



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Guidelines for collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators in national agricultural surveys

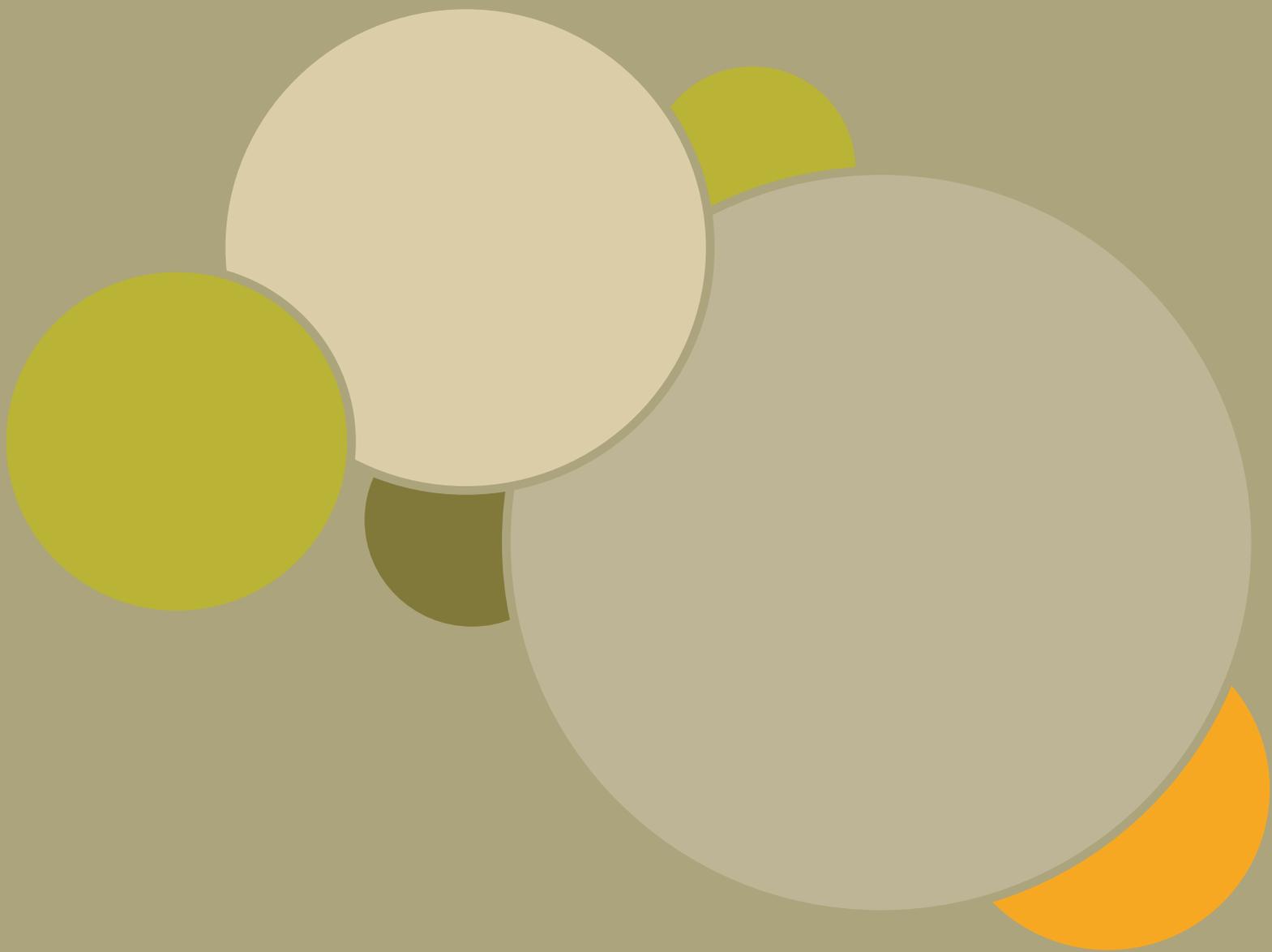
2nd Edition



# **Guidelines for collecting data for sex-disaggregated and gender-specific indicators in national agricultural surveys**

