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Indicators of gender equality**Core gender indicators for assessing the socio-economic status of the agricultural and rural population****ABSTRACT**

The importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data for evidence-based policy making is widely recognized by governments at both the national and sub-national (regional) levels. The importance of this was stated, in 1995, at the UN Beijing Conference, and has been broadly endorsed by International Organizations, Regional bodies and Governments.

This paper illustrates the current emphasis in the work of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) on gender indicators, in cooperation with the FAO Statistics Division (ESS) and The Gender, Equity & Rural Employment Division (ESW). This paper draws on previous FAO initiatives, including various regional consultations/workshops with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the countries in the region. In particular, the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, with its five “assets”: human, natural, financial, physical and social, is used as the structural basis for organizing and analysing sex-disaggregated data on agricultural and rural issues, and the derived indicators are then linked to the “Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics” (FAO/World Bank/UN).

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The paper identifies a core set of gender indicators, linked to the Framework’s five “assets”, that countries should collect for comparable data on the socio-economic status of the rural and agricultural population. This core set of gender indicators is a revised and ‘prioritized’ list which draws on those previously suggested by FAO in a number of country/region-specific studies (e.g. the FAO Gender and Agricultural Statistics Framework). In addition, the FAO WCA 2010 census recommendations have been taken into account – including those relating to the “sub-holder” concept. The revision of these indicators has also been carried out by taking into consideration some of the observations and work undertaken by several national statistical offices of countries in the region (particularly Albania, Armenia, Hungary and Spain).

The paper attempts to provide guidance and practical support for integrating a more comprehensive gender perspective in the implementation phase of the “Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics” by suggesting the set of core gender indicators for both the Economic and the Social Dimensions identified in the first pillar of the Strategy.

Keywords: sex-disaggregated data, Global Strategy, Livelihoods Framework, gender indicators

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1. Introduction

The importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data¹ (SDD) is widely recognized by governments at both the national and sub-national (regional) levels, by international statistical institutes and units, and other key policy advisory bodies. The Platform for Action of the Beijing Conference 1995 identifies a specific Strategic Objective – and actions to be taken by Governments and other actors to achieve it – aiming to “generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation”². Gender statistics are particularly important in the agricultural and rural sector as countries need such information to assess “the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families”, complying with the principles expressed in the CEDAW³ Convention (1979), particularly article 14 on rural women. Both documents have been broadly endorsed by UN member countries, Regional bodies and International Organizations. Furthermore, sex-disaggregated data are prominent within the current FAO Strategic Framework under Organizational result K02 “Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, ... using sex-disaggregated statistics” (under the Strategic Objective K⁴).

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).

However, despite the increasing attention to gender statistics, there is still limited focus on gender indicators in agricultural, food and nutrition statistics. As far as our research has evidenced, gender breakdown is prominent in social and health statistics, while most agricultural indicators are gender-blind. For instance, a gender perspective is missing in the OECD Agro-Environmental Indicators database⁵, in the agricultural section of the World Bank database⁶, in the UNECE gender statistics training modules⁷, and in FAOSTAT⁸.

¹ The common distinction between sex-disaggregated data and gender-disaggregated data is that the former refers to data collected by physical attributes and the latter refers to analytical indicators derived from sex-disaggregated data on social and economic attributes. The term gender in this context refers to a set of statistics derived from the results of social and economic analysis (FAO 1999, Hedman B. et al 1996). This paper adopts the ‘sex-disaggregated’ terminology when referring to the mere collection of data, while it refers to gender indicators for analytical indicators derived from sex-disaggregated data.

² The reference is to Strategic Objective H3 under the critical area H “Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women” of the Beijing Platform for Action, 1995. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf>

³ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

⁴ FAO Strategic Objective K “Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in rural areas”

⁵ http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3746,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁶ <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/agriculture-and-rural-development>

⁷ <http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/training.html>

⁸ The only sex-disaggregated data presently available in FAOSTAT are Population data (PopSTAT). FAO is however working to improve the availability of such data in FAOSTAT. <http://faostat.fao.org/default.aspx>

In response to this lack of gender-sensitive indicators on the agricultural and rural sector, FAO has undertaken several studies and activities to improve the availability of gender statistics in this sector, these include:

- ad hoc research on related indicators (Curry, 2004; Wiegers et al, 2009)
- workshops on capacity development in the collection, use and analysis of SDD in the agricultural sector
- the introduction of the Gender and Agriculture Statistics Framework and the Agri-Gender Toolkit for the development of sex-disaggregated data in agriculture (Curry et al, 2010; FAO, 2007)
- the emphasis on gender-sensitive data items in the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)⁹ 2010 (FAO, 2005).

Building on previous FAO initiatives, this paper attempts to propose a core set of gender indicators that countries should compile to have comparable information to conduct gender analysis on the agricultural and rural sector. The DFID¹⁰ Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, based on Chambers and Conway (1992), is proposed as main analytical framework for establishing the core set of indicators, integrated with some conceptual aspects of the FAO Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) framework (FAO, 2001). For the scope of this paper the framework will be used as a structure for organizing and analyzing factors/indicators needed to assess agriculture-based livelihoods (by interchanging the “holder” with “head of household” some – but only some - of the indicators of the proposed core set can be applied to the larger rural sector, and therefore will not provide a comprehensive picture at the rural level). The suggested core set of gender indicators is a revised and prioritized list drawing on an analytical review of previous work of FAO on gender indicators in Africa, Latin America, South-East Asia, Europe and Central Asia. The proposed set of indicators also incorporates inputs from several national statistical offices of countries in the region (particularly Albania, Armenia, Hungary and Spain).

This work aims to provide guidance and practical support to integrating a more comprehensive gender perspective in the implementation phase of the “Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics”¹¹ (hereafter referred to as the Global Strategy) by suggesting a set of core gender indicators for both the Economic and the Social Dimensions identified in the first pillar of the Strategy (World Bank, FAO, UN, 2010). Assessed links between the Livelihoods Framework and the Global Strategy will be shown in Section 3 of this paper. The proposed core set of indicators is built on the links as well as gaps identified between the two.

2. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and SEAGA

In the 1990s, several discourses focused on a more sustainable, people-centred and participatory approach to development. The concept of sustainable livelihood started to be

⁹ The WCA is a ten-yearly world-wide programme of agricultural censuses promoted by FAO. The WCA offers a set of recommendations for the design and conduct of agricultural censuses, and related surveys. These guidelines are closely followed by National Statistics Offices. It is one of the main data inputs foreseen in the Global Strategy.

¹⁰ UK Department for International Development.

¹¹ The Global Strategy, developed in 2011 by FAO, the World Bank and the UN Statistics Division, provides a framework for national and international statistical systems that enables them to produce and to apply the basic data and information needed to guide decision making processes. Please refer to Section 3 of this paper for more detailed information.

used for the analysis of the livelihoods of the poor, the resources they have and how they use them to make a living. The ultimate end is to gather enough information from an analysis of livelihoods to help eradicate poverty.

More precisely, a livelihood is a means of gaining a living. It comprises “the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living”. A livelihood is sustainable when it “can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and [when] contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term” (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

The concept of sustainable livelihood is at the basis of several livelihoods frameworks. One of the most widely recognized and used is the **DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework** (Figure 1). As it is well-documented elsewhere, only a brief overview is proposed here.

The sustainable livelihoods framework is a way of organizing information on people’s livelihoods and analyzing it in view of development interventions. It provides a structure for a holistic analysis of livelihoods¹², linking main factors affecting people’s livelihoods (DFID, 1999).

The framework is constituted by five main components:

- **Vulnerability context**, made up by the external environment in which people exist. It comprises trends (e.g. in population, governance, economics), shocks (e.g. natural, economic, conflicts), seasonality (e.g. of prices, production, employment opportunities).
- **Livelihood assets** (stores, resources, claims and access¹³), what people need/have in terms of assets or capital endowments in order to achieve sustainable livelihoods (i.e. human, social, physical, natural, financial capitals).
- **Structures and processes**, or the institutions, organizations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods (e.g. existence of credit organizations, land policies/legislation)
- **Livelihood strategies**, the range of activities and choices that people make to achieve their livelihood goals.
- **Livelihood outcomes**, the achievements/quality of living resulting from the livelihood strategies pursued (e.g. more income, increased well-being). The important idea behind this component is that we observe and investigate people’s livelihoods rather than making quick conclusions.

The sustainable livelihoods framework was considered as the most comprehensive framework for the analysis of rural livelihoods and for structuring rural and agricultural data. In fact, it

¹² For instance, the livelihoods analysis overcomes the defeats of some conventional approaches to development such as those based on the increase of the productivity (ignoring that hunger is not just a problem of food, but of entitlement – as Sen pointed out in *Poverty and Famines*, 1981) or those based on income and consumption to eliminate poverty (ignoring that the wellbeing of poor people has many dimensions not always ensured by income, e.g. access to assets, health, life and work conditions, decision-making power).

¹³ Following Chambers and Conway (1991), stores are tangible assets commanded by a household including food stocks, stores of value such as gold, jewellery, and cash savings. Resources are tangible assets such as land, water, trees, livestock, farm equipment, tools. Claims are intangible assets of a household such as demands and appeals for material, moral or other practical support. This support may take the form of food, implements, loans, gifts or work. Access is an intangible asset and it is the practical opportunity to use a resource, store or service (e.g. transport, education, health, shops) or to obtain information (e.g. extension services, radio, newspaper), technology (e.g. cultivation techniques and new seeds), employment, food and income.

has been deemed applicable to structure and analyze data from the agricultural census, as it “helps make data from agricultural censuses and related surveys more relevant for policy analysis as it broadens the scope of enquiry and facilitates and structures multi-dimensional analysis needed for better understand rural poverty” (Wiegiers et al, 2009).

