**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

CONCEPT NOTE
Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2

Dates: 10-13 December 2018
Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

Jointly organized by the Regional Office of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A capacity development workshop on gender and land related data will be held in Bangkok, Thailand on 10-13 December 2018. The workshop will be jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Asia office of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP). This initiative represents an opportunity to raise awareness on the importance of gender disaggregated agricultural and rural statistics and more generally gender sensitive data, as well as to provide guidance to countries to compile and monitor Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2. Moreover, participants will gain a better on how statistical and qualitative legal evidence can be used to influence government policies and decision-making. The two closely related SDG indicators are part of the SDG indicator monitoring and evaluation framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), designed to help countries assess their progress towards advancing women's land rights.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development brings gender equality into the mainstream of the development debate through its focus on *leaving no one behind*. Gender equality is featured both as a stand-alone goal – SDG5 – and as a crosscutting theme in all other SDGs. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are necessary pre-conditions for achieving sustainable development for all. In particular, rural women's equal access to and control over economic resources, including land and natural resources, is critical for equitable and sustainable economic growth and development. Sound statistical data, rigorous qualitative data and sex-disaggregated indicators provide an essential piece of the evidence base for countries to design policies and programs and monitor progress towards gender equality with regards to the agricultural land ownership.

1. Background

Women represent around half of the total agricultural labor force in developing countries. As farmers and farm workers, horticulturists, businesspersons, entrepreneurs and community leaders, they fulfil important roles in agriculture and the development of rural economies. Yet, rural women face greater constraints than men in accessing land, technology, markets, infrastructure and services, despite the evidence that agriculture output and food security increase when rural women have the same access as men to productive resources, services and opportunities.

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" as a stand-alone gender goal that recognizes the fundamental role of women and girls in achieving poverty reduction, food security and nutrition and sustainable development. Goal 5 is composed of nine targets, including Target 5.a, which aims to "give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws."

FAO is a custodian agency for SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, which serve to monitor progress by countries towards achieving target 5.a. Indicator 5.a.1 is an output indicator that examines the actual situation in a country in terms of women and men's land rights and tenure security, with a focus on agricultural land. By contrast, indicator 5.a.2 is a process indicator that monitors legal and policy reforms that support women's equal rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land, with a focus on the adoption of legal reforms to promote women's land rights.

These indicators benefitted from the gender guidelines on collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender specific indicators in national agriculture surveys developed by the Global Office of the GSARS. The GSARS is a multi-partner initiative endorsed in 2010 by the United Nations Statistical Commission. It aims to increase the availability and quality of agricultural and rural statistics by developing the relevant institutional, human and financial capacities.

2. Objectives of the Training

The objective of this training is to raise awareness and build technical capacity of national experts in Asia and the Pacific in terms of the importance and uses of sex-disaggregated statistics in agriculture, and for compilation, use and reporting of SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2. The three main expected outputs of the regional training workshop are:

1. Output 1: Build awareness and technical capacity of national experts in understanding the role and uses of sex-disaggregated agricultural and rural statistics, and the challenges in their data collection to ensure accuracy.
2. Output 2: Build technical capacity of national experts to compile SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, undertake the underlying data collection, and ensure use of these indicators in monitoring and reporting on progress towards Goal 5.
3. Output 3: Facilitate the sharing of experiences, good practices and lessons learned among participants, in particular from countries who have piloted and/or implemented the guidelines and methodology for SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, and understand how use of these indicators can motivate important policy and legal reforms.

3. Key Activities and Tentative Agenda

The four days of training activities consist of a mix of lectures, discussions and hands-on exercises. The training also features knowledge sharing by countries in their experiences in compiling and using sex-disaggregated data and SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2. The tentative agenda is as follows:

Session 1: Workshop overview and objectives
Session 2: Introduction to sex-disaggregated data in agriculture statistics, key concepts and definitions
Session 3: SDG Goal 5, target 5.a and indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2
Session 4: Data collection strategies
Session 5: Computing SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 and measuring progress
Session 6: Knowledge sharing on experiences, practices and methods in building and using sex disaggregated agricultural and rural statistics for policy and legal reform
Session 7: Conclusions and next steps

4. Target Participants

The training workshop targets experts from countries responsible for the compilation and use of sex-disaggregated statistics in agriculture and SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2.

Each country should nominate two participants.
a. One participant should be a **high level** representative from the organization responsible for the collection/compilation of gender statistics and/or SDG indicator 5.a.1 typically the NSO or the Ministry of Agriculture, and
b. One **high level** representative from **either** the Ministry/Institution responsible of Land **or** the institution responsible for ensuring gender equality. It would be desirable that the person has familiarity with land and gender issues.

5. Expected Learning Outcomes

The expected outcomes for participants include:
- Improved knowledge about the role and uses of sex-disaggregated agricultural and rural statistics, including the key concepts and definitions used
- Better understanding of how target 5.a is monitored through two land indicators and the linkages between indicator 5.a.1 and 5.a.2
- Be aware of the key principles underlying the indicator's methodology, compilation and use, and the data collection strategies available for indicator compilation
- Understand the possibilities and limits of country customization
- Understand the differences, similarities and complementarity with SDG indicator 1.4.2

Participants of 5.a.2 indicator session will:
- Have an understanding of the main terms and concepts used for the indicator
- Be aware of the rationale underlying the choice of the proxies measuring indicator 5.a.2
- Understand the conditions and thresholds of the proxies for the assessment
- Be familiar with the data collection process
- Understand and gain knowledge on how progress is measured and computed

6. Timing, duration and venue

The workshop will be held from 10-13 December 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand

7. Working language
The working language of the workshop will be English.