 2.3	Access to agricultural implements, assets and technologies:				
	1. Access to selected tools, equipment and machineries by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■	■	
	2. Access to draught animals by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■		
	3. Reasons for not using agricultural implements or assets by sex of holder or sub-holder			■	
	4. Access to selected agricultural technologies by sex of holder or sub-holder				■

Continuation:

No.	Sex-disaggregated data	T 2.30	T 2.31	T 2.32	T 2.33	T 2.34	T 2.35	T 2.36
D 2.4	Access to credit:							
	1. Access to credit by sex of borrower and position within the household	■				■		
	2. Purpose of credit by sex of borrower and position within the household		■					
	3. Source of credit received by sex of borrower and position within the household			■				
	4. Type and amount of credit received by sex of borrower and position within the household				■			
	5. Type of collateral provided for credit by sex of borrower and position within the household					■		
	6. Repayment period of loan by sex of borrower and position within the household				■			
	7. Reasons for not receiving a loan or credit by sex of the head of household							■

No.	Sex-disaggregated data	T 2.37	T 2.38	T 2.39	T 2.40	T 2.41	T 2.42
D 2.5	Access to extension services and training programmes:	■	■	■	■	■	
	1. Access to agricultural training and extension programme(s) by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■	■	■	■	
	2. Adoption of extension messages by sex of holder or sub-holder						■

ACCESS TO LAND AND WATER

Table 2.1 Number of agriculturally active household members with direct access to land by sex and sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level

The following tables all provide information on **men's and women's access to land**. Data highlighting the characteristics of agricultural holdings managed by men and women can serve as an aid to the government and other development stakeholders for the development of effective and gender sensitive agricultural plans and policies. This table provides sex-disaggregated information on the number of agriculturally active household members having direct access to farm land in male headed households.

Region	<i>Male headed households</i>					
	<i>Total number of agriculturally active household members</i>		<i>HH members having access to land</i>			
			<i>Total number of HH members</i>		<i>% of HH members</i>	
	<i>Male HH members</i>	<i>Female HH members</i>	<i>Male HH members</i>	<i>Female HH members</i>	<i>Male HH members</i>	<i>Female HH members</i>
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

⇒ Same for *female headed households*

Sources: Guinea (E 1.1), Mali (E 1.2) and Ethiopia (E 1.3)

Table 2.2 Average size of agricultural holdings by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Information, on the **sizes of agricultural holdings** managed by male and female holders can be used to determine whether male and female holders have equal access to and control over arable land and to develop agricultural development programmes and activities which take account of differences in the sizes of agricultural holdings operated by male and female holders. This table displays the area of land under male and female holders' management and illustrates whether differences can be observed in the average sizes of holdings managed by male and female holders.

Region	<i>Male holders</i>			<i>Female holders</i>		
	<i>Total number of holdings</i>	<i>Total size (ha)</i>	<i>Average size (ha)</i>	<i>Total number of holdings</i>	<i>Total size (ha)</i>	<i>Average size (ha)</i>
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Niger (E 2.1); Benin (E 2.2), Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.3) and Tanzania (E 2.4)

Table 2.3 Distribution of agricultural holdings by category of area cultivated and by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table provides more detailed information on the sizes of agricultural holdings managed by male and female holders.

Region / Area cultivated *	Total number of holdings	Sex of holder					
		Male holder		Female holder		Male – female share	
		N of male managed holdings/ area cultivated	% of male managed holdings/ area cultivated	N of female managed holdings/ area cultivated	% of female managed holdings/ area cultivated	Male holder	Female holder
Region: ... < 0.5 ha Between 0.5 ha and 1 ha ... ≥ 20 ha Total			100		100		
Region: ...							
National							

* Categories highlighted can differ, depending on country specific circumstances
Source: Benin (E 2.2), Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.3) and Tanzania (E 2.4)

Table 2.4 Agricultural area by sex of sub-holder at national and sub-national level

Information on the **total and average areas** under male or female sub-holders' management can be used to gain greater insight into the management of the holding and intra-household gender differences in access to land. Such information is of relevance to agricultural programmes and projects which aim to enhance the production and productivity of male and female farmers and reduce poverty and hunger in farming communities. This table highlights the total and average area of agricultural land under male or female sub-holders' management, irrespective of whether the land is collectively or individually managed.

