



The Story of the Fox and the Crane

(equal treatment does not mean the same treatment)



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The Fox invited the Crane to dinner. He served the food on a large flat dish. The Crane with her long, narrow beak could not eat.

The Crane invited the Fox to dinner. She served the food in a deep vase, and so the Fox with his short, wide face could not eat.

Both friends had an equal opportunity for nourishment, but each time one of them could not take advantage of this opportunity.

The development challenge in every case is to identify barriers to the opportunities that exist, and custom design the adjusted interventions that will lead to equality of outcome.



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Mainstreaming Gender into Agriculture Census



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Reliable and accurate data are the basis for evidence-based and informed policy-making processes.

In particular, sex-disaggregated data are needed to raise consciousness on the different roles of women and men in rural society, and the unequal access to resources, in order to persuade policy makers to promote change through gender-sensitive policies.

Sex-disaggregated data provide an unbiased basis for informed policy making processes as well as support to monitor and evaluate them .

(Hedman B. et al, 1996).



Contents

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- Gender indicators
- Frameworks



Sources of Gender Statistics

- Agricultural censuses
- Population censuses
- Labour force
- Income & Expenditure
- Socio-economic
- Time use
- VAW

Challenges

- **To mainstream Gender fully in Statistical Systems**
- **To investigate national gender issues thoroughly and overcome underproduction & underreporting of relevant gender statistics**
- **To gender sensitize agriculture census operations in all its phases and make use of all the different tools**
- **To raise awareness and literacy in gender at all levels**
- **To improve coverage of women and provide good gender statistics & detailed information at the sectoral level**
- **To enhance census content by carrying out large-scale sample surveys to investigate specific gender issues in depth within census operation**

Agriculture Census

Contribution of women to agricultural development is not well-understood because of:

- lack of data
- inaccurate measurements

Agriculture census can be important vehicle for studying:

- social and cultural patterns of agricultural and rural development as they relate to women,
- distribution of agricultural work within households,
- interactions between different household members in the management and operation of agricultural holdings.