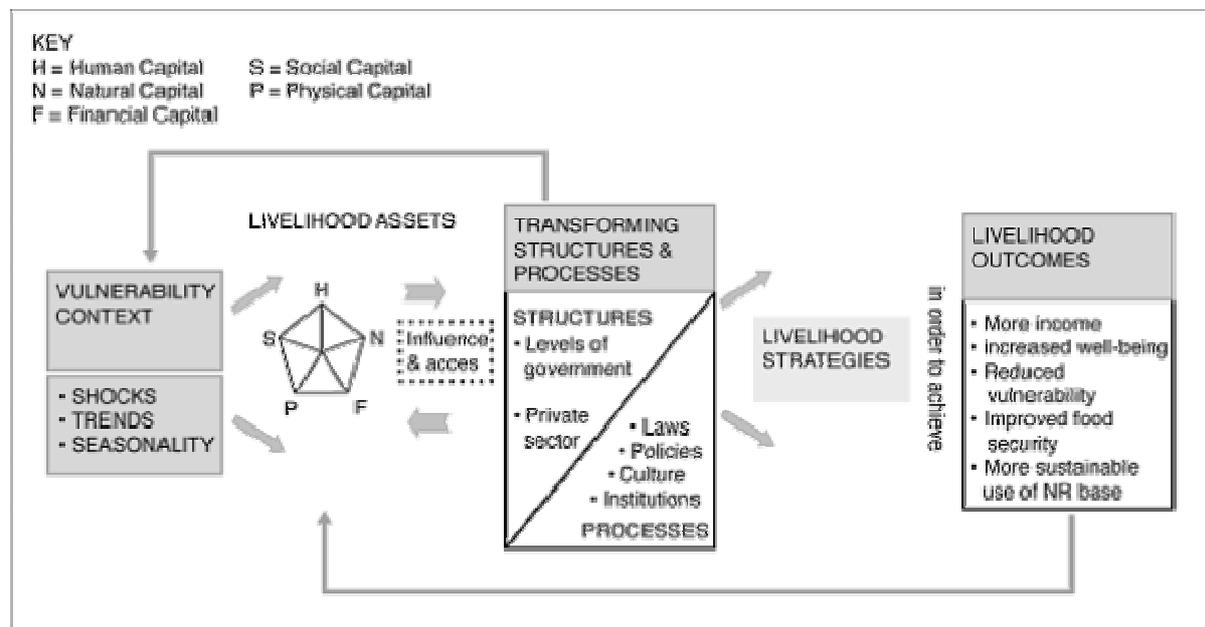


Figure 1: DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

2.1 Why the focus on the Assets and Strategies components of the Livelihoods Framework

For the scope of this paper, only the “assets” (Figure 2) and the “strategies” components of the framework are taken into consideration. Even though we recognize that this focus is somewhat limiting, in that the other three components certainly influence the sustainability of rural livelihoods¹⁴, the analysis of those other components is, however, beyond the scope of this paper. The reason for focusing only on the “assets” and “strategies” is threefold.

Firstly, the Livelihoods “assets” are at the core of the livelihoods analysis. The “assets” constitute the starting point from where individuals and households can choose their “strategies” to cope with specific shocks, trends and seasonality (Ludi and Slater, 2008). Therefore, the “assets” are the basics of the livelihoods analysis and the “strategies” are directly related to them.

Secondly, in our view, these two constitute the most measurable, people-focused and people-dependent components of the framework. Analysis of livelihoods can be done at different hierarchical levels, but is most commonly conducted at the household level (the basic unit of the livelihoods analysis)¹⁵. In our case for the analysis of the gender components of agricultural livelihoods, the majority of the basic data items is, or can be, collected through existing statistical instruments, such as the agricultural census. These data items, and their derived indicators, refer to the agricultural holding level¹⁶ where the assumption is that there

¹⁴ See other components of the Livelihoods framework.

¹⁵ See Box 1 for the definition of household

¹⁶ See Box 1 for the definition of agricultural holding.

is a one to one relationship between a holding and a household (the same assumption as in the Global Strategy).

Box 1: Definitions of agricultural holding and household

“An **agricultural holding** is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency. The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same production means, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals”. (FAO, 2005, paragraph. 3.23)

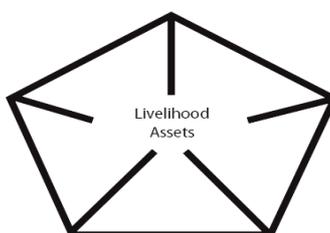
“The concept of **household** is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household, or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated” (UN, 1998, paragraph 1.324)

The other livelihoods components (“vulnerability” and “structures”) are not as directly people-dependent in that they constitute the external environment in which households are embedded; while the “outcomes” are the results of the interaction of all the framework’s components.

Thirdly, the “assets” and the “strategies” are the components where gender is clearly evident at the household level. In fact, while livelihood options are greatly influenced by external factors, they are also very affected by the composition and dynamics of households (Dolan, 2002). In particular, the notion of “assets” and “strategies” entail the issue of access, which, in turn, is influenced by a wide range of factors including gender. For instance, it is widely recognized that women and men have different access to agricultural assets/inputs, such as fertilizers, credit, machinery, land, livestock, which in turn affects agricultural productivity and food security (FAO, 2011). Therefore, following Chambers and Conway (1992), “gender as socially defined is a pervasive ascriptive determinant of livelihood activities”.

SOCIAL CAPITAL
The way in which people work together, both within the household and in the wider community, is of key importance for household livelihoods. In many communities, different households will be linked together by ties of social obligation, reciprocal exchange, trust and mutual support, all of which can play a critical role, particularly in times of crisis. These can be thought of as social capital, which forms part of a household’s livelihood capabilities.

HUMAN CAPITAL
People’s health and ability to work, and the knowledge and skills they have acquired over generations of experience and observation, constitute their human capital. Education can help to improve people’s capacity to use existing assets better and create new assets and opportunities.



PHYSICAL CAPITAL
Physical capital may include tools and equipment, as well as infrastructure such roads, ports and landing places, and market facilities. Access to these, as well as other forms of infrastructure, such as water supply or health care facilities, will influence people’s ability to earn an adequate livelihood.

NATURAL CAPITAL
For people living in rural areas, natural capital, including assets, such as land, water, forest resources and livestock, are obviously of key importance for the production of food and income. The ways in which people have access to these resources – ownership, rental, common pool, etc. – need to be considered as well as the condition of the resources themselves, their productivity, and how they may be changing over time.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL
The financial capital available to rural households may come from the conversion of their production into cash in order to cover periods when production is less or to invest in other activities. They may make use of formal and informal credit to supplement their own financial resources.

Figure 2: Livelihood assets (FAO,2003)

2.2 The FAO Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA)

Despite having a potential for being highly gendered, much of the Livelihoods analysis has ignored or under-analyzed the role of gender (Yeboah, 2008). Only recently, an increasing number of scholars have focused on this to explore the different roles, responsibilities and resources of women and men in achieving sustainable livelihoods (Oberhauser et al., 2004; Mandel, 2004; Hapke and Ayyankaril, 2004; Oberhauser and Pratt, 2004, in Yeboah, 2008).

To compensate for this lack of explicit gender focus in the Livelihoods framework, and to guide in identifying and verifying the initial range of gender indicators, this paper has made use of the FAO **Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis** framework (**SEAGA**). This framework was developed to provide a wide range of tools and methods for field workers, development planners and policy makers for incorporating socio-economic and gender considerations into development projects, programmes and policies (FAO, 2001).

The SEAGA is designed to provide a gender perspective, through a set of practical questions, on different socio-economic factors that affect the outcome of development initiatives, i.e. socio-cultural, economic, demographic, political, institutional and environmental. For instance, the problem of food security in a village may be caused by environmental problems (drought) or economic problems (lack of employment opportunities) or institutional problems (inadequate extension training on food conservation methods) (FAO, 2001). The analysis is done at three levels: macro (programmes and policies), intermediate (institutions) and field (communities, households and individuals). The basic questions that SEAGA suggests can be summarized as follows:

- **Who does what?**
- **Who owns what?**
- **Who has access to/controls what?**
- **Who knows what?**
- **Who benefits?**
- **Who should be included in development programmes?**

These questions, particularly the first three, are at the core of the gender analysis and, concerning the statistical sector, can help guide the identification of gender-sensitive indicators for the agricultural and rural sector (Curry, 2004).

3. Links to the Global Strategy

The challenge of improving statistics for agricultural development and identifying global core data items for comparable agricultural and rural data among countries has been on the agenda of the FAO and other international statistical bodies for decades. The **Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics** is a culmination of many years of this work. As a result of extensive consultation processes with a wide range of stakeholders - e.g. national statistical offices, ministries of agriculture and other international statistical organizations, the Global Strategy was published in 2011 by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), FAO and the World Bank.

The Global Strategy provides a framework for national and international statistical systems that enables them to produce and apply the basic data and information needed to guide decision-making in the agricultural sector. It builds on three pillars:

1. The identification of a minimum set of core data that countries will collect to improve the availability and quality of agricultural statistics and to allow comparable analyses.
2. The integration of agriculture into national statistical systems through the development of a master sample frame which will be the foundation of the data collection based on censuses and surveys.
3. The sustainability of the agricultural statistics systems through governance and statistical capacity development.

Briefly, the conceptual framework of the Global Strategy is structured around **three Dimensions** of agriculture: **Economic** (e.g. agricultural production, prices and expenditures, inputs), **Social** (e.g. demographics of urban and rural population) and **Environmental** (e.g. soil degradation and pollution due to agriculture). The argument behind the framework is that agricultural issues should not be considered in isolation, but they should be analyzed in a broader context where the economic context closely interrelates with the social and the environmental ones (World Bank, FAO, UN, 2010).

