



GAP Webinar Series

This webinar is the first of a series developed by the GFAR-facilitated Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP) as a knowledge-sharing tool to facilitate exchange among GAP members, in collaboration with the CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network, FAO and other GAP partners.

GAP www.gender-gap.net is an open multi-stakeholder network that now involves over 700 organizations working together for change in our agricultural and food systems to bring improved livelihoods and greater empowerment for rural women.

GAP has the pleasure to invite you to a webinar on:

Closing the gender data gap for agricultural policy and investment

4 October 2016

Background:

Women represent, on average, 43 percent of the global agricultural labour force, and considerably more in many developing countries (FAO, 2011). Yet, we lack basic data on what women do in agricultural value chains, their access to resources, technology, information, finance, markets and services, their decision-making power within the household and in agricultural and rural institutions, as well as their problems, needs and aspirations.

Closing the gender data gap in agriculture to make women visible is an urgent precondition for implementing and tracking progress in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), so that "no one is left behind." National policy makers and planners require sound countrywide data on which to base policy and investment decisions. Comparable data across countries are also needed for international and regional policy, investment and development aid priority setting and decisions. While the findings of smaller-scale in-depth agricultural and household surveys cannot be generalized to a whole country, they often provide critical contextual information to help ask the right questions in, and interpret the results of, national censuses and surveys. Thus we need better data in agricultural censuses, nationally representative agricultural surveys, and smaller, in-depth surveys!

"Not having data on a certain area, behaviour or society means that you cannot design the right policies, you cannot track progress, you cannot evaluate. You are basically not accountable."

Mayra Buvinic, UN
Foundation Senior Fellow
(Gates Foundation, 2016)

Time: 15.30 CET (Rome), 09.30 EST (Washington DC, New York); **Duration:** 1.5 hours max
Designed for: members of GAP, CGIAR Gender Network, FAO, GFAR, UN, other partners
Register for the webinar by writing to Charles Plummer of the GFAR Secretariat at GFAR-Secretariat@fao.org.

Purpose:

The purpose of this webinar is to discuss the main contributions of key on-going initiatives to mainstream sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators in agriculture in *national censuses and surveys*, and to pilot and validate measures of women's empowerment with particular reference to assets in *agricultural development projects*. The discussion will focus on (a) conceptual and methodological issues, (b) capacity building in statistical and agricultural research institutions, and (c) how to ensure that policy makers and planners receive and act on these data to improve gender equality in agriculture.

Participants will have an opportunity to learn about these programmes, share experiences and learning in these and similar programmes, and together identify common challenges and gaps for future work.

In follow-up to the 2016 Global Conference on Agriculture for Development (GCARD3), the webinar is also expected to contribute to the on-going development of a multi-stakeholder Platform to develop and harmonize indicators for assessing the impact of agricultural innovation towards the diverse SDGs.

Host: Jennie Dey de Pryck, GFAR/GAP Senior Gender Adviser, will introduce the webinar series (5 mins)

Moderator: Cheryl Doss, Senior Lecturer, Oxford University & PIM, will introduce the topic, speakers and webinar structure (5 mins)

Presenters:

Chiara Brunelli, FAO Food Security & Nutrition Officer/Gender Expert and Coordinator, *Global Strategy Guideline on Mainstreaming Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Indicators in Agricultural Statistics* (15 mins)

- Purpose of the *Guideline*
- Main recommendations and field-testing the *Guideline*
- Challenges/opportunities to implement the *Guideline*, including staff capacity building, in national and regional statistical offices and agricultural statistical systems
- Next steps

Talip Kilic, Senior Economist, Head of Survey Methods Team, Living Standards Measurement Study, World Bank Development Data Group on *Improving the Availability and Quality of Individual-Level, Household Survey Data on Employment, Entrepreneurship and Asset Ownership: Way Forward* (10-15 mins)

- Partnership between the World Bank (WB) and the UN Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project on the methodological validation of international best practices in collecting individual-level information on ownership of and rights to physical and financial assets
- Partnership between the WB, ILO, Data2X on operationalizing the new 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians' definitions of work & employment, focusing on on-farm labor
- WB Gender Strategy, data gaps in priority areas to improve the understanding of poverty and shared prosperity, IDA18 gender data commitments and resource implications

Nancy Johnson, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI, on the *Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project (GAAP2)* (10-15 mins)

