



ECA/ACGD/MR.AFCAS/MOZ/05
October 2005

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
African Centre for Gender and Development

**Advisory Services to the
AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS**

Nineteenth Session

Maputo, Mozambique, 24 – 27 October 2005-11-01

MISSION REPORT

By

Tacko Ndiaye

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	Page 3
2. Objectives of the mission	Page 4
3. Outcome of the mission	Page 4
4. The way forward	Page 5

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Paper on 'Introducing the African Gender and Development Index

Annex 2: Detailed programme of the AFCAS Meeting

Annex 3: List of Participants

Annex 4: Powerpoint presentation on the AGDI

1. Introduction

The 19th Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) was held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 24 to 27 October 2005 and gathered more than 80 agricultural statisticians from 31 Member States, as well as various observers: ECA, Statistics Canada, World Bank, etc... It followed the joint FAO/Paris 21 technical workshop on strengthening Food and agricultural statistics, held on 20-22 October which discussed important issues critical for the development of a modern, relevant and sustainable food and agricultural statistics systems in support of effective development policies and programmes.

The Session was opened by the Minister of Agriculture in Mozambique, Mr. Thomas Mandlate, who welcomed the participants and observed that the various components of AFCAS were in line with the concerns of the countries of the Region. He echoed the Mozambique President's voice that '*poverty alleviation and food security are a great challenge which must be met in order to consolidate the very basis of economic growth and social cohesion*'. According to Mr. Mandlate, these challenges require reliable statistical information, which only an efficient statistical system could provide. However, many countries in Africa still lack this critical infrastructure because of poor statistical culture, inadequate coordination of the activities of the major actors and lack of funding opportunities. The Minister also highlighted the efforts being made in Mozambique in the area of agricultural statistics. To conclude, he called AFCAS to assist in discussing possible solutions such as designing cheaper and more appropriate methodologies, promoting partnerships and making statistics promotion demand-driven.

Other speakers at the opening ceremony also included Mr. Peter Vandor, FAO Representative in Mozambique who, on behalf of the Assistant Director-general and Regional Representative for Africa, Mr Annebi O. Edache, expressed his appreciation to the Government of the republic of Mozambique for accepting to host the 19th AFCAS Session. According to Mr. Vandor, this reflects the Government's commitment to the development of agricultural statistics.

Following the speech of Mr Vandor, Mr. Haluk Kasnakoglu, Director, FAO Statistics Division expressed his satisfaction of the large attendance of the Commission by Member States. He presented the global picture of the

importance of agriculture in the world economies and stressed the need to allocate sufficient resources to agricultural statistics. He shared on the new initiatives being developed by the FAO Statistics Division, including the modernization of FAOSTAT, the testing of Country STAT, the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010, and the new publication strategy being implemented by the division. Then, the President of the Institute of Statistics, Mr Joao Loureiro made a detailed presentation of the statistical system in Mozambique and the interrelations and coordination mechanisms between the National Institute of Statistics and the Sectoral Statistics Institutions, including the Agriculture sector.

Following the opening ceremony, various presentations were made over the four days, thus providing the opportunity for statisticians to share experiences on agricultural statistics. The detailed programme is attached in annex 2.

2. Objectives of the mission

The objective of the mission was to introduce the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) to the participants and to seek their contribution in identifying relevant indicators for strengthening the agricultural component of the AGDI.

The paper presented by ACGD highlighted the objectives of the AGDI, the methodology used for developing the tool, the components of the AGDI, some findings from the field studies on the variables related to agriculture and areas needed improvement.

The paper presented is attached in annex 1.

3. Outcome of the mission

The Commission reviewed the agriculture related variables currently in the Gender Statistics Index and recommended to enrich the tool with additional results from agricultural census and surveys, given the importance of agriculture in African economies and the great representation of women in the agricultural workforce. The Commission:

- a. Welcomed the development by ECA of such a comprehensive tool for measuring gender equality and women's empowerment, thus facilitating the numerous reporting requirements Member Countries face;
- b. Requested that the AGDI be made available to all Member Countries, allowing them to appropriate the tool and contribute to its enrichment
- c. Called on ECA to share with the Commission the results of the AGDI field studies in the 12 pilot countries where the AGDI is tested;
- d. Recommended that the agricultural component of the AGDI be strengthened, making use of available gender disaggregated agricultural data, in close collaboration with Member Countries;
- e. Recommended greater collaboration and coordination between ECA and the FAO on the development of gender specific statistical tools and indicators on agriculture.

4. The way forward

In view of the implementation of the recommendations made by the 19th AFCAS Session, a meeting was held with Ms. Diana Templeman, Senior Officer, Gender and Development, FAO Regional Office for Africa to discuss the best way forward. The following decisions were made:

- FAO (Diana Templeman) will send ACGD the Gender profiles of the agricultural sector for countries of interest to ECA/ACGD in view of the extension of the AGDI. She will also provide a list of key persons working on agricultural statistics who could be involved in the national advisory panels of the AGDI.
- ACGD will provide Diana Templeman with: (i) the list of research institutions responsible for conducting the field studies of the AGDI, to foster coordination; (ii) information on the content of the AWR and the AGDI national reports.