Région	Sexe du sous-exploitant*					
	Effectif	Masculin		Effectif	Féminin	
		Superficie total (en hectares)	Superficie moyenne (en hectares)		Superficie total (en hectares)	Superficie moyenne (en hectares)
Région: ...						
Région: ...						
Ensemble du pays						

* Sous-exploitant = responsable de [la] parcelle
Source: Benin (E 2.2)

NOTE - The distinction between collectively and individually managed plots is often made in Africa. Therefore, it would be interesting if the questionnaire component is developed in such a way that it provides information on the plot management system (collective versus individual) as well as the plot size (refer to Table 2.6).

Table 2.5 Agricultural area by plot management system and sex of sub-holder at national and sub-national level

This table gives more detailed information about the agricultural area under male and female sub-holder management for collective and individual sub-holdings.

Région	Parcelle collective						Parcelle individuelle					
	Sous-exploitant masculin			Sous-exploitant féminin			Sous-exploitant masculin			Sous-exploitant Féminin		
	Effectif	Superficie total (ha)	Superficie moyenne (ha)	Effectif	Superficie total (ha)	Superficie moyenne (ha)	Effectif	Superficie total (ha)	Superficie moyenne (ha)	Effectif	Superficie total (ha)	Superficie moyenne (ha)
Région: ...												
Région: ...												
Ensemble du pays												

Source: Niger E 2.1 /suggestion

Table 2.6 Distribution of collective sub-holdings by area cultivated and sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table provides detailed information on the sizes of collective sub-holdings managed by male and female holders.

Région / Catégorie de superficie*	Parcelle collective					
	Exploitant masculin		Exploitant féminin		Part masculin - féminin	
	Effectif	%	Effectif	%	Exploitant masculin	Exploitant féminin
Région: ...						
< 0.5 ha						
Entre 0.5 ha et 1 ha						
...						
≥ 20 ha						
Ensemble		100		100		
Région: ...						
Ensemble du pays						

* Area categories can be adapted in line with country specific circumstances

⇒ Same for individual sub-holdings

Source: Niger E 2.1 /suggestion

Table 2.7 Distribution of collective sub-holdings by category of area cultivated and by sex of sub-holder at national and sub-national level

This table provides more detailed information in relation to the sizes of collective sub-holdings managed by male and female **sub-holders**.

Région / Catégorie de superficie*	Parcelle collective					
	Sous-exploitant masculin		Sous-exploitant féminin		Part masculin - féminin	
	Effectif	%	Effectif	%	Sous-exploitant masculin	Sous-exploitant féminin
Région: ...						
< 0.5 ha						
Entre 0.5 ha et 1 ha						
...						
≥ 20 ha						
Ensemble		100		100		
Région: ...						
Ensemble du pays						

* Area categories can be adapted in line with country specific circumstances

⇒ Same for individual sub-holdings

Source: Niger E 2.1 /suggestion

Table 2.8 Number of holdings per selected land tenure category by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Information on **land tenure security** and **land acquisition** is relevant to soil improvement programmes, poverty related evaluations, credit programmes for land acquisition as well as legal literacy programmes. This table illustrates the tenure status of land managed by male and female holders and can indicate whether male holders have more secure access to land, as often assumed.

Region / Tenure status	Total number of holdings	Sex of holder				Male – female share	
		Male		Female		Male holder	Female holder
		N	%	N	%		
Region: ...							
Owner with title deed or long-term lease							
Owned under customary law							
Borrowed from others							
Rented from others							
Other							
Total			100		100		
Region: ...							
National							

Source: Tanzania (E 2.4)

NOTE - Tenure status categories can be adapted in accordance with country specific circumstances. For example, in the case of Tanzania (E 2.5) a category “on a share cropping basis” needs to be added to the list. Some questionnaires, such as the one from Côte d’Ivoire (E 2.3), allow for the collection of detailed data not only on the **tenure status** (column 7) but also on the **mode of acquisition** (column 12) of the sub-holding by sex of the sub-holder and holder (E 2.3). Information on the mode of acquisition (e.g. through heritage, purchase, exchange or as a gift) also provides greater insight into land tenure security.

Table 2.9 Areas per selected land tenure category by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates on an area basis the most common forms of land tenure of sub-holdings managed by male and female sub-holders.