This approach is in line with the holistic analysis provided by the Livelihoods framework. Our attempt to compare the Livelihoods framework with the conceptual framework of the Global Strategy confirms that the latter is overall well structured and that it can definitely accommodate a sustainable perspective on rural livelihoods. The key variables and core data of the Global Strategy can be mainly linked to four of the five “assets”, and to the “strategies” of the Livelihoods framework, as shown in Table 1¹⁷. In this regards, some considerations are worthy of note.

Bearing in mind that the social capital of the Livelihoods framework and the Social Dimension of the Global Strategy are not correspondent to each other, a critical analysis of the two discloses that relying only on the Social Dimension of the Global Strategy is insufficient to assess the sustainability of the rural livelihoods on the basis of the livelihoods approach. In fact, the Social Dimension of the Global Strategy mainly covers aspects of the human capital of the Livelihoods framework (e.g. household composition, education, employment) and two aspects of the financial capital (i.e. savings and remittances, as parts of the total household income). A comprehensive analysis of rural livelihoods, covering all “assets” and “strategies” of the framework, should certainly include the economic variables of the Global Strategy from a socio-economic and gender perspective. In fact, major aspects of the Livelihoods framework, such as natural capital (land, livestock, water), physical capital (inputs, machinery), strategies (crop, livestock, aquaculture production), could only be addressed through the Economic Dimension of the Global Strategy’s framework. In our core set of indicators, presented in Section 5, we propose that the relevant variables of the Economic Dimension of the Global Strategy should be collected, analyzed and disseminated by gender breakdown at the agricultural holding level.

Moreover, some aspects of the Livelihoods framework crucial to make a full assessment of rural livelihoods are missing. For example, membership in networks and organizations, such as farmers’ groups, producers’ groups and cooperatives (Livelihoods social capital) is not covered by the Global Strategy. Such membership highly influences the sustainability of their livelihoods as it facilitates access to a wide range of resources, e.g. information, labour, credit,

¹⁷ It must be pointed out that some of the variables presented in the Global Strategy have been excluded from this analysis since they are, in the specific context of this paper, gender neutral. These include data on international trade, stocks, industrial processing and prices – which are available only at macro/aggregate levels.

political influence (Wiegers et al, 2009). A relevant indicator on social capital has been included in our proposed core set of indicators (Section 5).

Finally, we have not considered the Environmental Dimension of the Global Strategy in our core set of gender indicators since the availability of sex-disaggregated data at the agricultural holding level in this field is still scarce.

Table 1: Links between the Global Strategy and the Livelihoods Framework

Livelihoods Framework	Global Strategy		
Livelihood Assets	Key variables	Core Data Items	Dimensions
Human capital			
Household composition	Household composition	By sex	Social
Education	Highest level of education completed	One digit ISCED by sex	Social
Skills	N/A	N/A	
Health	Household consumption	Consumption of core crops/livestock/etc. in quantity and value	Economic
Nutritional status			
Employment	Economically active population	No. of people in working age by sex	Economic
	Labor status	Employed, unemployed, inactive by sex	Social
	Status in employment	Self-employment and employee by sex	Social
	Economic sector in employment	International standard industrial classification by sex	Social
	Occupation in employment	International standard classification of occupations by sex	Social
	Number of family/hired workers on the holding	By sex	Social
Migration	N/A	N/A	
Social capital			
Networks, organizations	N/A	N/A	
Political participation	N/A	N/A	
Natural capital			
Land	Land cover and use	Land area	Economic
Livestock	Livestock	Number of live animals	Economic
Forestry	N/A	(no reference to stocks. core item under Production)	
Aquaculture	N/A	(no reference to stocks. core item under Production)	
Source of water for irrigation	Water	Quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural irrigation	Economic
Physical capital			
Transports	Roads/railways/communications	Area equipped for roads in km/railways in km/communications in	Economic
Roads			
Communications			
Irrigation	Irrigation	Area equipped for irrigation	Economic
Agricultural machinery	Machinery	No. of tractors, harvesters, seeders, etc.	Economic
Fertilizers	Fertilizers in quantity and value	Core fertilizers by core crops	Economic
Pesticides	Pesticides in quantity and value	Core pesticides by core crops	Economic
Seeds	Seeds in quantity and value	By core crops	Economic
Feed	Feed in quantity and value	By core crops	Economic
Financial capital			
Credit and loans	N/A	N/A	
Savings	Total income of the household		Social
Remittances	Total income of the household		Social
Livestock	Livestock	No. of live animals	Economic

Livelihoods Framework	Global Strategy		
Livelihood strategies	Key Variables	Core data items	Dimensions
Crop production	Production	Core crops	Economic
	Area harvested and planted	Core crops	Economic
	Yield	Core crops	Economic
Livestock production	Production	Core livestock	Economic
	Births	Core livestock	Economic
Aquaculture	Production	Core fishery and aquaculture products	Economic
	Productivity	Core fishery	Economic
Forestry	Production	Core forestry products	Economic
	Productivity	Core forestry	Economic
Other income sources	N/A	N/A	

Note for Table: Breakdown of the Livelihoods framework components: Wiegiers, 2009; and authors' elaboration.

It should be pointed out that both the list of the “assets” and the “strategies” of the Livelihoods framework as well as the list of variables and core data items of the Global Strategy are not exhaustive. The former includes only key capitals and strategies related to agriculture; the latter includes variables and core data items depending on their relevance to the Livelihoods framework (i.e. variables such as value of output of processed food or biofuels have been left out, as well as variables related to environment and prices – they relate to aspects of the Livelihoods framework not taken into consideration in this paper).

4. Overview of FAO's previous work on Gender Indicators in Agriculture

In the last two decades FAO has undertaken several studies and initiated projects and activities to improve the production and use of gender statistics in the agricultural and rural sector. Although a core set of globally applicable gender indicators has not been yet agreed upon, studies based on the FAO SEAGA framework have already come up with suggestions regarding gender(-sensitive) data items to be included in agricultural censuses and surveys. Our proposal for the possible inclusion of a core set of gender indicators in the implementation of the Global Strategy builds upon the experiences, findings and recommendation of these previous works. The proposed indicators take into account the different regional contexts by reviewing relevant guidelines, reports and studies from Africa, Latin America (Agri-gender Toolkit 2007)¹⁸, Asia-Pacific Region (National Gender Profiles of Agriculture) and Europe (REUs experiences and feedback from national statistical offices - NSOs).

A major part of FAO's previous work on gender statistics has been clustered around two interrelated objectives:



- mainstreaming gender in the national agricultural censuses (through the revision of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture - WCA);
- producing a Gender and Agriculture Statistical Framework (GASF) and national gender profiles of rural/agricultural households or holdings.

the overview

¹⁸ The FAO Agri-Gender Toolkit developed for Latin America is forthcoming.

The GASF reflects on the WCA and highlights the essential gender indicators deriving from the data items. Reviewing these efforts is highly relevant when aiming to recommend the inclusion of a core set of gender indicators in the implementation of the Global Strategy.

4.1 Mainstreaming gender in the agricultural censuses

In the context of recognizing the importance of subsistence farming in rural livelihoods and of the increasing emphasis on achieving gender equality for sustainable development, the methodology of the WCA was revised a number of times. In 2004, a preliminary proposal of gender-sensitive indicators, based on the WCA 2000 data items – and linking these to the SEAGA key questions, was proposed by FAO gender experts. This working paper (Curry, 2004) suggested the use of seven main indicators when processing census data (see Table 2), and examined the potentials of the WCA data for gender analysis.

Table 2: Core set of gender indicators based on WCA 2000 data items (Curry, 2004)

DIMENSIONS OF GENDER ANALYSIS- SEAGA	INDICATORS
Who does what? (Role of women)	Ratio of males and females economically active in the labour force Difference in average or median age of males and females economically active in agriculture
Who owns what? (Ownership of agricultural land)	Share of agricultural holdings that are female headed Difference in median age of male and female heads in holdings
Who has access to/controls what? (Use of farm machinery and equipment Use of fertilizer Use of pesticides)	Ratio of male and female headed holding that use farm equipment Ratio of male and female-headed holdings that use fertilizer Ratio of male and female-headed holdings that use pesticide

These proposed core indicators are useful for gaining information about the role of women in agriculture, gender-based land tenure issues and resource access/control. The indicators are policy-relevant, user-friendly, measurable and cost-effective¹⁹. However, not all are highly specific, nor can their validity and reliability be fully tested. Consequently, they may serve for pointing to some of the possible gender issues in agriculture, yet may not be sufficient to be a base for a comparative gender analysis (capturing multi-dimensional phenomena).

In order to overcome this limitation and increase the capacity of WCA for gender analysis, Curry (2004) suggests, among others, the introduction of more specific indicators regarding women's contribution to agriculture (e.g. labour force) using multiple data sources. In line with these suggestions, the **Agri-Gender Toolkit** (2007) was developed. This “toolkit”, based to an extent on the WCA 2000, is a comprehensive compilation of region-specific gender-sensitive questionnaire components and tables.

This “toolkit” recommends that in order to undertake a proper gender analysis for agricultural and rural development policy-making, the production of sex-disaggregated data is essential under the data categories listed below in Box 2.