- ACGD will include the FAO in the list of participants for the regional advisory panel of the AGDI and brief Ms Templeman on any new developments on the initiative.

ANNEX 1

**INTRODUCING THE AFRICAN GENDER
AND DEVELOPMENT INDEX - AGDI**

FOR THE

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Nineteen Session

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE, 24-27 october 2005

Par Tacko Ndiaye

Introduction

United Nations regional commissions have been mandated to facilitate the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the international and regional platforms and plans for Action on gender equality and women's advancement. Within the framework of this mandate, the Economic Commission for Africa/African Center for Gender and Development (ECA/ACGD) developed, from 2002 to 2004, the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) to provide African policy makers and their partners with an appropriate tool to monitor progress towards gender equality and women's advancement.

I. What is AGDI?

AGDI is a tool for tracking their performance in implementing their international and regional gender commitments. It is:

- ⇒ A *composite index* that combines both quantitative indicators on gender equality and qualitative indicators on women's empowerment through its two parts, the Gender Status Index (GSI) and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS).
- ⇒ A *specifically African index* in three respects. First it takes into account the major African charters and documents that have a bearing on gender relations. Second it identifies gender gaps in selected power blocks (social, economic and political) and facilitates the review of the underlying gender relations in Africa. Third, its findings are specifically from the African countries, based on nationally available statistics.
- ⇒ A *common African platform for assessing the performance of Member States* towards gender equality, analyzing issues as they come across countries and sharing information on how countries are addressing them.
- ⇒ A valuable and comprehensive *tool for streamlining reporting* on all regional and international gender documents. It encompasses the major regional and international gender documents such as: the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional protocol on women's rights; the Beijing PfA and its follow up processes; the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994, and ICPD PoA +5; the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and its protocol on the rights of women in Africa.

II. Why has ECA developed the AGDI?

Effective gender mainstreaming requires baseline sex-disaggregated data and indicators of outputs, outcomes and impact on Governments performance in achieving equality. The AGDI was intended to address the lack of sex-disaggregated data and to overcome the technical challenges for tracking progress in the advancement of women and gender equality. The tool provides a mechanism for measuring the status of women as compared to men's in the social, economic and political spheres. In developing this index, ECA hoped to achieve the following objectives:

- ⇒ To provide African policymakers and their partners with an appropriate tool to measure gender equality and equity, and women's empowerment and advancement;
- ⇒ To help monitor the progress made in implementing conventions that African countries have ratified;
- ⇒ To democratize statistics and qualitative monitoring tools that are easy to use and are effective; and
- ⇒ To stimulate interdepartmental cooperation within the Ministries in which it will be applied.

III. Methodology for developing the AGDI

Before the AGDI, numerous indexes have been developed to measure gender equality and women's empowerment. These include the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These two indexes have been the first global instruments to demonstrate that the level of gender equality in a country is not solely dependent upon a country's economic performance. However, the GDI and GEM are still closely related to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, the international database used by the UNDP is not always adequate to capture African realities. Besides, by focusing on quantitative issues, the GDI and the GEM ignore qualitative issues such as women's rights.

Through the development of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI), ECA took further the steps initiated by the UNDP by separating the gender status from a country's GDP, making use of data sets that are nationally available and incorporating qualitative issues. The development of the AGDI involved various steps which include the following:

1. Definition of a theoretical framework by reviewing existing indices and any global agreements and charters to which African countries are signatories;
2. Presentation of the proposed Index for scrutiny to a working group comprised of statisticians, economists, gender experts, and sociologist/development experts for strict scrutiny;
3. Presentation of the proposed Index to a Regional Advisory Panel comprised of panelists from the twelve countries in which the index was to be piloted as well as representatives from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other partners for discussion and validation;
4. Launching of AGDI at the Fourth African development Forum (ADF IV) in Addis Ababa on 12 October 2004 and endorsement by Ministers and experts during the Seventh African Regional Conference on Women (Beijing + 10) held in October 2004 during ADF IV. During the Beijing +10 Ministerial conference, African ministers and experts acknowledged the AGDI as a critical tool to monitor progress in achieving gender equality and equity and recommended its extension to all African countries.

5. Trial phase application of the Index in twelve countries in order to determine its feasibility, relevance, and applicability and improve the availability of gender disaggregated data: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Egypt, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.
6. The results of the field trials will be published in the African Women's Report (AWR) to be launched in December 2005. Subsequent editions of the AWR will allow for more in-depth analysis of both individual indicators and of particular trends and salient issues. A major focus will be on best practices, in order to allow African governments to learn from the experiences of neighboring countries.
7. ECA is currently preparing the extension process of the AGDI to all African countries in two phases: 25 countries will be covered in 2006-2007 and the remaining 16 countries in 2008-2009.

IV. The components of the AGDI

1. Quantitative assessment of gender equality: the Gender Status Index (GSI)

In each participating country, the research institution collects 42 sex-disaggregated variables distributed into three blocs:

- *The social power block 'capabilities' with two components:*
 - Education measured by variables on enrolment, dropout and literacy.
 - Health measured by variables on child health, life expectancy at birth, new HIV infection and time spent out of work.
- *The economic power bloc 'opportunities' with three components:*
 - Income measured by variables on wages in agriculture, in civil service and in the formal sector, and on income from informal enterprise, small agricultural household enterprises and remittances and intra-household transfers.