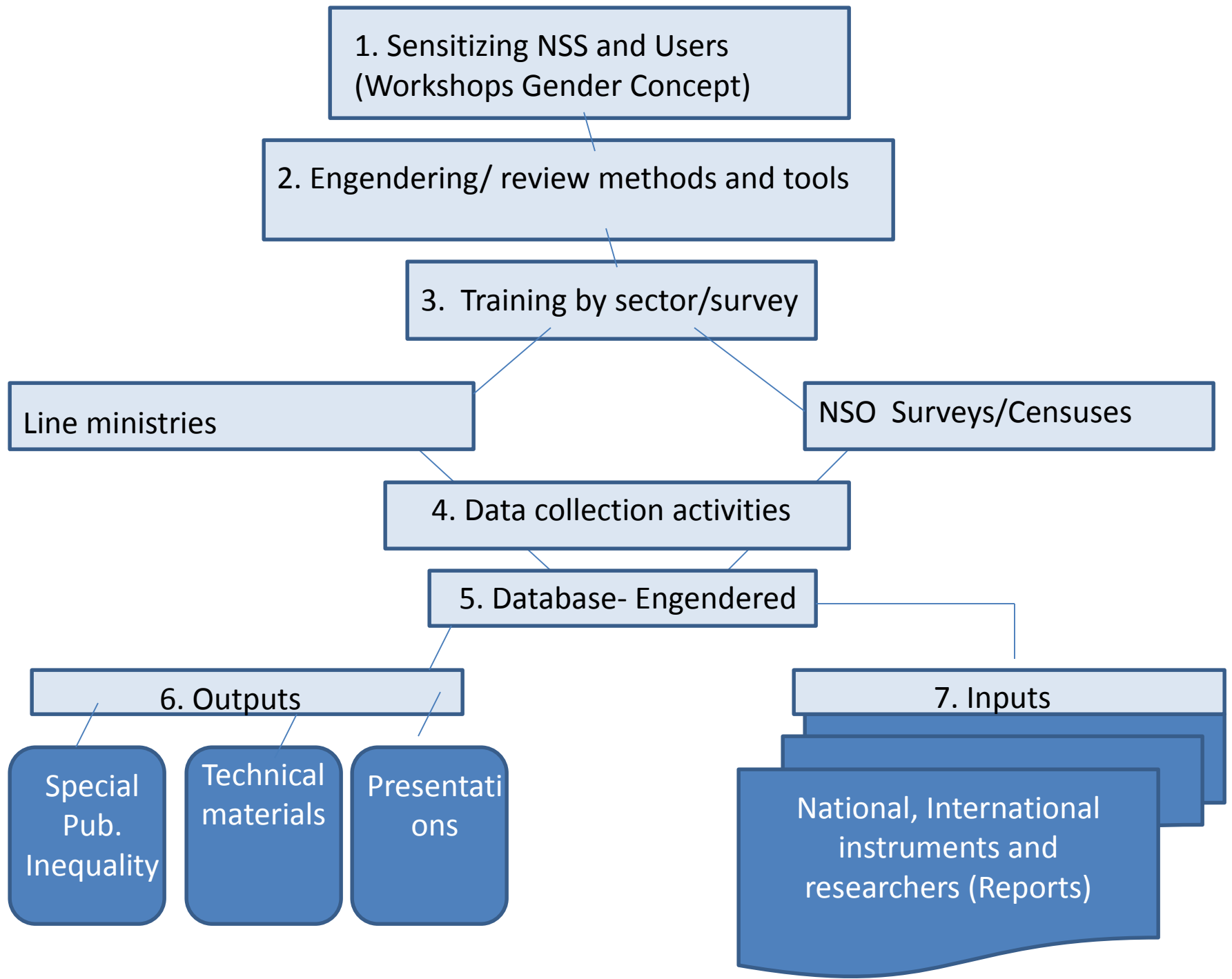
WCA 2010

- Agricultural holder
- Economic activity / division of labour
- Sub-holdings
- Sub-holders



Gender mainstreaming

- Is an organizational strategy
- It bring a gender perspective to all aspects of an institution's policy, programme and project processes



Gender Mainstreaming in Census

- To produce a final output for policy making and programme planning
- To reflect on women and men's concerns and issues at all levels, in different sectors
- To underline the status of their vulnerability.

Mainstreaming in :

- content
- operation



Gender Census Content

- Identify national gender issues and ensure that data addressing these issues are collected and made available
- Formulated concepts and definitions that would adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives in data collection
- Develop data collection methods that take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that might produce gender biases
- Analyze and present with sex as a primary and overall classification
- Enhance census content by carrying out large-scale sample surveys to investigate specific gender issues in depth within census operation
- Publish gender sensitive reports

Gender Census Operations

Thorough review and a systematic engendering of each specific data collection instrument is required in its 3 phases:

- pre-enumeration phase: gender-specific questions, modification & standardization of concepts/definitions, standard classifications, and training enumerators
- enumeration operation: gender sensitization of respondents, publicity campaigns, supervision of enumerators to ensure a gender-sensitive enumeration process.
- post-enumeration phase: developing special tabulation & publications

The Pre-Enumeration Phase

Establish gender cells/units at NSO to sensitize the census functionaries and handling of gender issues

Gender orientation workshops for senior management of the NSO to provide exposure to gender concepts, insights into gender concerns

Develop a media/publicity materials portraying gender concepts and explaining gender terminologies and TV/radio campaigns

Establish gender-oriented technical committees or expert groups to deal specifically with gender concerns at the various stages of the census

Workshop on mainstreaming gender in census to develop consensus on integration of gender concerns in the census

Training of census personnel; enumerators and supervisors to strengthen the gender perspective

The Enumeration Phase

Mobilization/recruitment of female field personnel

Conduct publicity campaign (TV, radio, ,,,) and materials (posters, flyers,...) portraying gender concepts and terminologies throughout the period to sensitize respondents

New gender specific approaches : application of national or international standard classification to provide detailed breakdown

The Post Enumeration Phase

Produce gender concerns in general census tabulation disaggregated by sex

Produce separate gender specific census outputs addressing typical gender issues from census results