Box 2: Data categories in Agri- gender Toolkit

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

The categories 1, 2, 3 and 5 cover basic information for assessing the roles and contributions of women to the agricultural sector (corresponding to questions 1 to 4 of SEAGA); whereas the remaining categories reflect the efforts related to food security and poverty reduction, gender equality and the

¹⁹Curry uses the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) criteria for evaluating the indicators: An indicator should be policy-relevant, measurable, user-friendly, cost-effective, sensitive, reliable, valid and specific.

empowerment of women (corresponding to questions 5 and 6 of SEAGA).

As a result of the inter-divisional and regional work carried out by FAO on gender statistics since the 1990s, the WCA has become more gender inclusive. Gender is a primary core module of the WCA 2010.²⁰ The WCA guidelines have also gradually incorporated more data items/indicators on human resources in agricultural production in the supplementary modules, e.g. the agricultural contribution of women, and their access to productive resources. In addition, the WCA 2010 further identifies the different levels of the management of an agricultural holding in the form of the *joint holder* and *sub-holder* concepts (FAO, 2005).

Box 3: The definitions of agricultural holder, sub-holder, and joint holder

The **agricultural holder** is defined as the civil or juridical person who makes the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day-to-day work management to hired manager. (FAO, 2005, paragraph, 3.36)

A **sub-holder** is a person responsible for managing a sub-holding on the holder's behalf. There is only one sub-holder in a sub-holding, but there may be more than one sub-holder in a holding. The holder may or may not be a sub-holder. (FAO, 2005, paragraph, 3.45)

A **joint holder** is a person making the major decisions regarding resource use and exercising management control over the agricultural holding operations, in conjunction with another person. A joint holder can be from within the same household or from a different household. (FAO, 2005, paragraph 3.37)

As explained in Section 2 above (the Livelihoods framework) a gendered livelihood analysis ideally results in a concise picture about the socio-economic situation of rural women and men as well as about the constraints that they face. Therefore, it should adequately inform agricultural and rural development policy makers. The WCA, particularly with the supplementary modules, collects much – but not all - of the relevant data for a livelihood analysis, e.g. access to credit, extension services, educational attainment, and household farm labour. Also, the introduction of sub-holder concept allows for a better assessment of the division of labour among the household members and their managerial responsibilities on the agricultural holding. (Wiegiers et al, 2009).

However, since “agricultural censuses were not designed to capture the many data domains necessary for proper livelihoods analysis” (Wiegiers et al, 2009), currently there is no single data collection instrument that can provide all the necessary data for such a complete analysis. In particular, the WCA does not touch upon the *intra-household allocation of, access and control over different assets*. Some of these gaps can be filled by obtaining data from other existing surveys, such as the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS), Household Budget Survey (HBS), Population Census and other qualitative studies. The modular approach of the WCA nevertheless allows relative flexibility in including some of the missing data items in the supplementary modules of the national censuses.

4.2 GASF and the development of National Gender Profiles of Agricultural Households

The Sida-FAO Strategic Partnership on Rural Development 2008-09 provided support to an initiative on *Strengthening National Capacity for Sex-Disaggregated Data in Agriculture and*

²⁰ The current WCA 2010 round covers the period of 2006 - 2015 and recommends two types of census data items: primary items, which are a limited set of key data items suitable for complete enumeration, and secondary items, which are additional items suitable for enumeration by sample surveys that countries may wish to include as a supplement to the main census.

Rural Development. This initiative produced a *Gender and Agricultural Statistics Framework (GASF)* that is compatible with WCA guidelines. The efficacy of this framework was tested in three countries in the Asia-Pacific region, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, resulting in the development of National Gender Profiles.

The GASF was designed to guide the production of sex-disaggregated data through a series of standard stages: (1) identification of gender and agriculture issues/topics for investigation; (2) listing of relevant statistics/indicators; (3) identification of appropriate data sources; (4) data production and analysis; and (5) presentation and dissemination (Curry et al.,2010).

The gender profiles, which resulted from the implementation of the GASF, were developed from various sources: agricultural and population censuses, expenditure and consumption surveys, socio-economic surveys, and introduced more specific indicators on the agricultural labour force, sex-disaggregated data on time use, and on the diverse sources of incomes of agricultural/rural households. The project evidenced the lack of data pertinent to the social capital (of the Livelihoods analysis), and thus this domain remained under-investigated. One of the main conclusions of these profiles was that the collection of data at sub-holder level is exceedingly relevant and should be carried out to better understand the intra-household division of labour and decision-making.

The GASF recognizes that with the availability of data on the sex and age of the agricultural holder/sub-holder, and labour data of the household/holding members in the WCA 2010, useful information on gender in agriculture can be extracted through gender-sensitive tabulations, or re-tabulations, of the results of agricultural censuses and surveys.

4.3 Experiences of the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) regarding the development of gender(-sensitive) indicators in agriculture

The REU “Gender Team” have been involved in and initiated several activities regarding the production of sex-disaggregated data and the development of a core set of gender indicators in agriculture. Based on the review of the FAO sources mentioned above and on the outputs of the sex-disaggregated data (SDD) workshops conducted²¹, the REU gender team elaborated a preliminary set of essential gender indicators in agriculture (Table 3). With the aim of gathering relevant available sex-disaggregated data from the countries of the region, and of receiving feedback on the relevance and quality of these indicators, the REU Gender Team shared this preliminary set with a number of NSOs, statistical units in the Ministries of Agriculture (MOAs), as well as with UN Women and UNECE²². The NSOs mostly reflected upon the availability of data and identified some indicators of low relevance in the EU or in their respective countries. At the same time, the REU Gender Team systematically reviewed the national and international online sources (NSOs, UNECE, UNSTAT databases, etc) in the field of gender statistics/ sex-disaggregated data in agriculture²³.

The main findings of the review and the feedbacks from NSOs/MOAs and UN Agencies can be summarized as follows:

²¹ The Sex-disaggregated Data Workshops were held in April, 2008 and November, 2010, Prague with the participation of Central Eastern European Countries, and in April 2011, Ankara with the participation of Balkan and Central Asian and Eastern European countries

²²The National Statistical Offices from Albania, Moldova, Hungary, Armenia, Belarus and the Ministries of Agriculture of Albania, Lithuania and Spain provided valuable feedbacks on the indicators from the perspective of data availability and indicator quality (specifically on their policy-relevance)

²³ The NSO websites/databases of the REU region countries eligible for FAO technical assistance + Hungary and Austria were reviewed.

Table 3: REU Preliminary Gender Indicators in Agriculture

REU PRELIMINARY INDICATORS ON GENDER IN AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural/ rural population and households	1. Percentage of rural population by sex
	2. Percentage of agricultural population by sex
	3. Percentage of holders by sex
	4. Percentage of households by sex of household head by rural/urban
	5. Mode age group by sex of the holder
Land access and ownership	6. Average land size by sex of the holder
	7. Percentage of parcels by land tenure and sex of the holder
Access to agricultural labour	8. Average number of household members of working age working in farm-related work on the holding by sex of members and sex of the holder
	9. Percentage of holdings with hired labour by sex of holder and sex of hired labour
Access to credit	10. Percentage of holdings receiving credit for agricultural purposes by sex of the holder
Access to agricultural extension	11. Percentage of holders receiving agricultural extension services by sex of the holder
Access to agricultural inputs	12. Percentage of holdings using fertilizer by sex of the holder
	13. Percentage of holdings using pesticides by sex of the holder
	14. Percentage of holdings using machineries**
Access to water	15. Percentage of holdings with any form of irrigation in the holding by sex of the holder
	16. Percentage of the households without water on premises by sex of main responsible for collecting drinking water by rural/urban
Crop production	17. Top three crops grown by agricultural holdings by sex of the holder (and % or no. of holdings growing the crop)
Livestock	18. Top three livestock by agricultural holdings by sex of the holder (and % or no. of holdings with the selected livestock)
Aquaculture	19. Percentage of holdings that have aquaculture on the holding by sex of the holder
Marketing of farm products	20. Percentage of holdings involved in marketing/selling activities related to the agricultural holding
Employment	21. Share of employed population in the agricultural sector by sex
	22. Share of employed population in the non-agricultural sector by sex
	23. Percentage of economically active population in the non-agricultural sector by sex
	24. Percentage of economically active population in agriculture by sex
Decision- making	25. Percentage of members of agrarian decision making (Parliament/Technical Committee) by sex of the member
Education	26. Percentage of net secondary school attendance
Migration	27. Percentage of households in rural areas with former members migrated by sex of the migrant within the country and outside the country
Nutrition	28. Percentage of women/men with iron-deficiency anemia by rural/urban
	29. Percentage of underweight children under five years of age by sex of the child and sex of household head (in rural areas)

- While most of the NSOs of the European and Central Asian countries collect the essential data items recommended by the REU gender indicator list, they do not have readily available sex-disaggregated data on agricultural production (crop, livestock, etc.), access to credit, inputs, and water. Therefore, the re-tabulation of agricultural census data is necessary for obtaining SDD in the mentioned data domains.
- The concept of the WCA sub-holder is not clearly understood, and therefore no data on this is actually being collected.
- Often countries use different definitions for “rural” or “agricultural” (often never used) or “holder” and therefore national data cannot be compared at the regional level.
- Agricultural censuses and surveys generally do not collect data on access to credit for agricultural purposes, and possible sources for such data have not been clearly identified.
- An indicator on intra-household decision-making and/or on holder’s membership in networks and associations may be more informative than one on political participation when assessing the livelihood/socio-economic status of rural women and men in agriculture.
- The EUROSTAT methodology for agricultural censuses applies a different concept of the holder (separating manager from owner) and does not use the concept of sub-holder.
- As there are at least three official methods for enumerating and grouping labour force/employed population in agriculture, when comparing data under these indicators, compatibility should be carefully cross-checked. Institutional labour surveys covers only paid labour of enterprises, while Labour Force Surveys reflect on main occupation, therefore it cannot be compared with the data from agricultural census where supplementary agricultural activities are also surveyed.