Region / Tenure status	Area managed (in acres)						Male – female share	
	All holdings	Male holders		Female holders		Male holders	Female holders	
		Area	% *	Area	%*			
Region: ...								
Owner with title deed or long-term lease								
Owned under customary law								
Borrowed from others								
Rented from others								
Other								
Total			100		100			
Region: ...								
National								

* As a percentage of the total area managed by male and female holders

Source: Tanzania (E 2.4)

Table 2.10 Average holding size by land tenure status and sex of head of holding at national and sub-national level

This table highlights on an area basis whether male and female holders have equally secure access to land.

Region / Tenure status	Holding size (in acres)						
	All holdings	Male holder			Female holder		
		N	Total area	Average area	N	Total area	Average area
Region: ...							
Owner with title deed or long-term lease							
Owned under customary law							
Borrowed from others							
Rented from others							
Other							
Total							
Region: ...							
National							

Source: Tanzania (E 2.4)

Table 2.11 Distance in kilometres from the fields to the homestead by sex of sub-holder at national and sub-national level

Sex-disaggregated information relating to the **accessibility of agricultural holdings** can be of interest to projects aiming to improve the agricultural marketing potentials of remote and isolated areas and reduce poverty in such areas. This table illustrates whether differences can be observed between male and female sub-holders with regard to the distances that they need to cover from their fields in order to reach their homestead, the nearest road or the nearest market. It is often observed that fields located closer to the homestead or road are cultivated more intensively, receive more manure, fertilizers and other inputs and are visited more frequently by extension agents.

Region / Distance from field to the homestead	Sub-holder				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Region: ...						
Less than 500 m						
Between 500 and 1 km						
Between 1 km and 2 km						
Between 2 km and 5 km						
Between 5 and 10 km						
Between 10 and 20 km						
≥ 20 km						
Total						
Region: ...						
National						

⇒ Same for distances from the fields to the nearest road and nearest market

Source: Tanzania (E 2.5/suggestion)

Table 2.12 Distances in walking time from the fields to the homestead by sex of the sub-holder at national and sub-national level

Travelling time data can provide a good impression of the location of fields used by agricultural households and the impact that distance may have on their agricultural practices. The average time needed to reach the field can also indicate whether tasks can be combined during the day (e.g. farming and household activities) and whether the agricultural inputs and products can easily be transported to and from the fields. This table illustrates whether fields managed by women are located further from the homestead as compared to those managed by men, as often assumed.

Region / Distance from the fields to the homestead	Sub-holder				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Region: ...						
0 – 30 minutes						
31 – 60 minutes						
≥ 60 minutes						
Total						
Region: ...						
National						

Source: The Gambia (E 2.6)

Table 2.13 Accessibility of fields by sex of the field manager at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether fields managed by women are equally accessible as those managed by men. The less accessible the fields, the greater the costs to transport agricultural products to and from the fields and the more time required to reach the fields. The kind of access determines opportunities for transport improvements.

Region /	Accessible by	Sub-holder				Total	
		Male		Female		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Region: ...	Road						
	Track						
	Footpath						
	Waterway						
	Other						
	Total						
Region: ...							
National							

Source: The Gambia (E 2.6/suggestion)

Table 2.14 Access to irrigation by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether differences exist between male and female holders in terms of their access to irrigation. Such information can be essential for the development of effective and gender-sensitive production enhancing agricultural programmes and policies.

Region	Male holder			Female holder		
	Total number of holdings	Number of holdings with irrigation	% of holdings with irrigation	Total number of holdings	Number of holdings with irrigation	% of holdings with irrigation
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

⇒ Same for erosion control and water harvesting structures (E 2.9 – Tanzania)

Sources: Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.3/column 10) and Tanzania (E 2.8)

Table 2.15 Agricultural areas under irrigation by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether an equal proportion of land managed by male and female holders is irrigated.

Region	Male holder			Female holder		
	Total area (in acres)	Area with irrigation (in acres)	% of area with irrigation	Total area (in acres)	Area with irrigation (in acres)	% of area with irrigation
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Source: Tanzania (2.8)

Table 2.16 Main sources of water for irrigation by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether differences exist between male and female holders with regard to water sources used for irrigation purposes.