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**December 2018**



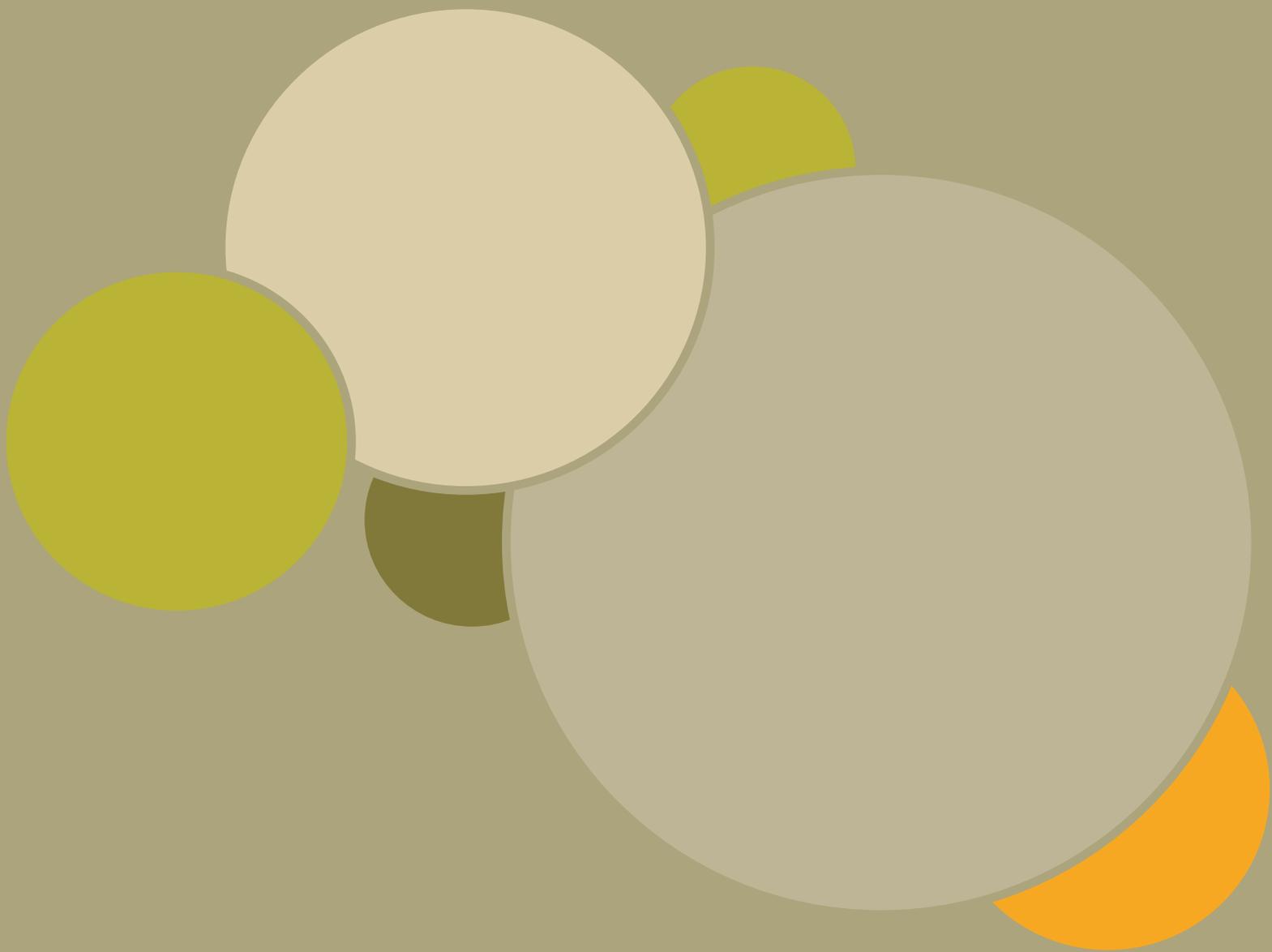
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# Acronyms

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>ADB</b>      | Asian Development Bank   |
| <b>AfDB</b>     | African Development Bank   |
| <b>ATUS</b>     | American Time Use Survey   |
| <b>BPS</b>      | Badan Pusat Statistik (Indonesia)  |
| <b>CAPI</b>     | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing  |
| <b>FAO</b>      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                          |
| <b>GSARS</b>    | Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics                     |
| <b>ICATUS</b>   | International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics               |
| <b>ICLS</b>     | International Conference of Labour Statisticians                                 |
| <b>IFPRI</b>    | International Food Policy Research Institute                                     |
| <b>ILO</b>      | International Labour Organization  |
| <b>MEXA</b>     | Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective |
| <b>OECD</b>     | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development                           |
| <b>SDG</b>      | Sustainable Development Goal   |
| <b>SNA</b>      | System of National Accounts  |
| <b>UBOS</b>     | Uganda Bureau of Statistics  |
| <b>UNSD</b>     | United Nations Statistics Division   |
| <b>UN Women</b> | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women           |
| <b>WEAI</b>     | Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (survey)                                      |



# Purpose of these guidelines

Gender equality is a central theme of the international development agenda and, correspondingly, the elimination of discrimination against women is an aim of many countries. Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) focuses specifically on addressing the problems faced by rural women. This includes ensuring women have equal access as men to important resources, financial mechanisms, opportunities, and information. It also includes ensuring women have voice or decision-making power over productive activities in the household as well as voice at the community-level. Large data gaps, however, exist that would allow us to fully understand gender differences in these areas. These Guidelines aim to improve the availability of systematically integrated and comparable sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data within agricultural surveys by bridging significant data gaps. Specifically, the Guidelines identify key indicators focusing on crop and livestock activities in developing countries where the agricultural sector is largely characterized by agricultural households, and propose adaptations to existing agriculture surveys based on the latest research in survey methods and gender analysis. ***The goal is to improve the quality and use of statistics to better monitor the status of gender inequalities in rural areas, provide important background information on gender dynamics in agriculture within countries, strengthen awareness of gender dimensions and gaps in agriculture, and provide evidence-based support for gender-based policy-making at the country level.*** To estimate these indicators, the Guidelines suggest questions that can be mainstreamed in agricultural surveys.

## Why publish a new edition

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is gender equality. Under Target 5.a “*Equal rights to economic resources, property ownership and financial services,*” sub-indicators 5.a.1(a) and (b) measure women’s rights over agricultural land as compared to men’s. The first version of the Guidelines was finalized before the methodology to estimate these sub-indicators was completely developed and approved by the international community. The methodology has since been fully developed and accepted. This version of the Guidelines updates the information on how to collect the data required (using one strategy of many applicable) and how to compute the sub-indicators with the data collected. In addition, it provides readers direction on where to obtain more information for further guidance, including guidance on other data collection strategies.

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