To sum up, below are the main recommendations arising from the recent work and experiences of FAO REU, and from the review of all previous FAO work on gender statistics:

- Emphasize the collection of data at the sub-holder level, without adding, whenever possible, further burden on the already existing national data collection procedures;
- Integrate agricultural census data with other nationally representative surveys (e.g. LSMS, HBS) and with the population census (as already recommended by the WCA). It is assumed that inconsistencies inherent between these different datasets would be overcome by the Global Strategy's "Master Sample Frame".
- Fill the "gap on social capital" in agricultural statistics, either by adding related data items (participation/ membership in network, organizations) into the supplementary set of the WCA (which serves as a major input to the Global Strategy). The Community Survey could also perhaps be used to obtain such information, in addition to other surveys, such as the LSMS;
- When collecting and compiling demographic and labour data on rural populations, the differences in classifications and terminology, as well as of the level of specificity of the proposed data items/ indicators, should be noted carefully and taken into account.

During the elaboration of our core set of gender indicators which we are proposing for inclusion in the implementation phase of the Global Strategy, we have considered and aimed to address these recommendations.

5. The proposed Core Set of Indicators

This section presents the core set of gender indicators that are being recommended for inclusion in the Economic and Social Dimensions of the Global Strategy, and which countries should calculate to enable comparative gender analysis in the agricultural and rural sector.

5.1 Selection criteria

As a basic concept, the core set of gender indicators should fulfill the following requirements:

- provide clear, relevant and up-to-date information to policy-makers on the socio-economic status of rural women and men to enable gender-sensitive policy formulation in the agricultural and rural sector;
- ease of calculation, and should therefore be based on available, valid and good quality data. Since the WCA has progressively aimed at gender inclusiveness, most basic data items can be derived from agricultural census data;
- provide relevant links to the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics" and to enhance the gender inclusiveness of the Strategy's first pillar ("Identifying a minimum set of core data...");
- fall within the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, in particular its "assets" and "strategies";
- take into account previous main findings and recommendations of FAO's work in developing gender indicators.

The above list of requirements can be considered to be in order of relevance and importance, but all have been taken into account within one unified mind set for the final selection of the indicators.

In addition to these listed requirements, and based on the ECOSOC criteria, the proposed indicators should be:

- *specific*: measure only the phenomenon for which it has been selected;
- *valid*: in that they capture the reality to be measured
- *reliable*: accurate and consistent;
- *sensitive*: capable to measure changes;
- *user-friendly*: comprehensive, timely and few in number;
- *cost-effective*: be worth the time and money it costs to implement them (Curry, 2004).

5.2 Basic statistical unit for the indicators

The statistical units defined in the Global Strategy's conceptual framework include: the *agricultural holding/farm* (mainly Economic Dimension), the *household* (mainly Social Dimension), and the land parcel (mainly Environmental Dimension). Ideally, a single data source would be required to link these statistical units. This would entail the need for georeferencing the farms and households – as stated in the Global Strategy itself. The holdings/farms counted in the census should be used to develop a register, and each holding/farm should be associated with a household, unless it is an enterprise or institutional farm. A problem that arises is that the farm household – which is the data reference point – can often be dislocated at a distance from some of the land parcels that comprise the total agricultural holding. This poses a challenge to an accurate georeferencing. Therefore, land parcels belonging to each holding/farm and its associated household need to be linked to the appropriate georeferenced census enumeration areas or administrative units, or both.

Often, there is a one-to-one relationship between an agricultural holding and its associated household, particularly for smallholdings; thus the household is the principle unit of management for the holding, and the source of most productive resources, particularly labour (Wiegiers 2009).

The *holding/household* has been used as the basic statistical unit for the indicators which refers to holder/household head, even though this approach has its limitations. Thus, a country-specific analysis of the number of multiple holding households, or joint-holdings/partnerships (two or more households in one holding), and when the household head differs from the actual holder, should be ideally carried out.

The sub-holder concept, as defined in the WCA, is for most practical purposes interchangeable with the holder in the context of the proposed indicators. Data at the sub-holder level should provide more relevant information on the role of women and men in agriculture, and their respective access to resources. Although the concept has been successfully tested within the Agri-Gender Toolkit in a number of African countries, in reality only a few countries have adopted it in their agricultural censuses to date (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mozambique). During this selection process for the core set of gender indicators in agriculture, particular emphasis was placed on understanding whether the sub-holding level would be applicable, and provide relevant information.

5.3 Multi-step selection approach

The filtered core set of the proposed indicators is based on a multiple-step approach:

- 1) first, the variables of the first pillar of the Global Strategy were linked to the elements of the two main components, the five “assets” and the “strategies”, of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (as it is presented in Chapter 3);
- 2) then, the primary and supplementary elements of WCA, and the holding/sub-holding levels, were considered and referred to;
- 3) an initial pool of related gender indicators was created based on the previous work of FAO (i.e. the Agri-Gender Toolkit detailed in Chapter 4), and correspondence to the basic questions of the SEAGA was verified;
- 4) this pool was further filtered and structured (e.g. by applying the ECOSOC criteria) resulting in the final core set of 18 indicators (Table 4), in addition to two subsets of “1st level” and “2nd Level” supplementary indicators (the 34 1st level and the 36 2nd level supplementary indicators are listed in the Annex)

The core set of indicators covers all Livelihoods “assets” and “strategies” by at least one indicator, and it also covers most of the relevant key variables of the Global Strategy. The core set, as mentioned above, also provides answers to all the elementary questions of the SEAGA; and is linked to 8 out of the 9 elements of the Agri-Gender Toolkit (see table 4 on page 19).

Many of the pertinent gender aspects are related to the human capital of the Livelihoods Framework, consequently 7 of the core indicators provide information on this by linking to 6 of the key variables of the Social Dimension of the Global Strategy. In Table 1 on page 9 the “linkable” variables of the Global Strategy to the Livelihoods Framework are represented. For the Social Dimension, there are 8 of these “linkable” variables out of the complete set of 12 variables (as in Table 1 pp. 16-17 of the Global Strategy report). Following the filtering applied to obtain the core set of gender indicators, 6 of these key variables of the Global Strategy are covered.

Only one core indicator (number 8 in table 4) is linked to the social capital of the Livelihoods Framework (as previously mentioned, this social capital finds no corresponding dimension in the Global strategy). One source of the basic data for constructing this indicator can be the WCA community surveys. While this reliance on a single data source would appear to be limiting, the analysis of FAO’s previous work confirms however, that only in a few cases does the need for other data sources (e.g. LSMS, HBS) arise.

The four core indicators of natural capital assets have been selected to show the average area of land, forest and aquaculture; and the average number of animals. The breakdown by sex of the *activities* connected to these natural capital assets are covered in the livelihood “strategies”. The Global strategy key variables, production and the derived yield, are not covered by this core set as they are not included in the core data items of the WCA. However, production is included in the 1st level supplementary indicators, and this non-inclusion in the core set can nevertheless be further investigated and evaluated.

The indicators linked to the Livelihoods Framework physical capital that have been included in the core set are those that cover principle agricultural resources/inputs: pesticides/

fertilizers, machinery and irrigation. Seed and feed, which are often produced sustainably within the holding, can be considered as less indicative for gender analysis purposes.

The one core indicator linked to the financial capital (number 16 in Table 4) receipt of credits and loans (the tangible part of “access” to credit) has been considered as the most indicative, and is supported by the WCA as a supplementary item. The core indicator on income (including other non-agricultural income sources) is in the livelihood “strategies”. Information on the *amount* of household income is available from instruments other than the agricultural census (e.g. the Household Income and Expenditure Survey – HIES); however, the *sources* of income generated by the agricultural activities of a holding may be obtained from the WCA data items.

It has to be taken into consideration that different countries and regions have different needs and requirements, therefore only the basic and most inclusive elements are covered by this core set of indicators. Nevertheless, the list of supplementary indicators could fulfill the requirements of providing more information on specific areas of agriculture.

Following the selection of the core set, for the additional grouping of the remaining indicators into the 1st and 2nd supplementary levels (see Annex), the availability of information on some core WCA elements and the more frequently used supplementary modules have been referenced (e.g. Theme 07 containing information on the sex of household members; Themes 03 and 04 on production, and Theme 08 on farm labour).

Lastly, the key variables of the Global Strategy relating to agricultural and food imports and exports have not been considered in the context of the proposed core gender indicators, as calculating such indicators is highly complex and their reliability and validity is, at this stage, questionable.