Region / Water source used	Male holders with irrigation		Female holders with irrigation	
	Number of male holders	% of male holders	Number of female holders	% of female holders
Region: ...				
River or lake				
Dam or canal				
Well or borehole				
Other				
Total				
Region: ...				
National				

Source: Tanzania (2.8)

NOTE – The list of water sources highlighted can be adapted depending on country specific conditions. For example, joint categories such river/lake and dam/canal can be separated or categories can be added to the list such as pan/ponds (E2.7 - Botswana) and tap water (E 2.8 - Tanzania).

Table 2.17 Methods of obtaining water for irrigation by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether male and female holders use similar methods to collect water for irrigation purposes.

Region / Method used to <u>obtain water</u>	Male holders with irrigation		Female holders with irrigation	
	Number of male holders	% of male holders	Number of female holders	% of female holders
Region: ...				
Gravity				
Bucket				
Hand pump				
Motor pump				
Other				
Total				
Region: ...				
National				

⇒ Same for main method used to irrigate (E 2.8/column 3)

Source: Tanzania (2.8)

NOTE – In cases where irrigation activities require specific attention, it may be useful to also include tables on the **reliability and ownership of the water sources** (see E 2.7 - Botswana), the **relationship between the irrigation source and the area irrigated** (see E 2.8 - Tanzania) and the **crop specific use of irrigation** (see E 2.13 - Tanzania) by sex of the holder at national and sub-national level.

ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Table 2.18 Use of improved seeds by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Information on **access to and the use of agricultural inputs** by male and female holders and sub-holders is of particular interest to dealers/providers of agricultural inputs as well as actors involved in agricultural production/productivity enhancing efforts. This table illustrates a minimum level of data presentation on the use of improved seeds by sex of the holder at regional and national levels. It illustrates differences, if any, in the use of improved seeds between regions as well as between male and female holders.

Region	Use of <i>improved seeds</i> by sex of holder						Share of male/female holders using improved seeds		
	Male holder			Female holder			Total N using improved seeds	% male holders	% female holders
	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds			
Region: ...									
Region: ...									
National									

⇒ Same for the use of other agricultural inputs such as *fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides*
Sources: Togo (E 2.10), Tanzania (E 2.11), Benin (E 2.12) and Senegal (E 2.14)

Table 2.19 Source of improved seeds by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Tables 2.19 and 2.20 provide **holding level** information on sources of improved seeds used by male and female holders and crops for which improved seeds are used. The information can be presented separately as shown below or in combination with other agricultural inputs as shown in Table 2.23.

Region / <i>Source of improved seeds</i>	Sex of holder					
	Male holder			Female holder		
	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds
Region: ...						
<i>The holding</i> <i>Other holdings</i> <i>Local markets</i> <i>Extension agents</i> <i>Input dealers</i> <i>Other</i> <i>Total</i>						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Togo (E 2.10), Tanzania (E 2.11) and Benin (E 2.12)

NOTE - The list highlighting the sources of improved seeds used can be more exhaustive depending on country specific circumstances, as shown in E 2.11 - Tanzania. This list also includes sources such as cooperatives, local farmers groups, local market/trade stores, secondary markets, large scale farms, crop buyers and neighbours.

Table 2.20 Use of improved seeds by crop and sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table focuses on the use of improved seeds for different crops by male and female holders. Data recorded in column 3 and 6 of this table are obtained from a question like “are improved seeds used? Yes/no.”

Region / Crop	Sex of holder						Share Male – female holders using improved seeds	
	Male holder			Female holder			Male holders	Female holders
	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds	Total N	N using improved seeds	% using improved seeds		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Region: ... Crop: ... Crop: ... Crop: ... Crop: ...								
Region: ...								
National								

Sources: Togo (E 2.10), Benin (E 2.12) and Tanzania (E 2.13)

NOTE - The Tanzania questionnaire also attempts to record information on the approximate area on which improved seeds had been used (E 2.13/column 7). Interpretations of such data would depend on the reliability of the information collected.

Table 2.21 Use of improved seeds by crop and sex of holder and sub-holder at national and sub-national level

This table provides insight into the use of improved seeds for various crops at a **field/plot levels** and allows for the analysis of intra-household differences in the use of improved seeds based on the sex of the sub-holder.