- Time use or employment measured by variables on time spent in market economic activities and in non-market economic activities, and on employment.
- Access to resources measured by access to means of production and to management positions.
- *The political power bloc ‘agency’ with two components:*
 - Representation in key decision making positions in the public sector
 - Representation in key decision making positions in civil society.

Each one of the three blocks has the same weigh in the computation of the GSI. Within each block, each component carries the same weigh. In each component, all sub-components weight the same. The more the GSI is close to 1, the better the performance on gender equality is in the country.

For each variable, the indicator of gender equality is calculated the same way: it consists in the comparison of female achievement to male achievement. For variables with a negative connotation, the indicator is obtained by comparing male achievements to female achievements. The indicator is also calculated for each component and for each block. Then the Gender Status Index which takes into account all the 42 variables is compiled to give the overall gender profile of the country.

Box 1: Agricultural sex disaggregated indicators in the GSI: Preliminary findings from the AGDI field studies

Wages in agriculture

The data is obtained from agricultural surveys, censuses or household surveys. The indicator is obtained by dividing by comparing female wages to male wages.

- Burkina: the indicator for year 2003 is 0.257 (data from EP 3, 2003), showing great gender disparities.
- Ethiopia: the data was not available. Therefore a proxy was utilized: the rural household income from wages and salaries classified by the sex of the head of household. For year 2000, the indicator is 0.67 (data from the 1999/2000 Household income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey). To a lesser extent than Burkina, gender inequality features in wages and salaries. However, the research team noted the data does not fully reflect the reality for two reasons: (i) it does not show unpaid family labor mainly done by women; (ii) women headed households represent a small fraction of the population.
- South Africa: the indicator is 0.766 for the mean wages in agriculture according to data from the Labor force survey 2001.

Income from small agricultural household enterprises

The data is usually obtained from agricultural surveys and living standards measurement studies (LSMS). This data is difficult to obtain, therefore a proxy is proposed for this indicator. Household living conditions surveys usually publish income per head or per household by socioeconomic category of the household head and among the socio-economic categories, there is the category of small farmers.

- Burkina: the indicator for the average monthly monetary income of households with activities from primary sector according to the gender of the head of household is 0.249 for 2003 (data from EP3). However, the size of the household differs: 4.1 for female-headed households and 6.7 for male-headed households.
- Ethiopia: the data was obtained from the 1999/2000 Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey. For the income from small agricultural household enterprise classified by the sex of the head of the household, the indicator is: 0.897 for year 2000.
- South Africa: the data is not available.

Ownership of rural/urban plots/houses or land

- Burkina: the indicator for the number of cultivated plots according to the sex of the owner is 0.604 for year 2001, and 0.587 for 1998, showing a favorable trend towards more gender equality (data collected from the land registration records).
- Ethiopia: the indicator is 0.315 for the ownership of land classified by the sex of the head of the household for year 2000 (data obtained from the Welfare monitoring survey, 2000), which shows great disparities between men and women.
- South Africa: the data is not available as the land registration records do not disaggregate by gender.

2. Qualitative assessment of performance on women's advancement: the African Women's Progress Scoreboard (AWPS)

In each country, the research team assesses the level of implementation of all key women's rights and gender equality regional and international documents classified within four blocs:

- *Women's rights bloc:*
 - CEDAW, with a special attention to its optional protocol, article 2 on the principle of equality of men and women in national constitutions and other legislations and article 16 on marriage and family relations.
 - The African Charter on Human and People's Rights, women's rights protocol – harmful practices.
- *Social bloc:*
 - Beijing PfA.
 - Violence against women: domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and trafficking in women.
 - Health- ICPD PoA plus five: sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality and contraception.
 - 2001 Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS and women.
 - Education: policy in girls school dropouts and education on human/women's rights.

- *Economic bloc:*
 - ILO Conventions and policies: Convention 100 on Equal remuneration, Convention 111 on Discrimination and Convention 183 on Maternity protection at the workplace and policy on HIV/AIDS.
 - Engendering national poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) and other development plans.
 - Access to agricultural extension services.
 - Access to technology.
 - Equal access to land.

- *Political bloc:*
 - UN Resolution 1325 on conflict prevention.
 - Beijing PFA effective and accessible national machinery.
 - Policies on the following: support for women's quota and affirmative action; decision making positions within parliament/ministries; gender mainstreaming in all departments.

For each convention or document, the research team collects information on the following measurements:

- Ratification: was the international convention or document ratified, with or without reservation?
- Reporting: has the country met all the reporting requirements;
- Law: was a national law passed on the specific gender issue;
- Policy commitment: have policy documents specifying the particular intentions of Governments to address the specific issue and the activities to be undertaken to reach their goals been passed?
- Development of a plan/gender plan: has a plan with clear objectives and particular activities been elaborated?
- Targets: have realistic and measurable targets been set?
- Institutional mechanism: have Government departments or institutions organized adequate institutional mechanisms, such as gender desks or focal points, at appropriate levels to implement the specific convention or document?