Training users and media personal on census results and how to interpret data

A Gender analysis lens

Sex – disaggregated data

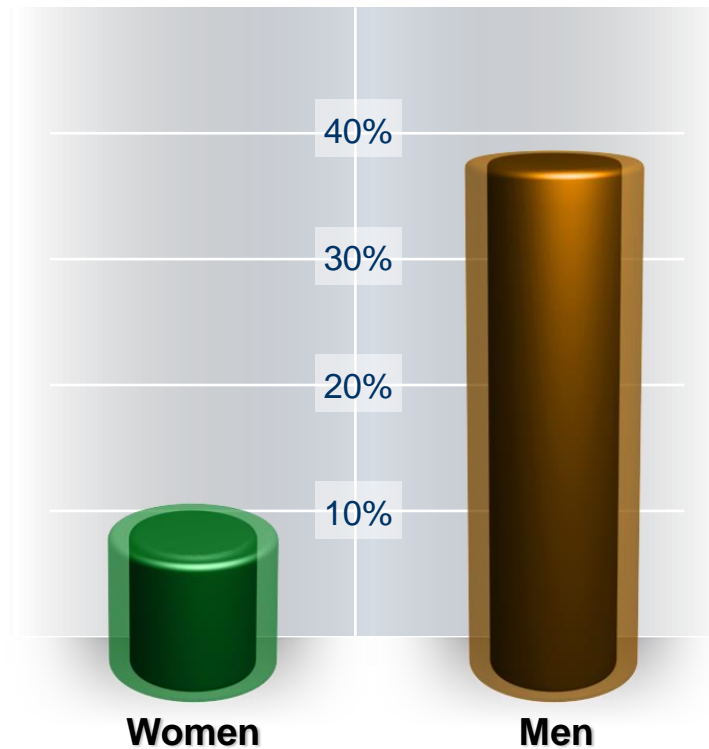
Analysis of roles and behavior

Gender Analysis

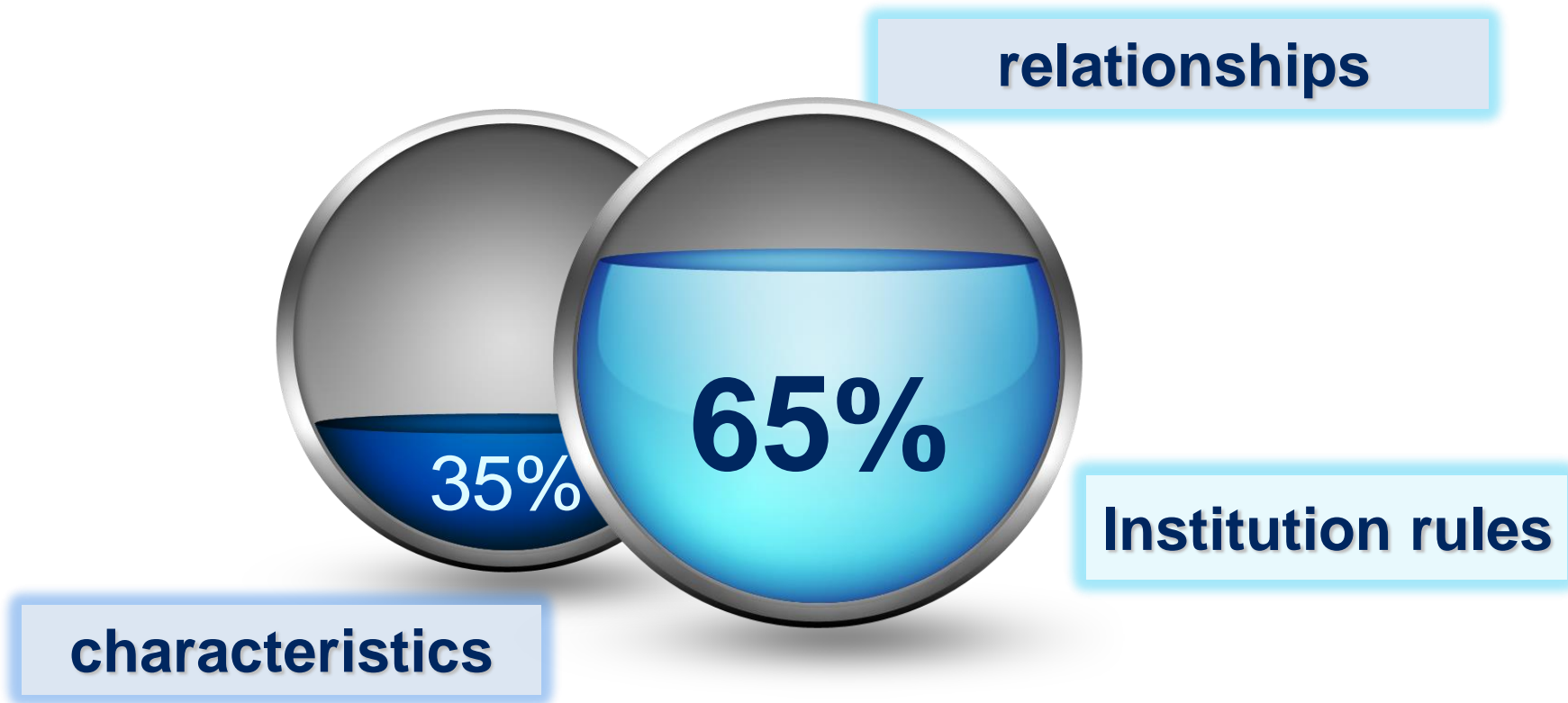
Sex – disaggregated data

Make the case.....

Why this discrepancy?



Roles and behaviors



Selection of Indicators

- Policy-relevant
- User-friendly
- Measurable
- Cost-effective
- Sensitive
- Reliable
- Valid
- Specific



Policy Areas

- 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 organizations*
- 8. Food security*

Basic Questions

- Who does what? [Role of women/ division of labour]
- Who owns what? [Ownership of agricultural land?]
- Who has access to/controls what? [Use of farm machinery and equipment, use of fertilizers, use of pesticides]
- Who knows what? [knowledge]
- Who benefits? [who gets the returns and use them]
- Who should be included in development programmes? [decision making in communities, environment]

Framework

[illegible]

Access to credit:	1. Percentage of holdings receiving credit for agricultural purposes by sex of the holder	Who benefits?
Access to agricultural extension:	1. Percentage of holders receiving agricultural extension services by sex of the holder	Who benefits?
Access to agricultural inputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of holdings using fertilizer by sex of the holder 2. Percentage of holdings using pesticides by sex of the holder 3. Percentage of holdings using machineries 4. Ratio of male and female headed holding that use farm equipment 5. Ratio of male and female-headed holdings that use fertilizer 6. Ratio of male and female-headed holdings that use pesticide 	Who use what ? has access to? (Use of farm machinery and equipment Use of fertilizer Use of pesticides)

Access to water:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of holdings with any form of irrigation in the holding by sex of the holder 2. Percentage of the households without water on premises by sex of main responsible for collecting drinking water by rural/ urban 	
Crop production:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Top three crops grown by agricultural holdings by sex of the holder (and % or no. of holdings growing the crop) 	
Livestock:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Top three livestock by agricultural holdings by sex of the holder (and % or no. of holdings growing the crop) 	
Aquaculture:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of holdings that have aquaculture on the holding by sex of the holder 	
Marketing of farm products:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of holdings involved in marketing/selling activities related to the agriculture holding 	

Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of employed population in the agricultural sector by sex 2. Share of employed population in the non-agricultural sector by sex 3. Percentage of economically active population in the non-agricultural sector by sex 4. Percentage of economically active population in agriculture by sex 5. Difference in average or median age of males and females economically active in agriculture 	Who does what? (Role of women and men)
Decision making:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of members of agrarian decision making (Parliament/ Technical Committee) by sex of the member 	Who should be included in development program
Education:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of the net secondary school attendance 	Who benefits?
Migration:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of households in rural areas with former members migrated by sex of the migrant within the country and outside the country 	
Nutrition:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of women/men with iron-deficiency anemia by rural/urban 2. Percentage of underweight children under five years of age by sex of the child and sex of the household head (in rural areas) 	



- Thank you