Région / Cultures	Exploitant masculin						Exploitant féminin					
	Sous-exploitant masculin			Sous-exploitant féminin			Sous-exploitant masculin			Sous-exploitant féminin		
	Effectif total	Effectif des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	% des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	Effectif total	Effectif des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	% des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	Effectif total	Effectif des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	% des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	Effectif total	Effectif des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées	% des sous-exploitants qui utilisent des semences améliorées
Région: ... Culture ... Culture ... Culture ...												
Région: ...												
Ensemble du pays												

Sources: Togo (E 2.10) and Senegal (E 2.14)

Table 2.22 Use of agricultural inputs (other than seeds) by sex of holder and sub-holder at national and sub-national level

This table provides insight into the use of organic fertilisers, chemical fertilisers and pesticides/herbicides by male and female holders and sub-holders.

Region / Agricultural inputs	Male holder						Female holder						
	Male sub-holder			Female sub-holder			Male sub-holder			Female sub-holder			
	Total N	N using input	% using input	Total N	N using input	% using input	Total N	N using input	% using input	Total N	N using input	% using input	
Region: ...													
Organic fertilisers*													
Chemical fertilisers													
Pesticides/herbi- cides													
Total													
Region: ...													
National													

* Farm yard manure/compost

Sources: Tanzania (E 2.11), Benin (E 2.12) and Senegal (E 2.14)

NOTE - Depending on country specific circumstances, more detailed differentiations can be made relating to the types of inputs used (e.g. chemical fertilizers, farm yard manure, compost, pesticides/fungicides, etc. - see E 2.11 Tanzania), the kinds of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and fertilisers used (e.g. UREA, NPK, etc - see E 2.12 Benin) and/or quantities used (see E 2.12 Benin and E 2.14 Senegal).

Table 2.23 Sources of agricultural inputs by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table indicates the sources used by male holders for obtaining chemical fertilizers, farm yard manure, compost, pesticides/fungicides, herbicides, improved seeds and other inputs.

Region / Source of agricultural input	Type of input – male holders													
	Chemical fertilisers		Farm yard manure		Compost		Pesticides/ Fungicides		Herbicides		Improved seeds		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Region: ...														
Cooperation														
Local farmers group														
Local markets/trade stores														
Secondary markets														
Development projects														
Crop buyers														
Large scale farmers														
Other														
Total														
Region: ...														
National														

⇒ Same for female holders

Source: Tanzania (E 2.11)

Table 2.24 Sources of funding of agricultural inputs by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates the sources used by male holders for the funding of agricultural inputs.

Region / Source of funding	Type of input - <i>male holders</i>													
	Chemical fertilisers		Farm yard manure		Compost		Pesticide/fungicide		Herbicide		Improved seeds		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Region: ...														
Sale of farm products														
Other income-generating activities														
Remittances														
Bank loan/credit														
Produced on farm														
Other														
Region: ...														
National														

⇒ Same for *female holders*

Source: Tanzania (E 2.11)

Table 2.25 Main reasons for *not* using agricultural inputs by type of input and sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates the reasons why male holders did not use different kinds of agricultural inputs. Interpretations of such data, however, strongly depend on the reliability of the collected information.

Region / Reasons for NOT using farm inputs	Agricultural inputs - <i>male holders</i>													
	Chemical fertilizers		Farm yard manure		Compost		Pesticide / fungicide		Herbicide		Improved seeds		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Region ...														
Not available														
Too expensive														
No money to buy														
Too much labour required														
Do not know how to use it														
Input is of no use/suspicious of efficacy														
Locally produced by household														
Other														
Not applicable														
Total														
Region: ...														
National														

⇒ Same for *female holders*

Source: Tanzania (E 2.11)

ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ASSETS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Table 2.26 Farm implements and assets used by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Information highlighting gender differences in **access to farm implements and assets** can be of relevance to planners and policy makers aiming to enhance agricultural production and incomes of vulnerable groups such as female-headed households. This table illustrates whether male and female holders have equal access to farm implements and draught animals.

Region / Type of farm implements and assets*	Farm implements used					
	Male holders			Female holders		
	Total N	N using impl.	% using impl.	Total N	N using impl.	% using impl.
Region: ...						
Hoe						
Wheel barrow/cart						
Draught animals						
Plough						
Tractor						
Shellers/threshers						
Irrigation infrastructure						
Etc.						
Region: ...						
National						

* The list of farm implements and assets used as well as the level of detail at which the question is addressed can differ, depending on country specific circumstances. A more extensive list of farm implements is shown in the case of Senegal (E 2.15).