- Budget: have Governments paid attention to the gendered impact their budget has on the specific item by allocating sufficient resources for the implementation of the gender plan specified earlier?
- Human resources: is sufficient and qualified staff employed to implement the necessary gender related activities?
- Research: has Government taken sufficient care to ensure that data collection and analysis on the specific item take place?
- Involvement of civil society: how is Government collaborating with NGOs on the specific on the particular item?
- Information and dissemination: Do Governments undertake sufficient efforts to ensure that the population is aware of the specific issue, and whether the information spread is correct and will reach people in a language they understand?
- Monitoring and evaluation: is the gender policy or plan under consideration monitored and are appropriate indicators to measure progress for the particular item being used?

The performance of member States on each measurement for each convention is scored on the basis a three-point scale: 0 for a zero performance, 1 for a poor – fair performance and 2 for a good to excellent performance. A detailed narrative substantiates the score attributed on each measurement.

Box 2: Agricultural gender sensitive qualitative indicators in the AWPS: preliminary findings from the AGDI field studies

Access to agricultural extension services

Large numbers of African women are farmers while agricultural extension services are more often directed at men. These services must take gender equality concerns into account. For example, in some regions, women's mobility is more restricted than men's, which may prevent women from traveling to meetings or offices. Such constraints should be overcome to improve women's access to agricultural extension services for increased productivity and income. Through the AWPS, research institutions have assessed whether Governments have adopted a policy document to address the specific barriers to women's access to agricultural extension services and the extent to which such document is implemented.

The review of national AGDI reports has showed that some pilot countries have elaborated a policy and/or established institutional frameworks on women's access to agricultural services, e.g.:

- The National plan for women's access to agricultural services in Burkina (1994/95 and 1998/99);
- The setting up of the Policy and Coordination Unit for Women in Agriculture (1992) in Egypt;
- In Tunisia, a project for women's access to agricultural extension services is implemented since 1988;
- Gender equality objectives in the master plan for agricultural and rural development in Benin (2001);
- The setting up of a 'Women in Agricultural Development' Unit to promote gender equity in agriculture in Ghana.

Some countries such as Ethiopia have scored extremely low on the variable. In all pilot countries, effort is needed with regard to the development of specific plans with achievable targets, adequate resources and clear monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. For many countries, insufficient number of female agricultural extensionists remains a great impediment for having direct access to women farmers.

Equal access to land

The rights of women to inheritance and ownership of land and property was stressed by various instruments such as the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discriminations Against Women. The AWPS measures whether women have equal access to and control of land and whether Governments have taken the necessary measures to remove rules of inheritance or other practices which prevent women from having the same access to and control over land of the same quality as their male family members have.

The results of the field studies evidence that some countries have set some mechanisms to bridge gender gaps in this area.

- In Benin, although there is no specific policy, there are political statements to revise the land rights. The new family law gives women and men the same rights for land ownership.
- In Egypt, some general objectives are set to improve women's access to land through enhancing their awareness of their legal rights to land ownership and control.
- In Ethiopia, the Federal Constitution and Federal Land Administration laws include provisions that ensure equal access to land. The Federal Constitution states that 'women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use and transfer property. In particular they have equal rights with men with respect to use, transfer, administration and control of land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property'. The Federal Rural Land Administration Law also states such rights.
- In Madagascar, the legal provisions allow women to equally acquire and inherit land.
- In South Africa, the White paper on land policy issued in 1997 places emphasis on the removal of legal restrictions on women's access to land, including marriage, inheritance and customary law.
- In Tanzania, the Village Act and Land Act 1999 S.3 (2) provides 'the Right of every woman to acquire, hold, use and deal with land to the same extent and subject to the same restrictions as has been the right of any man'. There are also provisions for women's representation in village land councils.

Despite these positive trends, law enforcement mechanisms and institutions remain very weak as well as dissemination of information on land rights. This is further constrained by the co-existence of customary practices and legal reforms of land rights with regard to ownership and inheritance.

V. Areas needing improvement

- The AGDI does not assess gender relations in reference to absolute levels of well-being. It only measures the gender gap, irrespective of the general socio-economic performance of a country. The AGDI must thus be used in combination with measures that do indicate such absolute levels, such as the Human Development Index (HDI).
- The AGDI uses national data, which allows the research teams to present a wider set of data than are used in the other indices. However, not all data that the AGDI ideally requires is always available.
- The AGDI focuses only on gender equality and the status of women. It does not refer to other intersecting factors of oppression, such as race, ethnicity, the rural/urban gap and age.
- The AGDI only deals with the national level and does not yet measure gender disparities at the local level (household and community levels; urban-rural analysis).
- Some key variables on gender equality and women's empowerment are not yet included in the Gender Status Index and in the African Women's Progress Scoreboard. These include: water and sanitation; settlement and housing; local governance; TB and malaria which are killer diseases in Africa. The inclusion of such issues will be discussed when indicators will be revisited for the next phase of the AGDI.
- The current 3-point system for scoring in the African Women's Progress Scoreboard is too limiting. A 4 or 5-point system will be introduced to better monitor incremental developments towards gender equality.
- Another challenge is the sensitivity of Governments about the measurement of their achievements. Currently, the scoring is done at

national level by the research institutions, which then discuss it with the national advisory panel. There is a need to set a forum for negotiating the scoring when there are contentious issues around the scoring of achievements.