Table 4: The Core Set of Indicators

	Livelihood Framework, Elements		Global Strategy, Key variables	Gender indicator		SEAGA*						
				Holding/Household	Sub-holding	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Livelihood assets	Human	Household/holding composition	Sex	Percentage of holdings/households by sex of the holder/household head	available	X	X				X
2			Household/holding composition	Household composition	Average holding/household size by sex of holder/household head		X	X				X
3			Household/holding composition	Age in completed years	Average age of the holder/household head and household members by sex of holder/household head	applicable	X					X
4			Employment	Number of family/hired workers	Percentage of holdings/households with hired labour by sex of holder/household head	applicable	X					X
5			Food security status	Household consumption	Percentage of holdings/households by sex of holder/household head with the risk of food shortage (past)				X			X
6			Education	Highest level of education	Percentage of holdings/households with holder/household head with education level over a CERTAIN level by sex				X	X		X
7			Knowledge	N/A	Percentage of holdings/households receiving agricultural extension services by sources of agricultural extension services and sex of holder/household head				X	X	X	X
8		Social	Networks and organizations	N/A	Percentage of holdings/households participating in "agricultural" collective actions by sex of holder/household head			X	X		X	
9		Natural	Land	Land cover and use	Average area of holding by land use type and sex of the holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X	
10			Livestock	Livestock	Average number of livestock by species and sex of holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X	
11			Forestry	N/A	Average area of forest and other wooded land as primary land use by sex of holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X	
12			Aquaculture	N/A	Average area of aquaculture by sex of holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X	
13		Physical	Irrigation	Irrigation	Percentage of holdings/households with irrigated land by land use type and sex of holder/household head	applicable		X			X	
14			Pesticides/Fertilizers	Pesticides / Fertilizers	Percentage of holdings/households using chemicals by type of chemicals and sex of holder/household head	applicable		X			X	
15			Agricultural machinery	Machinery	Percentage of holdings/households with selected machinery and equipment by sex of holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X	
16		Financial	Credit and loans	N/A	Percentage of holdings/households receiving credit for agricultural purposes by sex of holder/household head			X		X	X	
17	Livelihood strategies	Livelihood strategies	Area harvested and planted	Percentage of holdings/households by type of farming (crop (temporary, permanent), livestock, aquaculture and forestry) and sex of the holder/household head	applicable	X	X			X		
18		Other income sources	Total income of the household	Percentage of holdings/households with other gainful activity in the household by type of activity and sex of holder/household head		X	X			X		

Note 1: *SEAGA: 1, who does what; 2, who owns what; 3, who has access to/ control what; 4, who knows what; 5, who benefits; 6, who should be included in development programme

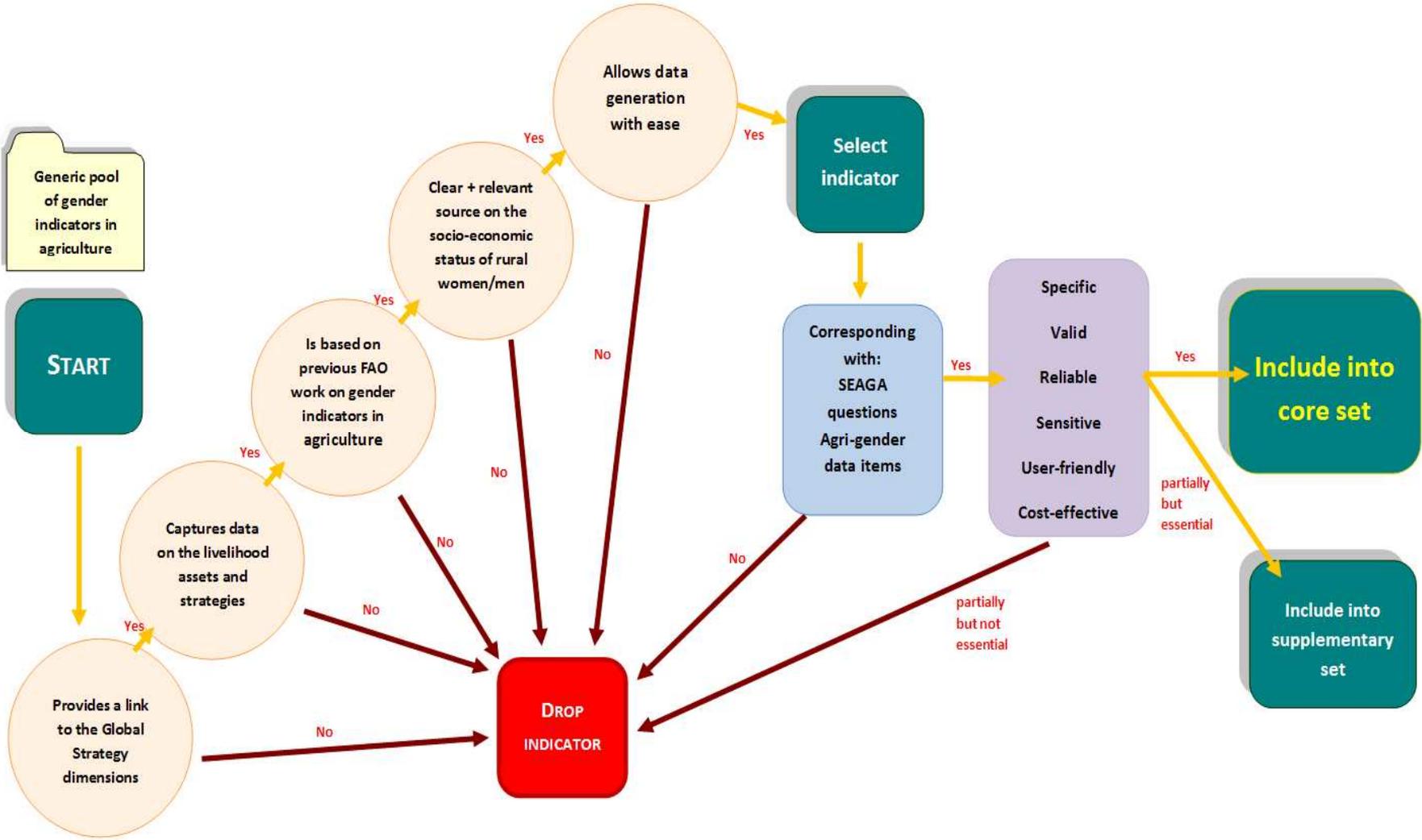


Figure 4: The Multi-step approach and selection criteria

6. Case Study: Re-tabulation of the 2011 census of agriculture data of the Republic of Moldova, and links to the core set of gender indicators

The first General Agricultural Census in the Republic of Moldova was carried out in early 2011 with FAO technical support within the framework of the WCA 2010 Round of Agricultural Censuses, and with the inclusion of EU standards and requirements. The purpose of the census was to provide complex and detailed information on the structure of the agricultural sector and the potential of human, land and technical resources in agriculture.

The FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) has carried out an analysis of the census questionnaire and the census results database²⁴ with the objective of providing elements for the re-tabulation of the census results to obtain significant gender-sensitive data breakdown.

Similarly to the multi-step process for the proposed core set, a pool of 50 indicators was established, and which was subsequently filtered down to 15 to correspond to this paper's core set. These 15 indicators would also fulfil the requirement for international comparison since they focus on the basic characteristics of members of the agricultural holding, production and resources. This information is available from almost all census data conducted according to WCA 2010 recommendations.

So, of the 18 core indicators proposed in this paper 15 of the Moldova indicators are appropriate, and 1 with limitations. The core set indicator on social capital is not covered as it is the only information that is not covered either by the WCA, or by EU requirements. The indicator that is applicable with limitations is the one on education, since only data on agricultural education is collected in the agricultural census - as per EU requirements. The core set indicator on aquaculture is also not measurable from census data due to its low importance in Moldova.

In the following summarized tables the 15 essential indicators are presented with their link to the Global Strategy and to the Livelihoods framework. Indicators are meant in every case as by sex of the holder. The indicators in red are those that make up the 15 essential indicators (corresponding to the proposed core set of indicators).

In the demographic indicators the percentage of holdings by sex of holder is the main indicator. With the indicators in this group, the size and composition of holdings can be analysed, while information on holder's age and education is also covered. Time use data is also covered.

²⁴ The source of the census information: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova;
<http://www.statistica.md>

Demographic indicators

Indicator (by sex of the holder)	Global strategy, key indicator		Livelihood framework	
1. Percentage of holdings	demographics	sex, household composition	human	household composition
2. Average size of the holding (number of holding members)	demographics	household composition, number of family workers	human	household composition
3. Percentage of holders without spouse	demographics	household composition, number of family workers	human	household composition
4. Percentage of male and female household members	demographics	age in completed years	human	household composition
5. Average age of the holder	demographics	age in completed years	human	household composition
6. Average age of holding members	demographics	age in completed years	human	household composition
7. Dependency ratio	demographics	age in completed years, household composition	human	household composition
8. Percentage of holders by type of other gainful activity	demographics	labour status	human	employment
9. Average time worked by the holder	demographics	number of family workers	human	employment
10. Average time worked by family members	demographics	number of family workers on the holding	human	employment
11. Percentage of holders by highest level of education	demographics	highest level of education completed	human	education
12. Percentage of holders participated in vocational training	-	-	social	skills
13. Percentage of holdings with hired labour	demographics	number of hired workers	human	employment
14. Average number of employees in holdings with employee	demographics	number of hired workers	human	employment
15. Average days worked by employees in holdings with employee	demographics	number of hired workers	human	employment

The next group of indicators deals with land, the most important is the structure of land use and, of course, the availability of resources, such as irrigation and the use of chemicals. Land tenure types would give information on ownership, while number of parcels is important in case of larger scale or diversified agricultural activities. Land use categories could further analysed by crop categories and even further by main crops. Ratio of holdings with organic farming practices are covered in this group.

Indicators on land use irrigation and agricultural practices

Indicator (by sex of the holder)	Global strategy, key indicator		Livelihood framework	
16. Average area of the holding	stock of resources	land cover and use	natural	land
17. Share of land by land tenure	stock of resources	land cover and use	natural	land
18. Average number of parcels	stock of resources	land cover and use	natural	land
19. Average area of UAA by land use types (arable land, grassland, permanent crops)	output	area harvested and planted	natural	land
20. Share of UAA by crop types (cereals and pulses, industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, vineyard, other crops)	output	area harvested and planted	strategy	crop production
21. Importance of main crops (percentage of total sown area) (wheat, barley, maize, sunflower, potatoes, vegetables)	output	area harvested and planted	strategy	crop production
22. Percentage of holdings with wooded land	stock of resources	land cover and use	natural	forestry
23. Average area of wooded land	stock of resources	land cover and use	natural	forestry
24. Percentage of holdings with irrigated land	rural infrastructure	irrigation	physical	irrigation
25. Average area planted for irrigation	rural infrastructure	irrigation	physical	irrigation
26. Percentage of holdings by type of irrigation	rural infrastructure	irrigation	physical	irrigation
27. Percentage of holdings by source of water	inputs	water	physical	irrigation
28. Percentage of holdings using chemicals	inputs	fertilisers, pesticides	physical	inputs
29. Percentage of holdings using organic farming practices	-	-	strategy	livelihood portfolio

In this next group, the concept of Livestock Unit offers the possibility of comparability.