Sources: Senegal (E 2.15) and Tanzania (E 2.16)

NOTE - From a gender perspective, it is important to also indicate implements and assets that are used for agro-processing activities (for example shellers and threshers), for the transportation of agricultural produce and for the storage of agricultural produce because women often actively involved in these activities.

Table 2.27 Farm implements by ownership status and by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Sex-disaggregated information on the **ownership status of agricultural implements and assets, non-use of implements and assets and applied agricultural technologies** is of relevance to agricultural and rural development programmes and policies promoting equal access to and control over farm implements and assets. This table illustrates differences that may exist between male and female holders in terms of their ownership of farm implements. Depending on the level of detail of information required on farm implements, data can also be presented on the **number of selected implements and assets used or rented, source of acquisition and source of financing** (see E 2.16 – Tanzania).

Région / Matériel ou équipement		Matériel agricole et équipement de l'exploitation																				
		CE masculin										CE féminin										
		Ensemble		Propriété		Coproprété		Location		Emprunt		Ensemble		Propriété		Coproprété		Location		Emprunt		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Région: ...	Polyculteur Houe Arara Charette Etc.																					
Région: ...																						
	Ensemble du pays																					

Source: Senegal (E 2.15)

NOTE - The fact that farm implements are available at the holder level does not automatically imply that all holding members have equal access to those farm implements or have access at the best time for their use. Cases have been reported that poorer holders could only afford to rent land preparation equipment later in the season, when rental costs had gone down, thereby delaying their land preparation and shortening their agricultural growth period. Similar, within households, there is likely to be a hierarchical order for the use of critical farm implements, thus affecting the individual members' production and productivity levels. To obtain information at this level of detail, data on access to farm implements would have to be collected at **sub-holding level** by **sex of the sub-holder**.

Table 2.28 Reasons for not using farm implements by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates why male holders did not use specified farm implements and assets.

Region / Reasons for non-use of farm implements		Non-use of farm implements and assets - <u>male holder</u>																				
		Hoe		Hand powered sprayer		Oxen		Oxen plough		Oxen seed planter		Ox cart		Tractor		Etc.						
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%					
Region: ...	Not available Price too high No money to buy/rent Too much labour required Equipment/asset of no use Other Not applicable Total																					
Region: ...																						
	National																					

⇒ Same for female holders

Source: Tanzania (E 2.16)

Table 2.29 Main methods of land clearing used by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether male and female holders use the same methodologies/technologies to clear the land.

Region / Main method used for land clearing	Male holders			Female holders			Male – female share in method of land clearing	
	Total N	N using the method	% using the method	Total N	N using the method	% using the method	Male Holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
Bush clearance								
Hand slashing								
Tractor slashing								
Burning								
No land clearing								
Other								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
Total								

⇒ Same for main method used for soil preparation (tractor ploughing, oxen ploughing, hand cultivation or other methods), harvesting (by hand, draft animals, human powered tools, engine driven machines or other methods) and threshing (by hand, draft animals, human powered tools, engine driven machines or other methods)

Source: Tanzania (E 2.17)

NOTE – A next level of detailed information would be to link methods used with the **size of area cultivated** by sex of holder (E 2.17 - Tanzania). Such information would be of particular interest to programmes and projects introducing new or adapted production enhancing technologies.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Table 2.30 Number of agricultural households having received credit by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Sex-disaggregated information on **access to credit** as well as other information relating to **credit/loans obtained** is of relevance to organisations implementing credit and saving programmes in agricultural areas as well as for a successful implementation of agricultural and rural development programmes in general. This table indicates whether inequalities exist with regard to the distribution of credit among male and female holders.

Region	Male holders			Female holders		
	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Mali (E 1.2/ column 129), Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.18) and Tanzania (E 2.20)

Additional information can be provided on the type of payment received, namely cash or kind (see E 2.21 - Benin)

Table 2.31 Purpose of loan by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether male and female holders have received loans for similar purposes.