V. Conclusion

In view of the elaboration of a sectoral GSI and AWPS on agriculture and environment, ECA will review quantitative and qualitative indicators on gender and agriculture. In this framework, the meeting of the African Commission on Agricultural statistics provides an important opportunity for identifying entry points for the integration of agricultural statistics in the AGDI.

October 2005

**AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS****Nineteenth Session****MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE, 24 - 27 OCTOBRE 2005****PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME**Monday, 24 October 2005

08:00-09:00 Registration

- 09:00-10:00 Agenda Item 1
 Opening Ceremony
1. Chairman's Opening Remarks.
 2. Address by the Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative, FAO Regional Office, Accra, Ghana,
 3. Address by the Director, FAO Statistics Division, FAO Headquarters, Rome.
 4. Keynotes by the President of INE, Mozambique
 5. Opening Speech by His Excellency, the Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Mozambique

10:00-10:30 Coffee break

- 10:30-11:00 Agenda Item 2
 Election of Officers

- Agenda Item 3
 Adoption of Agenda

- Agenda Item 4
 Reports on the FAO's Activities in Food and Agricultural Statistics relevant to Africa Region since the last Session of the Commission

11:00-11:30	Overview of FAO activities relevant to Africa region since 18 th AFCAS
11:30-12:00	Report on the activities implemented under the International Initiative for Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa
12:00-12:30	Conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop
12:30-13:15	Lunch break
13:15-13:30	Information items

Agenda Item 5

State of Food and Agricultural Statistics Systems in the countries of the Region

13:30-15:00 in the region	Report on the state of Food and Agriculture Statistics Systems
15:00-15:30	Coffee break
15:30-16:30 in Africa	Food balance sheet in the context of national statistics systems
16:30	Adjournment of Session

Tuesday, 25 October 2005

Agenda Item 6

FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT

08:30-10:30.	The redevelopment of FAOSTAT system Report on the implementation of CountrySTAT project in pilot countries
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:00	Discussions
12:00-12:45	Lunch break
12:45-13:45	Report on international classification used for agricultural statistics and their application in FAOSTAT2 framework
13:45-14:45.	Report on new resource accounts and resource questionnaire
14:45-15:00	Coffee break

15:00-16:00	Statistiques communautaires et bases de données locales: application au domaine de l'agriculture
16:00	Adjournment of Session

Wednesday, 26 October 2005

Agenda Item 7

World Programme of Agricultural Census 2010 (WCA2010)

08:30-09:30	Presentation of the new World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010
09:30-10:30	Coordinating Population and Agricultural Censuses: case of Canada
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:00	Lessons learned from the last Census of Agriculture and Livestock of Mozambique
12:00-12:45	Fishery and aquaculture in the framework of WCA2010
12:45-13:30	Lunch break
13:30-14:30	Gender in agricultural census: lessons learned from past censuses and integration of gender issues in WCA2010
14:30-15:00	Coffee break
15:00-16:00	Introducing the African gender and development index-AGDI

Thursday, 27 October 2005

08:30-09:30	Contributing paper Session
08:30-14:30	Finalisation of Report (rapporteurs)
14:30-16:00	Discussion/Adoption of Draft Report
16:00-16:30	Coffee break
16:30	Closing ceremony



Maputo, Moçambique
 24 – 27 de Outubro de 2005

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE AFCAS MEETING - PARIS 21 FROM 20 - 27 OCTOBER 2005

Nº	COUNTRY	SURNAME, FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED	E-MAIL
1	ALGERIA	IDIR, Bais Mr.	DIRECTOR, Stat.Agr.Syst.Inform	bais@yahoo.fr
2	ANGOLA	CARDOSO, Antonio Mr.	Director of Gab. Est. Plan. Estatística	
3	BENIN	KOUAKANOU, Bona venture Mr.	Director of Prog. And Futurology	bonaventure.kouakanou@yahoo.fr
4	BENIN	AJAVON, Ayi Yves Mr.	Statistical Head Service	ajavonyves@yahoo.fr
5	BURKINA FASO	ZOUNGRANA, Bernardin Mr.	Directeur des statistiques Agricoles	bizoungрана@yahoo.fr
6	CAMEROON	AYISSI, Timothée Mr.	Sous-Directeur des Enquêtes et Stat.Agricoles	ayissi.timothee@yahoo.fr
7	CAPE VERDE	BARRY, Inissa Mr.	Agro-Economiste, Resp. du Service	inissab@yahoo.fr
8	CAPE VERDE	FERNANDES, Maria de Lourdes	Demographe à Institut National des Stat.	marial@ine.gov.cv
9	CHAD	ABBA KAKA, Mahamat Mr.	Director Stat. Prog. Suivi	dspc@intnt.rdz
10	CONGO, DEM REP.	NGONDÉ NSAKALA, Robert Mr.	Director Stat. Agroclimat	ngonde robert@yahoo.fr
11	CONGO, REP.	YOBO, Hubert Mr.	Directeur Stat. Agricoles	hubert.yobo@yahoo.fr
12	CONGO, REP.	GONA, François Mr.	Chef Traitement et Diffusion	
13	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	TANOH Olivier Martial Mr.	Director of Economic Environment	oliviertanoh@yahoo.fr
14	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	AKPA AKMEL, Dieudéo Mr.	Economy and Finance Ministry	dakpios@yahoo.fr
15	ERITREA	TESFAMARIAM, Yordanos Mr.	Ministry of Agriculture	yrdtsf44@yahoo.com
16	ETHIOPIA	ZEKARIA, Samia Mrs	General Manager- Central Statistics	samiaz@ethionet.et
17	GABON	LOSSANGOYE Valentin	Directeur General Adjoint Agri.	