Indicators on livestock

Indicator (by sex of the holder)	Global strategy, key indicator		Livelihood framework	
30. Percentage of farms with livestock	stock of resources	livestock	natural	livestock production
31. Average number of main species (cattle, cow, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, laying hens)	stock of resources	livestock	strategy	livestock production
32. Average livestock asset in Livestock Unit	stock of resources	livestock	strategy	livestock production
33. Share of livestock by species in livestock unit (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, chickens, ducks, geese, turkey, other poultry, other animal)	stock of resources	livestock	strategy	livestock production

Agricultural constructions have no importance in either the Global Strategy or the Livelihoods framework. Storage buildings are important in diversified holdings, while in buildings for processing it is possible that some non-agricultural activities are carried out which could be related to sex of the holder and/or family members. The use of different type of machinery is also covered in this group.

Indicators on constructions and machineries

Indicator (by sex of the holder)	Global strategy, key indicator		Livelihood framework	
34. Percentage of holdings with buildings for animal husbandry	-	-	physical	shelter
35. Percentage of holdings with buildings for storage	-	-	-	-
36. Percentage of holdings with buildings for processing	-	-	-	-
37. Percentage of holdings with manure storage facilities	-	-	-	-
38. Percentage of farms using machinery	stock of resources	machinery	physical	machinery
39. Percentage of holdings with tractors	stock of resources	machinery	physical	machinery
40. Percentage of holdings with harvesters	stock of resources	machinery	physical	machinery
41. Percentage of holdings with trucks	stock of resources	machinery	physical	machinery

Other activities, credits and remittances and rural development measures are not covered by the Global Strategy, while they are covered in the Livelihoods framework.

Indicators on other activities, credits and subsidies and rural development measures

Indicator (by sex of the holder)	Global strategy, key indicator		Livelihood framework	
42. Percentage of holdings by type of non-agricultural activities	-	-	strategy	other income sources
43. Percentage of holdings processing agricultural products	-	-	strategy	other income sources
44. Percentage of holdings with other non-agricultural activities	-	-	strategy	other income sources
45. Percentage of holding benefited from bank credit	-	-	financial	credit and loans
46. Percentage of holding benefited from subsidies	-	-	financial	remittances
47. Percentage of holding benefited from other types of financial assistance	-	-	financial	remittances
48. Percentage of holding benefited from consulting services	-	-	human	knowledge
49. Percentage of holding benefited from measures for modernisation of the agricultural holding	-	-	financial	remittances
50. Percentage of holding benefited from measures for diversification of the activities of the agricultural holding	-	-	financial	remittances

7. Conclusions

This paper proposed a core set of 18 gender indicators in agriculture to be possibly included in the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

It began by presenting the main elements of the Sustainable Livelihoods framework and the SEAGA as an analytical base for the identification of the core set of gender indicators. This base provides a solid guidance for understanding the socio-economic status of an agricultural population from a gender perspective.

In order to demonstrate the relevance of this framework for the Global Strategy and to narrow the focus of the identification of the indicators, the paper assessed the links between the Livelihoods Framework “assets” and “strategies”, and the key variables of the Global Strategy. Subsequently, FAO’s previous work on gender indicators in agriculture was reviewed. As a result, an initial large pool of indicators was compiled, taking into consideration main FAO recommendations and lessons learnt.

Finally, based on a set of criteria (part of which is directly related to the above outlined links and review of FAO’s work), a core set of gender indicators was selected and complemented with two supplementary sets: “1st and 2nd level”. The basic statistical unit for the indicators is the holding/household, however the paper recommends data collection at the sub-holding level for the calculation of 11 indicators included in the core set. Most core indicators can be calculated from WCA data items (i.e. meet the criterion on the ease of calculation), with the exception of indicators regarding membership in networks /organizations and other income sources. In these cases, obtaining holding/household level data may require the use of other nationally representative surveys or censuses. The proposed set of core indicators covers all capitals (“assets”) and the “strategies” of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and relates to all elements (basic questions) of the SEAGA Framework. Therefore, the core set holds the potential of giving a basic picture of the socio-economic status of women and men involved in agriculture at the holding/household level; while the application of the “1st and 2nd level” supplementary indicators enables further in-depth analysis.

As a way forward, further consultations with a larger number of member countries are recommended to assess the current availability of the basic data items, as well as any already-calculated indicators corresponding to the proposed core set, and/or to the two supplementary levels. There would, of course, be the need to prioritize the indicators according to specific national requirements.

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Annex List of first level and second level supplementary indicators

Livelihood Framework elements		Global Strategy key variables	Gender Indicator			CORE	WCA data item (and other sources)	
			Agricultural/rural population	Holding/household	Sub-holding			
LIVELIHOOD ASSETS	Human capital	Employment	Labor status	Sex ratio of employed household members	Percentage of employed household members of working age by sex of members and sex of holder/household head		1	0801+ Activity status 0711 Sex of (each household member) & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Migration	Country of birth		Percentage of holdings/households by nationality/ethnic group of holder/household head by sex		1	0702+ National/ethnic group of household head or agricultural holder & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Agricultural population	Sex	Sex ratio of agricultural population			1	0711 Sex (of each hh member)
		Household composition / Holding composition	Sex		Percentage of <i>de facto</i> and <i>de jure</i> holders by sex of the holder		1	0714 Marital status 009 Land Tenure
		Employment	Economic sector in employment	Employed population as a share of total adult population by sector and sex			1	ILO
		Employment	Economically active population	Percentage of economically active household members by time worked on the holding and sex of members			1	0814+ Time worked on the holding (Yes/No) 0711 Sex of (each household member)
		Health			Health status of household members by sex of holder/household head		1	LSMS
		Agricultural population	Sex	Sex ratio of rural population			2	population census
		Agricultural population	Age in completed years	Sex ratio of agricultural population of working age			2	0711 Sex (of each hh member) 0712 Age (of each hh member)
		Household composition / Holding composition	Age in completed years		Dependency ratio by sex of holder/household head		1	0712 Age (of each hh member) 0711 Sex (of each hh member) & 0713+ Relationship to household head or other reference person (incl. marital status)
		Employment	Economically active population		Average number of household members of working age working on the holding by sex of members and sex of holder/household head		2	0814+ Time worked on the holding (Yes/No) 0712 Age (of each household member) 0711 Sex of (each household member) & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Employment	Economically active population		Average time worked on the holding by sex of holder/household head	Average time worked on the sub-holding by sex of sub-holder	2	0814+ Time worked on the holding (Yes/No) 0711 Sex of (each household member)
Employment	Number of family/hired workers on the holding		Average number of employees by sex of employees and sex of holder/household head at holdings/households with hired labour		2	0821 Number of employees on the holding: time worked and sex & Sex of HH head/ holder		

Livelihood Framework elements		Global Strategy key variables	Gender indicator				WCA data item (and other sources)	
			Agricultural/rural population	Holding/Household	Sub-holding	CORE		
LIVELIHOOD ASSETS	Social capital	Employment	Number of family/hired workers on the holding		Average time worked by sex of employees and sex of holder/household head at holdigs/households with hired labour		2	0821 Number of employees on the holding: time worked and sex & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Employment	Number of family/hired workers on the holding		Percentage of holdings/households with hired labour by form of payment for employees and sex of holder/household head		2	0822+ Form of payment for employees & Sex of HH head/ holder
					Percentage of holdings/households participating in producers organizations by sex of holder/household head		1	LSMS
	Natural capital	Land	Land cover and use		Percentage of holdings by land tenure types and sex of holder/household head		1	0009 Land tenure types on the holding & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Land			Value of the land by sex of holder/household heads		1	LSMS
		Livestock	Livestock		Livestock assets in Livestock Unit by sex of holder/household head	Livestock assets in Livestock Unit by sex of sub-holder	1	0013a Number of cattle 0013b Number of buffaloes 0013c Number of sheep 0013d Number of goats 0013e Number of pigs 0013f Number of poultry & deffinition for LU & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Forestry	N/A		Percentage of holdings with forest and other wooded land on the holding by sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings with forest and other wooded land on the holding by sex of sub-holder	1	0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Aquaculture	N/A		Percentage of holdings dealing with aquaculture by sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings dealing with aquaculture by sex of holder	1	0015+ Presence of aquaculture on the holding & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Source of water for irrigation	Water		Average quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural irrigation by sex of holder/household head	Average quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural irrigation by sex of sub-holder	1	???
		Land	Land cover and use		Average land size by sex of holder/household head	Average land size by sex of sub-holder	2	0008 Total area of holding & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Land	Land cover and use		Average number of parcels by sex of holder/household head		2	0102 Area (of each parcel) & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Land	Land cover and use		Percentage of holder/household heads renting parcels by terms of rental and sex of holder/household head		2	0104 (For rented parcels) Terms of rental & Sex of HH head/ holder

