Overview of the FAO Gender and Agricultural Statistics Framework (GASF)

FAO SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SOUTH EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

Bangkok
13-16 November 2012

What is Gender Statistics?

- Not an isolated field but cuts across all fields of statistics
- Identification, production and dissemination of statistics that reflect the realities of the lives of women and men and policy issues relating to gender equality
- Tool to facilitate change needed to address gender issues

Starting point: distinction between sex and gender

- Sex: biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women
- Gender: socially constructed roles and relationships, behaviour and characteristics that societies ascribe to men, women, boys and girls
- Data disaggregated by sex is input for gender analysis
- Note: men and women not a homogenous group; other important differentiations include age, ethnicity, education, rural/urban, disability, etc.

Why are Gender Statistics relevant for the Agriculture Sector?

- To understand gender differences in access to resources and services
- To better understand how those gender differences translate to productivity differences
- To identify what policies related to agricultural/rural resources and services need to be reformulated
- To support agricultural and rural development policy-makers and planners with reliable data to base their decisions
- To monitor/evaluate the impact of agricultural/rural policies and programmes

Why a GASF Framework?

- Helps guide both producers and users of statistics through a series of standard stages for producing sex-disaggregated data

- Supplements the standard stages by drawing upon several existing gender, poverty and agricultural statistics frameworks and toolkits

Standard Stages of Sex-Disaggregated Data Production

1. Identify Gender and Agriculture issues/topics for investigation
2. List relevant statistics/ indicators
3. Identify appropriate data sources
4. Data production and analysis
5. Presentation and dissemination

Supplementary Frameworks

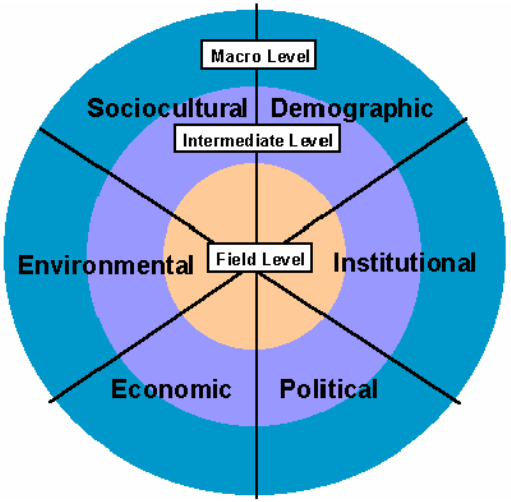
- **SEAGA:** socio-economic and gender analysis;
- **Sustainable Livelihoods**: to understand the complexities of poverty;
- **FAO Agri-Gender Data Base**: toolkit for the production of sex-disaggregated data;
- **WCA** framework: conducting agricultural censuses, and;
- **CountrySTAT** Project: presenting agricultural statistics for analysis and policy-making.

Stage 1: Indentifying gender and agricultural issues

- Through user-producer consultation
- Policies and measures only effective when addressing causes of gender inequality
- Training of users and producers essential at this stage
- Process of identifying gender relevance is complex and requires understanding of:
  - Where gender might be relevant
  - National policy goals
  - MDG goals and Conventions

Supplementary framework: Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA)

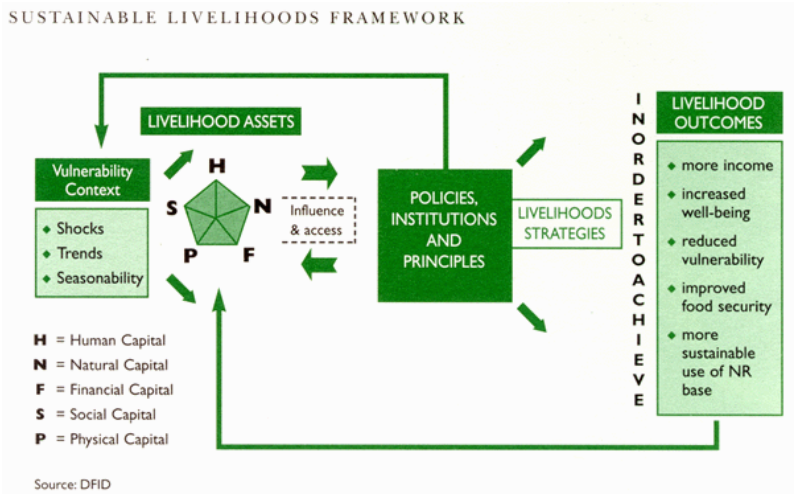
- Tools to analyse gender relations in their development context
- **Field** (HH, community), **Meso**- (sector, institutional) and **Macro**- (Int'l, policy) levels
- Structural questions useful for agricultural statistics



SEAGA basic questions to identify gender issues and data items

- Who does what?
- Who owns what?
- Who has access to/controls what?
- Who knows what?
- Who benefits?
- Who should be included in development programmes (and how)?