18	GABON	ASSOUMOU, Lucien Mr.	Chef Service Stat. Agricoles	lucienassoumou@yahoo.fr
19	GAMBIA	MAANE, Jetro Mr.	Principal Planner, Dep. Agr. Plan.	amadousswe2003@yahoo.co.uk
20	GHANA	WUMBEE, Joshua D. Mr.	Head of Agriculture Statistics Section	idku2207@yahoo.co.uk
21	GHANA	AGGREY-FYNN, Emmanuel Mr.	Director of statistics - MOFA	e_agreyfynn@yahoo.com
22	GHANA	NORTEY, John Okang Mr.	Agric. Economists	johnmorts@yahoo.com
23	GUINEA BISSAU	MENDES DA COSTA, Carlos Mr.	Directeur da Agricultura	cameco_63@hotmail.com
24	GUINEA BISSAU	LOPES, Ilde Afonso Mr.	Directeur des statistiques Agricoles	ildeafonsolopes@yahoo.fr
25	GUINEA CONAKRY	YAMOUSSA Fofana Mr.	Directeur de Agriculture	yafona@yahoo.fr
26	KENYA	OBONGO, Hezbourne Mr.	Central Bureau Statistics	mvakori@yahoo.co.uk
27	LESOTHO	NKETSI, Mpano Ms.	Ministry of Agriculture	nketsin@agric.gov.ls
28	LESOTHO	MACHITJE, Mosele Ms.	Division Agri. Env. Statistics	m.molatoli@bos.gov.ls
29	LIBERIA	FANNOH Reginald Mr.	Director Stat. Dept.	reginaldfanoh@yahoo.com
30	MADAGASCAR	RAKOTOVAO, Jean Marie Mr.	DIRECTOR, MAEP	jimakotovao@freenet.mg
31	MALAWI	SAUKILA, Kelvin Mr.	NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE	camachinill@malawi.net
32	MALI	B.A. Mamadou Hady Mr.	Statistique	mamadouhadyba@yahoo.fr
33	MALI	TRAORE, Assistant Mrs	Ministry of Agriculture	assistantt@yahoo.com
34	MAURITIUS	UNMAR, Banyising Mr.	Central Statistics Office	cso@mail.gov.mu
35	MOZAMBIQUE	MUCAVELE, Carlos	MINAG	cmucavale@mail.gov.mz
36	MOZAMBIQUE	DOMINGOS, Diogo	MINAG	
37	MOZAMBIQUE	MATE, Aurelio	MINAG	amate@map.gov.mz
38	MOZAMBIQUE	MASSANGO, Zilda	MINAG	zmassango@mail.gov.mz
39	MOZAMBIQUE	FARIA, Angelia	MINAG	
40	MOZAMBIQUE	UBISSE, Mario	MINAG	ubisse@mail.gov.mz

41	MOZAMBIQUE	MARULE, Higino	MINAG	hmarrule@map.gov.mz
42	MOZAMBIQUE	SAMBO, Mauricio	MINAG	msambo@map.gov.mz
43	MOZAMBIQUE	LOPES, Luis	MINAG	lslopes@map.gov.mz
44	MOZAMBIQUE	LUCIANO, Lucia	MINAG	lluciano@map.gov.mz
45	MOZAMBIQUE	BALOI, Filipe	MINAG	
46	MOZAMBIQUE	MABOTE, Anabela	MINAG	
47	MOZAMBIQUE	UAILA, Romualdo	MINAG	
48	MOZAMBIQUE	CHAQUISSE, Marcelo	MINAG	
49	MOZAMBIQUE	MACUACUA, Natercia	INE	natercia.macuacua@ine.gov.mz
50	MOZAMBIQUE	MAGAUA, Monica	INE	monica.magaua@yahoo.com
51	MOZAMBIQUE	MBALATE Arão	INE - Director	arao.balate@ine.gov.mz
52	MOZAMBIQUE	ROCHA, Aida	INE	
53	MOZAMBIQUE	NHAZIMO, Azarias	INE	azarias.nanzimo@ine.gov.mz
54	MOZAMBIQUE	DADE, Saidé Mr.	INE	
55	MOZAMBIQUE	MLAY, G.	FAC. AGRONOMIA	mlay@zebra.uem.mz
56	MOZAMBIQUE	MOLE, Paulo	FAC. ECONOMIA	mpaulo@vcabo.co.mz
57	MOZAMBIQUE	BONIFACIO, José	FAC. CIÉNCIAS	joseb@science.pq.wits.ac.za
58	MOZAMBIQUE	WALKER, Tom	MINAG	walkerts@msu.edu
59	MOZAMBIQUE	CARLSSON, Lars	INE	
60	MOZAMBIQUE	AMAN, Manuel	MINAG	
61	MOZAMBIQUE	HILL, Christopher	MINAG	
62	MOZAMBIQUE	CHAQUISSE, Marcelo	MINAG	mchaquisse@yahoo.com
63	MOZAMBIQUE	VARELA, Raul	SETSAN	