Livelihood Framework elements		Global Strategy key variables	Gender indicator				WCA data item (and other sources)	
			Agricultural/rural population	Holding/Household	Sub-holding	CORE		
LIVELIHOOD ASSETS	Physical capital	Forestry	N/A		Average area of forest and other wooded land as secondary land use by sex of holder/household head		2	1102 Area of forest and other wooded land as a secondary land use & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Source of water for irrigation	-		Percentage of holdings/households by sources of irrigation and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings by sources of irrigation and sex of sub-holder	2	0204+ Sources of irrigation & Sex of HH head/ holder
	Irrigation	Irrigation		Average area of irrigated land by land use type and sex of holder/household head	Average area of irrigated land by land use type and sex of sub-holder	1	0201+ Area of land irrigated according to land use type & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Irrigation	Irrigation		Percentage of holdings/households by payment terms for irrigation water and sex of holder/household head		2	0205+ Payment terms for irrigation water & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Electricity	N/A		Percentage of holdings/households connected to electricity by sex of holder/household head		2	2315 Whether electricity is connected & Sex of HH head	
	Fertilizers	Fertilizers in quantity and value		Average area fertilized by major crop type and sex of holder/household head	Average area fertilized by major crop type and sex of sub-holder	2	0323+ Area fertilized for each type of fertilizer and major crop type & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Seeds	Seeds in quantity and value		Percentage of holdings/households by source of seed inputs for each major crop type and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings by source of seed inputs for each major crop type and sex of holder	2	0324+ Source of seed inputs for each major crop type & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Seeds	Seeds in quantity and value		Percentage of holdings/households by type of seed for each major crop type and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings by type of seed for each major crop type and sex of holder	2	0325+ Type of seed for each major crop type & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Feed	Feed in quantity and value		Percentage of holdings/households engaged in livestock production by type of feed and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings engaged in livestock production by type of feed and sex of sub-holder	2	0410+ Types of feed & Sex of HH head, holder	
	-	Total income of the household		Average percapita income of the holdings/households by sex of holder/household head		1	LSMS, HBS	
			Wage gap in percentage between men and women in rural and urban areas			1	LSMS, HBS	
	Remittances	N/A		Percentage of remittances received by the holdings by type of remittances and sex of holder/household head		1	LSMS, HBS	
	Livestock	Livestock		Mortality rate by species and sex of the holder/household head	Mortality rate by species and sex of the sub-holder	1	0411+ Number of animals: age and sex 0418+ Number of animals died from natural causes & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Savings			Average savings by form and sex of holder/household head		2	LSMS, HBS	
OD ASSETS	Social capital							

Livelihood Framework elements		Global Strategy key variables	Gender indicator				WCA data item (and other sources)	
			Agricultural/rural population	Holding/Household	Sub-holding	CORE		
LIVELIHO	Financ	Credit and loans	N/A	Percentage of or holdings/households receiving credit by source of credit and sex of holder/household head		2	0602+ Source of credit & Sex of HH head, holder	
		Credit and loans	N/A	Percentage of holdings/households receiving credit by period of loan or credit and sex of holder/household head		2	0604+ Period of loan or credit & Sex of HH head, holder	
		-	-	Percentage of each major agricultural product sold by sex of holder/household head	Percentage of each major agricultural product sold by sex of sub-holder	2	0507+ Percentage of each major agricultural product sold & Sex of HH head, holder	
		Livestock	Livestock	Fertility rate by species and sex of the holder/household head	Fertility rate by species and sex of the sub-holder	2	0411+ Number of animals: age and sex 0414+ Number of animals born & Sex of HH head, holder	
Livelihood Strategies	Livelihood portfolio	Livelihood portfolio	Total income of the household		Relative importance of income sources by sex of holder/household head	1	LSMS, HBS	
		Livelihood portfolio				1	0701+ Whether holding is part of an agricultural HH 0003 sex of agric. holder OR 0006 Main purpose of production 0003 sex of agric. holder	
		Livelihood portfolio	Status in employment	Sex ratio of self-employed household members	Percentage of self-employed household members of working age by sex of members and sex of holder/household head		1	0811+ Status in employment of main job 0711 Sex of (each household member) & Sex of HH head/ holder
		Livelihood portfolio	Occupation in employment	Percentage of economically active household members by occupation and sex of household members			2	0812 Occupation of main job 0711 Sex of (each household member)
	Production	Crop production	Production		Percentage of holdings/households by types of crops on the holding and sex of the holder/household head	Percentage of holdings by types of crops on the holding and sex of the sub-holder	1	0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding & 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantations & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	Yield		Average production of selected temporary crops harvested by crop type and sex of holder/household head	Average production of selected temporary crops harvested by crop type and sex of sub-holder	1	0311 Area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	Yield		Average production of selected permanent crops by crop type and sex of holder/household head	Average production of selected permanent crops by crop type and sex of sub-holder	1	0314+ (For selected crop types) Production of permanent crops & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	-		Percentage of holdings/households adopting GAPs by type of GAP and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings adopting GAPs by type of GAP and sex of sub-holder	1	0502+ Use of good agricultural practices & Sex of HH head, holder

Livelihood Framework elements	Global Strategy key variables	Gender indicator				WCA data item (and other sources)		
		Agricultural/rural population	Holding/Household	Sub-holding	CORE			
Livelihood strategies	Crop production	Crop production	Area harvested and planted		Average area of temporary crops harvested by type of temporary crops and sex of holder/household head	Average area of temporary crops harvested by type of temporary crops and sex of sub-holder	2	0301 Area of temporary crops harvested & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	Area harvested and planted		Average area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations by crop type and sex of holder/household head	Average area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations by crop type and sex of sub-holder	2	0302+ (For selected crop types) Area of temporary crops by end-use & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	-		Percentage of holdings/households adopting organic agricultural practices by type of organic agricultural practice and sex of holder	Percentage of sub-holdings adopting organic agricultural practices by type of organic agricultural practice and sex of sub-holder	2	0503+ Use of organic agricultural practices & Sex of HH head, holder
		Crop production	-		Percentage of holdings/households using GMOs by type of GMOs and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings using GMOs by type of GMOs and sex of sub-holder	2	0504+ Use of genetically modified crops according to crop type & Sex of HH head, holder
	Livestock production	Livestock production	Production		Percentage of holdings/households engaged in livestock production by type of livestock and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings engaged in livestock production by type of livestock and sex of sub-holder	1	0411 Number of animals: age and sex & Sex of HH head, holder
		Livestock production	Production		Average number of animals by type, sex and age of animals and sex of holder/household head engaged in livestock production	Average number of animals by type, sex and age of animals and sex of sub-holder engaged in livestock production	1	0411 Number of animals: age and sex & Sex of HH head, holder
		Livestock production	Production		Average number of animals by type and purpose of animals and sex of holder/household head engaged in livestock production	Average number of animals by type and purpose of animals and sex of sub-holder engaged in livestock production	2	0412 Number of animals according to purpose & Sex of HH head, holder
		Livestock production	Production		Average number of milking animals by type of animal and milk status and sex of holder/household head engaged in livestock production	Average number of milking animals by type of animal and milk status and sex of sub-holder engaged in livestock production	2	0413+ Number of milking animals according to milk status & Sex of HH head, holder
		Livestock production	Production		Average number of animals slaughtered by type of animal and sex of holder/household head engaged in livestock production	Average number of animals slaughtered by type of animal and sex of sub-holder head engaged in livestock production	2	0416+ Number of animals slaughtered & Sex of HH head, holder
		Livestock production	Production		Percentage of holdings/households by type of livestock production system and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings by type of livestock production system and sex of sub-holder	2	0401 Type of livestock production system & Sex of HH head, holder

Livelihood Framework elements	Global Strategy key variables	Gender Indicator				WCA data item (and other sources)		
		Agricultural/rural population	Holding/Household	Sub-holding	CORE			
Livelihood strategi	Livestock production	Births		Average number of animals born by type of animal and sex of holder/household head engaged in livestock production	Average number of animals born by type of animal and sex of sub-holder engaged in livestock production	2	0414+ Number of animals born & Sex of HH head, holder	
		-		Percentage of holdings/households engaged in livestock production by type of feed and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings engaged in livestock production by type of feed and sex of sub-holder	2	0419+ Types of feed & Sex of HH head, holder	
		-		Percentage of holdings/households using veterinary services by type of veterinary services and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings using veterinary services by type of veterinary services and sex of sub-holder	2	0402+ Use of veterinary services & Sex of HH head, holder	
	Aquaculture	Aquaculture	Production		Percentage of holdings/households engaged in aquaculture by type of aquacultural organism cultivated and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings engaged in aquaculture by type of aquacultural organism cultivated and sex of sub-holder	1	1005+ Type of aquacultural organism cultivated & Sex of HH head, holder
		Aquaculture	Productivity		Average production of aquaculture products by type of aquacultural organism cultivated and sex of holder/household head	Average production of aquaculture products by type of aquacultural organism cultivated and sex of sub-holder	1	not available
	Forestry	Forestry	Production		Percentage of holdings/households with forest and other wooded land on the holding by main forestry products and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings with forest and other wooded land on the holding by main forestry products and sex of sub-holder	1	0007 Land use & Sex of HH head, holder
		Forestry	Productivity		Average production of forestry products by forestry product types and sex of holder/household head	Average production of forestry products by forestry product types and sex of sub-holder	1	not available
		Forestry	Production		Percentage of holdings/households with forest and other wooded land on the holding by main purpose of forest and other wooded land and sex of holder/household head	Percentage of sub-holdings with forest and other wooded land on the holding by main purpose of forest and other wooded land and sex of sub-holder	2	1103+ Main purpose of forest and other wooded land & Sex of HH head, holder
	Other income	Other income sources	N/A		Percentage of household members with other gainful activity by sex of holder/household head		1	0801 Activity status & Sex of HH head, holder