- GAAP1 - objectives, main features, and learning
- GAAP2 - objectives, field testing, revisions and adaptation
- Results - contributions/challenges
- The way forward, including up-scaling

Facilitated discussion: Participants can send in their questions in advance of the webinar to GFAR-Secretariat@fao.org or during the presentations via the chat box in the web conferencing platform (BlueJeans). After each individual presentation and after all 3 presentations, Cheryl Doss will facilitate discussions with webinar participants around these questions (30-45 mins). Some key question streams *might* include the following:

1. Do we have the right data and indicators to address gender issues at the national, regional and global levels?
2. How can gender researchers work with statisticians and policy makers to formulate the right survey questions?
3. What lessons have we learned thus far on meaningful gender integration in agricultural policy and investment decisions?
4. What does gender mainstreaming mean for national statistical institutions? What needs to be done in terms of conceptual and methodological development, data generation, and capacity building? How will these public goods be provided? What should be the enabling roles of donor institutions?
5. What does ‘engendering agricultural statistics’ mean for regional/international institutions that generate or compile statistical data such as FAO, UNSD, World Bank, ADB, AfDB?
6. What does “engendering agricultural statistics” mean for CGIAR and national agricultural research institutions? What needs to be included in research activities related to gender, women's empowerment and agricultural policy and investment – including to help statisticians, policymakers and planners ask the right gendered policy questions?
7. How can we bring sound national (or regional/international) level sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators to the decision makers to inform/influence policies and investments to promote gender equality? Are there good practices that can be replicated?

About the Organizers:



Jennie Dey de Pryck, a rural socio-economist, worked on gender in Africa (especially Gambia) and Asia with IRRI. She then spent 22 years at FAO, the last 12 years as Chief, Rural Institutions and Participation Service. After retiring, she has consulted for FAO, ILO, CGIAR, IDS, and serves as the GFAR/GAP Senior Gender Adviser.



Cheryl Doss is a development economist whose research focuses on issues related to agriculture, assets, and gender, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. As a Senior Department Lecturer, Department of International Development, Oxford University, she has taught widely at the graduate and undergraduate levels including courses on research methods, the economics of Africa, and agricultural development and food security. She is the Gender Advisor to the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM), led by IFPRI.



Chiara Brunelli is a sociologist and a statistician in the areas of food security, agriculture and gender. She currently works as Food Security and Nutrition Officer and Gender Expert in FAO's Statistics Division. She contributed to mainstreaming gender into the new World Programme for Agricultural Census (WCA 2020) and is coordinating, within the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the development of a Guideline for National Statistical Offices on cost-effective methods to engender agricultural surveys.



Talip Kilic is a Senior Economist and Head, Survey Methods Team, Survey Unit of the World Bank Development Data Group. His research interests include poverty, agriculture and gender. He is engaged in a methodological research program on improving household survey data collection on household and individual welfare, and agriculture. As a member of the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team, he is an expert in the design, implementation and analysis of household and farm surveys, and leads the LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) program activities in Malawi and Uganda in collaboration with the respective national statistical agencies.



Nancy Johnson is Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI, where she leads evaluation and impact assessment for the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture, Nutrition and Health (A4NH). As an agricultural economist, she studies the economic, poverty and gender impacts of agricultural and natural resource management research and development. With partners, she has analyzed the impacts of crop and livestock improvement; land and water management; and institutional innovation in Latin America, Eastern and Southern Africa, and South and SE Asia.

ANNEX

Further information :

Guideline on Mainstreaming Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Indicators in Agricultural Statistics

Mainstreaming Gender in Agricultural Statistics is one of the priority topics of the *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*. The *Guideline*, developed under FAO's leadership and within the framework of the Global Strategy's research agenda, recommends key indicators, questions and cost-effective methods to measure/monitor gender inequality in agriculture through large-scale agricultural surveys or agricultural modules in household surveys. It covers various domains, such as education and training in agriculture, participation in social networks, family labour, non-family agricultural labour, decision-making, and ownership and control of assets, particularly land and livestock. Specific recommendations regarding decision-making on the holding and time-use will be field tested in 2016 in selected countries.

The proposed methodology for collecting sex-disaggregated data on land ownership is designed to fulfill FAO's responsibility for SDG 5.a.1¹ and it is consistent with the ongoing methodological work by UN Women and UN Statistics Division (UNSD).

The draft *Guideline*, which was reviewed by a group of experts in June 2016, will be finalized and released by the end of 2016/early 2017. The webinar's discussions are expected to contribute to refining the *Guideline*.