64	MOZAMBIQUE	MAFUJANE, Suzana Joaquim	MIC / DNC	smafujane@mic.gov.mz
65	MOZAMBIQUE	SINGH Yogenдра Kumar Mr.	DNER FAQJDNER	yksingh@mnp.gov.mz
66	MOZAMBIQUE	PAULO, Antonio Mr.	MINAG - Dept. Estatísticas	antonipaolo@yahoo.com
67	MOZAMBIQUE	NHALIVILO, Mario C. Afonso	INE	constanca.nhalivila@ine.gov.mz
68	MOZAMBIQUE	TMBA, Envia Mrs	MINAG	etimba@mapi.gov.mz
69	MOZAMBIQUE	TEMBE, Heminiro Mr.		
70	MOZAMBIQUE	PETOANE	MINAG	
71	MOZAMBIQUE	GUIMAS, Alberto	SETSAN	analise@setsan.org.mz
72	MOZAMBIQUE	CHAMUSSO, Adriano Mr.		
73	MOZAMBIQUE	CUCO, Aditio	MINAG / DNFFS	
74	MOZAMBIQUE	GRAÇO, José Mr.	M.NAGIDPA	
75	MOZAMBIQUE	MOJANE, Paciencia L.P. Mrs	Ministerio da Mulher e Ação Social	
76	MOZAMBIQUE	ANDRADE, F. Egas Mr.	FAC. AGRONOMIA	aegas@uem.mz
77	MOZAMBIQUE	TAVARES, Natália F.	ISPU	
78	MOZAMBIQUE	DE DEUS, Lucia Ms	MPESCAS	ldeus@mopescas.gov.mz
79	MOZAMBIQUE	PUNA, Nília Ms	DNFFB	nipuna@map.gov.mz

80	MOZAMBIQUE	ZANDAMELA, Alexandre Mr.	MINAG	alexandre.zandamela@yahoo.com.br
81	MOZAMBIQUE	MACAMO, Ventura Mr.	DINAP	vmacamo@map.gov.mz
82	MOZAMBIQUE	GOUVEIA, Sergio Mr.	MINAG	sgouveia@map.gov.mz
83	MOZAMBIQUE	TAMELA, Vitoriano Mr.	MINAG	dinimageca@teledata.mz
84	MOZAMBIQUE	CUCO, Antônio	Minist. Mulher	acucuolos@yahoo.com
85	NIGER	BOUREIMA Seydou Mr.	Coordonnateur Rec. Agropast.	
86	NIGER	DOULAYE Ali Mr.	Coordonnateur Rec. Agropast.	
87	NIGERIA	SOKEFUN, Olusola	The Bioscience Research Centre	osokefun@gmail.com
88	RWANDA	KYANGA Aleston Mr.	Agricultural Statistics and Data Proc.	aleston.kyanga@yahoo.co.uk
89	RWANDA	MULENZI, Alphonse Mr.	Methodology Officer Survey Division	mulenzi.black@hotmail.com
90	SOUTH AFRICA	MNYAKA, Moses Breton Mr.	Statistics S.A	mosesmn@statssa.gov.za
91	SOUTH AFRICA	TERBLANCHE, Juan-Pierre Mr.		juan-pierre@statssa.gov.za
92	SOUTH AFRICA	MATABOGE, Aphista Ms.	Deputy Director - Dept. of Agricult.	aphistam@nda.agric.za
93	SOUTH AFRICA	NETSHIFIEFHE, Baldwin Mr.	Deputy Director - Dept. of Agricult.	baldwin@nda.agric.za
94	SWAZILAND	GININDZA, Choice Mr.	Head of Agriculture Statistics	Statistics@Africaonline.co.sz
95	TANZANIA	RUBOHA, Oswald Mr.	Agriculture Statistics	oruboha@hotmail.com
96	TANZANIA	GAMBAMALA Lubili M. Mr.	Senior Statistician	james.yonazi@fao.org
97	TANZANIA	SCOTT, Colin John Mr.	FAO / Tanzania NBS	colinJ.Scott@compuserve.com
98	UGANDA	LUBEKA, Irene N. Ms	Ministry of Agriculture	lubeaga@yahoo.com
99	ZAMBIA	SIKOMBE, Derrick Mr.	Ministry of Agriculture	dsikombe@maff.gov.zm
100	ZAMBIA	BANDA, Modesto Mr.	Central Statistics Office	mfebanda@yahoo.com
101	ZIMBABWE	SHONIWA, Kender Mr.	Assistant Director Central Statistical Of.	
102		GANCILEI, Soca Mrs	Ministry of Agriculture	gancilei.soca@yahoo.co.uk