Supplementary framework: Sustainable livelihoods (SL) Framework



- livelihood =capabilities, the assets and the activities that people require in order to make a living
- better understanding the complexity inherent to the livelihoods of the poor in order to identify appropriate interventions
- places sex-disaggregated data items and their gender analyses into a context of rural poverty

Stage 2: Listing relevant gender statistics/indicators

- Relevant statistics/indicators needed to investigate gender concerns and causes identified in stage 1.

- Conform to International Data Standards

- Gender-sensitive indicators or women-specific indicators

Supplementary framework: FAO Agri-Gender Data Base

- toolkit based on a compilation of gender-sensitive questions/questionnaire components and tables
- contains a useful list of gender-sensitive data items/indicators
- compatible with World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)
- structured around nine data items relating to the agricultural sector

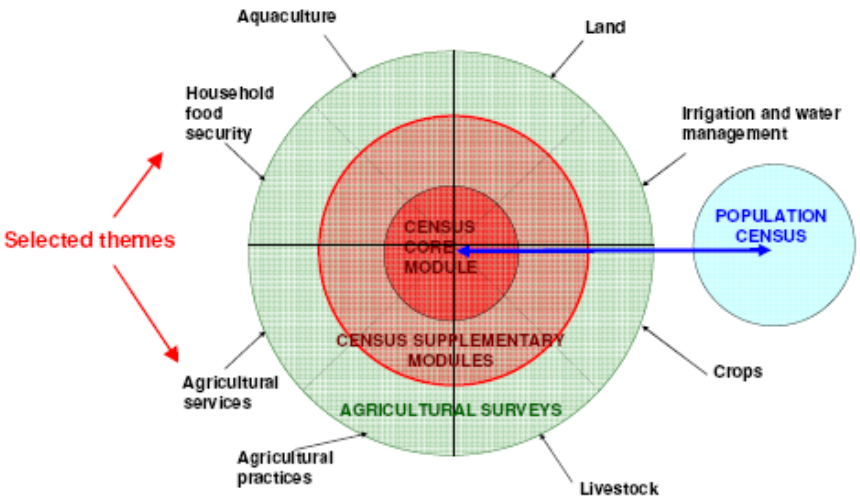
Data Items

1. Agricultural population and households
2. Access to productive resources
3. Production and productivity
4. Destination of agricultural produce
5. Labour and time-use
6. Income and expenditures
7. Membership of agricultural/farmer organisations
8. Food security
9. Poverty indicators

Stage 3: Identifying appropriate data sources

- Assessing relevant national data sources for availability and quality
- Depends on whether SDD were originally collected, tabulated and/or published
- Data quality is affected by biases inherent in survey's definitions, concepts, methods of measurement (e.g. unpaid domestic/productive work often not adequate included in economic activities)

Supplementary framework: WCA framework



- ten-year FAO programme (WCA 2010; 2006-2015)
- provides guidelines for the production, analysis and dissemination of agricultural census and survey data
- modular approach: primary and secondary data items
- WCA 2010 recommendations include gender in the list of themes

Stage 4: SDD data production and gender analysis

- Re-tabulating data sets from previous censuses/surveys to expand SDD, establish baseline data for time series and monitoring of indicators and to identify data gaps.

- Collecting original gender-sensitive data

- Analysis of SDD to compare the situation between women and men for a particular context

- Computing percentage point differences and percent difference in mean values to illustrate gender differentials(charts and maps).

SDD production: 1) re-tabulation

- Agricultural census/survey data does **not** set out to collect gender disaggregated data
- Parts of the identified datasets of previous censuses and surveys need to be re-tabulated/re-processed to produce SDD on the basis of a re-tabulation plan.
- Through cross-tabulating identified key variables by sex (and age), using programs such as Excel, Access or SPSS, basic tables of SDD are produced
- Re-tabulation is labour-intensive

SDD production: 2) collecting original data

- Include gender considerations in questionnaires and data collection protocols
- Gender sensitivity training for enumerators
- Collect sex-disaggregated data in a gender-sensitive way
- Enter, check and clean SDD

From SDD to gender analysis and interpretation

- ***Analysis***: Are there meaningful patterns, associations, relationships, etc. between/among phenomena (variables)?

- ***Interpretation***: what do these patterns, etc. **mean** in terms of the problem we are investigating?

Gender Analysis of Statistical Data

Identify:

- Gender Issues
- Underlying Causes
- Consequences/effects

Use:

- Basic statistics tools & methods
- identify, compare, evaluate differences

Gender Analysis Asks:

- Who does what?
- Who has what?
- Who decides? How?
- Who gains?
- Who loses?
- Which women? Which men?

Stage 5: Presentation and dissemination

Forms of dissemination can be varied and include:

- Analytical reports and products that result from the analysis (e.g., gender profiles, fact sheets, posters, etc.);
- National statistical products that are produced in a gender-sensitive manner by national statistical offices (NSO);
- Policy and other seminars to present results and initiate user-producer and policy dialogue, and;
- Various data storage and dissemination platforms for agricultural and development statistics, such as FAO's FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT.