Improving the Availability and Quality of Individual-Level, Household Survey Data on Employment, Entrepreneurship and Asset Ownership: Way Forward

The session will give an overview of **IDA18 gender data commitments** and their resource implications, and on-going **international partnerships** that have been established to address the gender data gaps in employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership. The presentation of the key findings from **MEXA: Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective** will set the stage for discussing what abandoning "the business as usual" would mean for collecting improved data on individuals' ownership of and rights to assets. MEXA was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in 2014 under the partnership between **the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study** and the **United Nations Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project** to inform the UN EDGE survey guidelines on collecting individual-level information on ownership of and rights to assets that will be discussed at the UN Statistical Commission in 2017.

The second set of methodological research activities currently under-way in Ghana and Malawi as part of the partnership between the World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Data2X project will contribute to the guidance that will be provided to survey practitioners operationalizing the new 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) definitions of work and employment, focusing on on-farm labor and female employment statistics. For more information on the partnership, please click [here](#).

Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project (GAAP2)

The GAAP2 builds on the *Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)*, launched by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), and USAID's Feed the Future in February 2012, and *GAAP1*. With support from the Bill &

¹ (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. So far very few countries collect such data.

Melinda Gates Foundation, GAAP2 will adapt and validate measures of women's empowerment for use in agricultural development projects to diagnose key areas of women's (and men's) disempowerment, design appropriate strategies to address deficiencies, and monitor project outcomes related to women's empowerment. The project will run for five years (2015-2020). GAAP2 has selected several agricultural development projects to participate in piloting and validating a project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) and to become part of a Community of Practice on measuring women's empowerment in agricultural development projects. This effort has the potential to have broader applicability beyond agricultural projects.

Networks:

The CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network includes gender experts and a wider community of CGIAR researchers who have some responsibility for conducting gender research and whose interest is to collaborate and share methods, tools and knowledge to benefit their work. [Gender.cgiar.org](http://gender.cgiar.org)

Web Resources:

CGIAR resources:

Webinar <https://gender.cgiar.org/webinarpim/>

Blog – CRP PIM's engendering data <http://pim.cgiar.org/2014/10/30/welcome-to-engendering-data/>

Inventory of CGIAR studies using sex disaggregated data

- Webinar <https://gender.cgiar.org/upcoming-webinar/>
- Gender data navigator <https://gender.cgiar.org/gender-data-navigator/>

Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) – www.worldbank.org/lsm

Related Reading:

Doss, C., and Kieran, C. (2014). "Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis: a guide for CGIAR researchers." CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network. Available at <https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/3072/Standards-for-Collecting-Sex-Disaggregated-Data-for-Gender-Analysis.pdf?sequence=1>

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Gates Foundation. 2016. Closing the Gender Data Gap. http://paidpost.nytimes.com/gates-foundation/closing-the-gender-data-gap.html?WT.mc_id=2016-may-nytnative_articlemod-gatesgirls-0516-0729&WT.mc_ev=click?action=click&module=Marginalia®ion=Marginalia&pgtype=article&version=PaidPostDriver

Global Strategy Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics. 2016. *Sex-Disaggregated Data and Gender Indicators in Agriculture. A Review of Data Gaps and Good Practices*. Technical Report Series GO-12-2016. May 2016. <http://gsars.org/fr/sex-disaggregated-data-and-gender-indicators-in-agriculture-a-review-of-data-gaps-and-good-practices/>

IFPRI. 2012. *Women's empowerment in agriculture index*. <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>

International Development Association (IDA) 18 (2016). «Special theme - gender and development.» Retrieved at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/846661468196734005/pdf/106181-BR-IDA-18-Gender-Development-PUBLIC-disclosed-6-2-2016-11-31PM-IDA-SecM2016-0114-Box360260B.pdf>

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Palacios-Lopez, A., Christiaensen, L., and Kilic, T. (2015). “How much of the labor in African agriculture is provided by women?” World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 7282. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/979671468189858347/pdf/WPS7282.pdf>

UN Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. Forty-seventh session, 8-11 March 2016. *Gender statistics. Report of the Secretary-General*. E /CN.3/2016/20.

World Bank (2016). «World Bank Group gender strategy (FY16-23) : gender equality, poverty reduction and inclusive growth.» Retrieved at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/820851467992505410/pdf/102114-REVISED-PUBLIC-WBG-Gender-Strategy.pdf>