INSTITUTIONS			
1 AFRICAN D. BAN	MUBILA, Maurice Mr.	Africa Development Bank	m.mubila@afdb.org
2 CANADA	TRANT, Mike Mr.	AGRIC DIVISION	Mike.Trant@statcan.ca
3 CILSS/AGRHYMET	SACKO, Bakary Mr.	CILSS/Agrymet - Statistician	B.Sacko@agrymet.net
4 FAO	KASNAKOGLU, Haluk Mr.	FAO - Director Stat. Division	haluk.kasnakoglu@fao.org
5 FAO	SOM, Hiekk Mr.	FAO - Chief, Survey and Statist.	hiek.som@fao.org
6 FAO	KEITA, Naman Mr.	FAO - Senior Statist.	naman.keita@fao.org

7	FAO	TEMPELMAN, Diana Ms	FAO - Senior Gender and Dev.	diana.tempeelman@fao.org
8	FAO	CAPRAZLI, Kalkas Mr	FAO - Statistician, ESS	kalkas.caprazli@fao.org
9	FAO	NGOMA-KIMBATS, Paul Mr.	FAO - Statistician, ESS	paul.ngomakimbatsa@fao.org
10	FAO	WHTAKER, Samuel Mr.	FAO - Staff Member	82 30 56 770
11	FAO	NGENDAKUMANA, Vincent Mr.	FAO HQ'S	vincent.ngendakumana@fao.org
12	FAO	FOUDA-QAMBELE, Paul Mr.	UN/FAO-RAF	Paul.foudaqambele@fao.org
13	FAO	HAROUNA, Soumare Mr.	FAO RAF	Harouna.soumare@fao.org
14	FAO	NGOPYA, Francois M.	FAO	francois.ngopya@fao.org
15	PARIS21	CHAROY, Xavier Mr	PARIS21 Consultant	xavier.charoy@iscali.fr
16	PARIS21	BLAZYK, Samuel	Program Officer PARIS21	Samuel.BLAZYK@oecd.org
17	PARIS21	MATZZA, Mathieu Mr.	Newsgroup INC - PARIS21	mathieu@newsgroupinc.com
18	PORTUGAL	CASIMIRO, Fernando Mr.		
19	USA	HOLLAND, Theresa "Terry" Ms.	USDA/NASS	Terry.Holland@nass.usda.gov
20	UNECA	TACKO, Ndaye Mrs.	UNECA Gender Specialist	ndaye@un.org
21	WORLD BANK	EELE, Graham Mr	WORLD BANK - Senior Statist.	geelee@worldbank.org
22	INTERPRETER	PAVITT Magda Mrs	FAO	
23	INTERPRETER	HEESE, Marguerite Ms	Interpreter	heeese@icon.co.za
24	INTERPRETER	JELE, Catherine Mrs	Interpreter	cathou@vebo.co.za
25	INTERPRETER	SWAIN, Martyn Richard Mr.	Conference Interpreter, Member alic	m.swain@alic.net
26	INTERPRETER	HOUNSOU, Blaise Oscar Mr.	Interpreter	ohounsou@yahoo.com
27				



In Center for Gender and Development
Producing the African Gender
and Development Index

AGDI

AFCAS Meeting
Maputo, 24-27 October 2005



e African policy makers and their partners
n appropriate tool to track progress.

or actions taken in implementing
ntions that African countries have ratified.

ratize statistics and qualitative monitoring
hat are easy to use and are effective.

ate interdepartmental cooperation within the
ries in which it is applied.



Composite index composed of 2 parts:

• Gender Status Index (GSI) –
quantitative

• African Women's Progress
Scoreboard (AWPS) – qualitative



Political Power ‘Capabilities’ Block

Economic ‘Opportunities’ Power
Block

Political Power ‘Agency’ Block



K	COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENT	INDICATOR
Power ilities'	Education		
	Health		
ic Power unities'	Income		
	Time use		
	Employment		
Access to resources			
al Power ility'	Public Sector		
	Civil Society		



Economic Power block:

ges in agriculture, obtained from agricultural surveys.

ome from small agricultural household enterprises, obtained from agricultural surveys and ng Standards Measurement Studies.

nership of rural/urban plots/houses or land, ected from land registration records, etc.



AWPS consists of 4 blocks

Ratification Reporting Law	Policy commitment	k



tification

porting

w

licy Commitment

velopment of a Plan

rges

stitutional Mechanism

dget



an resources (Training)

search

vement of civil society

toring and evaluation

mation and dissemination



i's rights: CEDAW; ACHPR – Women's rights
SI – Harmful practices

block: Beijing PfA; VAW; Health- ICPD PoA plus
c.

nic block: ILO conventions; Engendering NPRS;
to agricultural extension services; Access to
logy; Equal access to land; etc.

si block: quota and affirmative action; decision
; gender mainstreaming in all departments; etc.



actors directly related to agriculture

ess to agricultural extension services
al access to land

actors that can be related to agriculture

ing Platform for Action and CEDAW
endering national PRS for country for which
culture is a priority sector
der mainstreaming in all departments, when applied to
ministry of agriculture and environments.



of the elaboration of a sectoral GSI and AWPS culture and environment, which 'quantitative' sectors would you suggest?

S	Indicators	Sources
Power		
Economic Block		
Political Block		



In conventions/ instruments/
ments for the promotion of gender
lity and women's empowerment in
gricultural sector could we include
e AWPS?