Showing Gender Differentials

- Important to show gender differentials, especially to non-statistical users
- Presentation should facilitate comparison between women and men and highlight gender issues

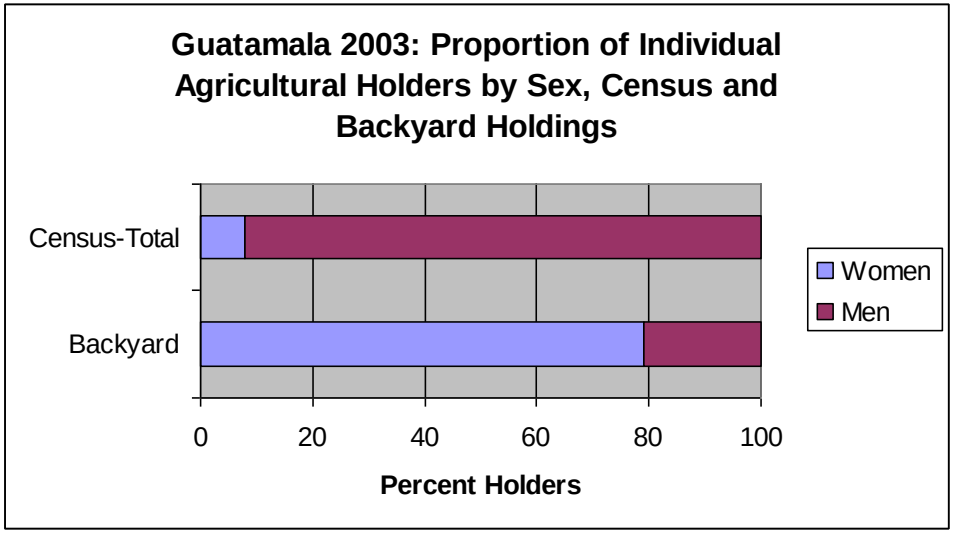
Suggestions: Tables

- Use simple layouts
- Round off integers & percentages for general audiences
- Delete gender-blind totals to facilitate comparisons of women-men in tables/graphs

Republic of Ireland
Employment in Agriculture (ILO basis) by Sex, 1985-2004 (% of Ag. Labour Force)

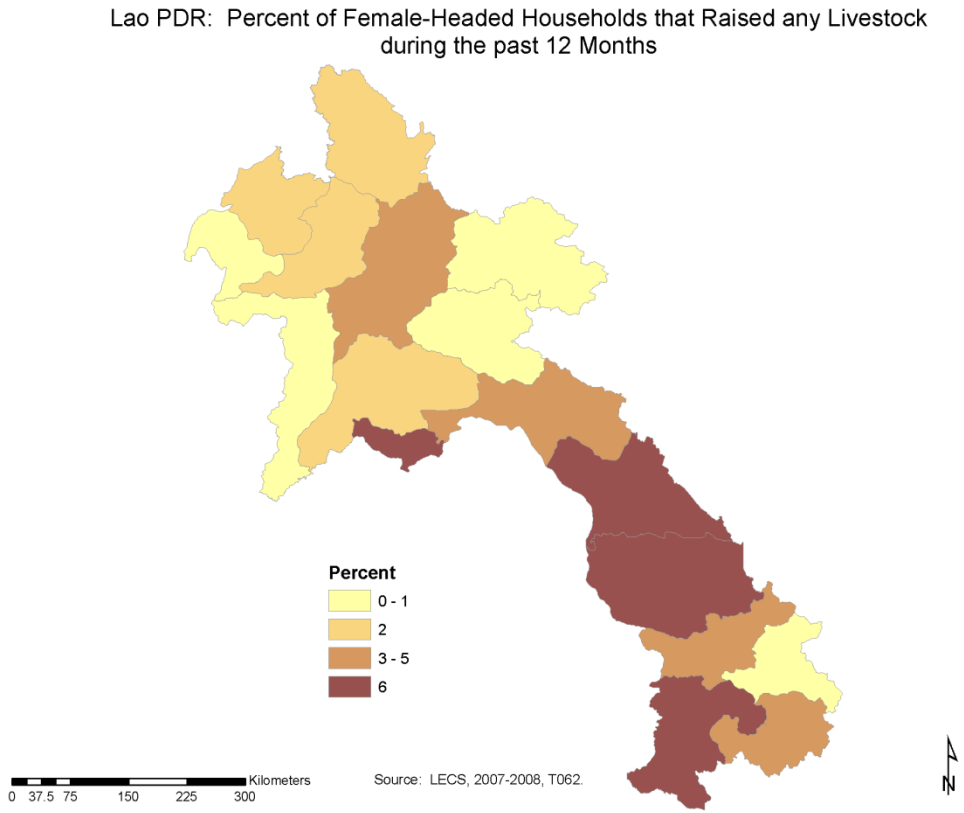
Year	Females	Males
1985	14	86
1990	10	90
1995	11	89
2000	11	89
2001	11	89
2002	10	90
2003	12	88
2004	10	90

Suggestions: Graphs



- **Sex distribution within categories is best illustrated by graphs**
- **Use graphs that give clear visual information**

Suggestions: Thematic maps



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