Region / Purpose of loan	Male holders			Female holders			Male – female share per purpose of loan	
	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.	Male holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
Agricultural inputs								
Labour								
Trading								
Other								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
National								

Sources: Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.18), Tanzania (E 2.20) and Mali (E 2.21)

NOTE - Agricultural inputs can be sub-divided into categories such as seeds, fertilisers, agrochemicals and tools/equipment, depending on country specific circumstances and the level of detail required. Other purposes can also be added to the list such as irrigation structures and livestock (see E 2.20 – Tanzania) or construction and household requirements (see E 2.21 – Mali).

Table 2.32 Source of loan received by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table highlights sources used by male and female holders for acquiring loans. Studies have shown that formal lending institutes such as commercial banks, NGOs and projects are used more often by men, whereas women tend to make more use of informal credit sources such as saving and credit groups, friends and relatives.

Region / Source of loan*	Male holders			Female holders			Male – female share in source of loan	
	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.	Total N	N receiving credit	% receiving credit.	Male Holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
Family friend or relative								
Commercial bank								
Savings/credit groups**								
Trader								
Private individual								
NGO/Project/Religious organisation								
Other source								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
National								

* Categories depend on country specific circumstances

** Examples of saving/credit groups in West Africa are the susu groups in English speaking countries and tontinne groups in French speaking countries.

Sources: Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.18), Tanzania (E 2.20) and Mali (E 2.21)

Table 2.33 Average size of loans received by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table highlights the average size of loans received by male and female holders.

Region	Male holders			Female holders		
	Total amount of loans received	N receiving loans	Average amount received	Total amount of loans received	N receiving loans	Average amount received
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Côte d'Ivoire (E 2.18), Tanzania (E 2.20) and Mali (E 2.21)

NOTE - The next level of detail would be to calculate the average size of the loans received by **source of credit** and sex of holder at national and sub-national level. Sex-disaggregated information can also be collected in relation to the **reimbursement period** and **level of reimbursement**.

Table 2.34 Number of holding members (> 15 years) having received a loan by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether differences exist between male and female household members within male and female-headed households in terms of their access to credit. In other words, do female household members have greater access to credit in female managed households?

Region	Household members (> 15 years) in <u>male</u> headed households having received a loan			Household members (> 15 years) in <u>female</u> headed households having received a loan		
	Total N received	Male HH members	Female HH members	Total N Received	Male HH members	Female HH members
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Tanzania (E 2.20) and Mali (E 2.21)

NOTE -The next level of detail would be the presentation of **intra-household level** information relating to the **average size of the loan received, the credit source, the reimbursement period, the level of reimbursement and use of collateral** (see Table 2.35) by sex of the holding member and sex of the head of household/holder at national and sub-national level.

Table 2.35 Assets used as collateral to obtain credit by sex of holding member and sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether similar assets are used as collateral by male and female household members to obtain credit in male and female managed households. Gender differences may be observed with regard to collateral use as a result of inequalities in access to and control over household assets.

Région / Nature de la caution	Membres d'exploitation ont versé une caution					
	CE masculin			CE féminin		
	Effectif total	Membre d'exploitation masculin	Membre d'exploitation féminin	Effectif total	Membre d'exploitation masculin	Membre d'exploitation féminin
Région: ...						
Maison						
Terre						
Caution solidaire						
Tiers familial						
Tiers non familial						
Bétail						
Plantation						
Autre						
Ensemble						
Région: ...						
Ensemble du pays						

Source: Mali (2.21)

NOTE - The collateral list can be elaborated, depending on country specific circumstances and the level of detail required. For example, the category cattle can be sub-divided into cows, steers, bulls and oxen.

Table 2.36 Main reasons stated by holders for not having received a loan in the past 10 years by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether male and female holders did not receive loans in the past 10 years for similar or different reasons. Some reasons, such as a lack of collateral, could apply more to male or female holders, depending on variations in their levels of control over productive resources and commodities.

Region / Reason*	Households not having receiving a loan							
	Male holders			Female holders			Share of male and female holders per reason of no loan	
	Total N	N not having received a loan	% not having received a loan	Total N	N not having received a loan	% not having received a loan	Male holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
No need for loans								
Unavailability of lending facility								
Lack of collateral								
Interest too high								
Not profitable								
Already paid								
Ignorance								
Negative past experience								
Other reason								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
National								

* Reasons listed can be adapted to country specific circumstances

Source: Uganda (E 2.19)

ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Table 2.37 Number of holdings having received extension services by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

Sex-disaggregated information on **access to extension services and training programmes** and the **kind of services/trainings received** can be used to (i) monitor the reach of agricultural extension services and training programmes, (ii) determine which sources can best be used by development programmes and projects to provide information/advice/trainings to male and female managed households, (iii) develop gender sensitive agricultural extension and training programmes, and (iv) monitor and evaluate the impact of these services and programmes. This table illustrates whether male and female holders have equal access to extension services.

Region	Male holders			Female holders		
	Total N	N receiving ext. serv.	% receiving ext. serv	Total N	N receiving ext. serv.	% receiving ext. serv
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Benin (E 2.22) and Tanzania (E 2.23 and E 2.25)

Table 2.38 Holdings having received agricultural extension advice by source of services and sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether male and female holders receive extension advice from similar or different sources.

Region / Source of extension services	Male holders			Female holders			Male – female share per source of extension services	
	Total N	N receiving ext. advice	% receiving ext. advice	Total N	N receiving ext. advice	% receiving ext. advice	Male Holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
Government								
NGO/Development project								
Cooperative								
Large scale farmer								
Other sources								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
National								

Sources: Tanzania (E 2.23 and E 2.25)

NOTE - Each extension source can be sub-divided into smaller categories (e.g. cooperatives and development projects can be named) depending on the level of detail of information required.

Table 2.39 Average number of visits per year, irrespective of the source, of holdings receiving extension advice by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table highlights differences, if any, in the number of visits received by male and female holders from extension providers.

Region	Male holders having received extension advice			Female holders having received extensions advice		
	Total N	Total number of visits last year	Average number of visits	Total N	Total number of visits last year	Average number of visits
Region: ...						
Region: ...						
National						

Sources: Tanzania (E 2.24 and E 2.26)

NOTE - The data could also be presented on an extension provider basis (e.g. government, NGO/Development project, etc) if the information is collected at this level. Such information would provide greater insight as to whether gender biases exist in relation to services offered by extension services providers to male or female holders.

Table 2.40 Type of extension messages provided by sex of holder at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates the type of extension advice received by male and female holders. This could differ due to differences in the type of holdings managed by male and female holders or because of gender biases in the extension programmes.

Region / Type of extension messages (topic)	Male holders			Female holders			Male – female share per extension message	
	Total N	N receiving ext. advice	% receiving ext. advice	Total N	N receiving ext. advice	% receiving ext. advice	Male holders	Female holders
Region: ...								
Food crops								
Cash crops								
Animal production – livestock								
Animal production – small ruminants								
Agricultural practices (incl. irrigation practices)								
Total			100			100		
Region: ...								
National								

Sources: Tanzania (E 2.24 and E 2.26)

NOTE - The list of extension messages highlighted in the table can be elaborated, depending on country specific requirements. Crop extension messages can focus on topics such as spacing, use of agro-chemicals, erosion control and organic fertilizer use, whereas livestock extension messages can focus on topics such as proper feeding, housing, disease control and calf rearing. Detailed lists of both are highlighted in the questionnaire examples E 2.24 and 2.26 from Tanzania.

Table 2.41 Payments made for extension services by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether an equal percentage of male and female-headed households pay for extension services received and highlights the **average** amount paid. Such information could be important for the privatisation of extension services, as anticipated in many countries.

Region	Male headed household				Female headed household			
	Total N receiving ext. serv.	N having paid for services	% having paid for services	Average amount paid	Total N receiving ext. serv.	N having paid for services	% having paid for services	Average amount paid
Region: ...								
Region: ...								
National								

Source: Tanzania (E 2.23 and E 2.25)

Table 2.42 Adoption of extension messages by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level

This table illustrates whether livestock extension messages are equally adopted by male and female-headed households. Such information is relevant for the development of effective livestock extension programmes. Female headed households, for example, may not be able to implement the advice received due to financial constraints and/or time and labour constraints.

Region / <u>Livestock ext. messages</u>	Male headed household			Female headed household			Male – female share per extension message	
	Total N receiving advice	N having adopted advice	% having adopted advice	Total N receiving advice	N having adopted advice	% having adopted advice	Male headed households	Female headed households
Region: ... Feed and proper feeding Housing Proper milking Milk hygiene Disease control Etc.								
Region: ...								
National								

⇒ Same for crop extension messages (Tanzania E 2.24)

Source: Tanzania (E 2.26)