UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Gender Statistics Profile

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Preface

The Management of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is pleased to present the maiden Gender Statistics Profile for the Agricultural Sector. This report attempts to highlight the existing gender differentials and presents a contemporary overview of gender development issues and concerns in the sector. Gender Profiling for Statistics is part of the various efforts to increase availability of gender responsive data to inform policy and decision making.

The Profile was based on a desk review of relevant literature on the agriculture sector; in-depth analysis of the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09 and Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) and relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). The exercise provided an opportunity for key players to gain practical skills and experience in data presentation. The main objectives of the exercise were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the ministry.
2. Generate gender responsive Indicators for the Agricultural Sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and;
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons to generate gender responsive statistics.

The UNFPA and UN WOMEN are appreciated for providing financial support towards the profiling exercise while the facilitators, reviewers and authors are appreciated for their technical contribution.

This document is an addition to the knowledge base of Gender Statistics.

Ben Paul Mungyereza
Executive Director

Acknowledgements

The Management and Technical Staff of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development are appreciated for their valuable contribution towards the production of this Gender Statistics Profile for the sector.

The effort and commitment of the core team that conceptualised, authored, reviewed, and coordinated the entire process cannot be underestimated. The respective teams included Ms Norah Madaya (Director, Statistical Coordination Services), Ms Grace Bulenzi-Gulere (Principal Officer, Statistical Coordination Services), Ms Rose Nalwadda (Gender Advisor), Ms Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande (Senior Statistician, Social Statistics), Ms Flavia Naiga Oumo (Ag. Senior Statistician, Agricultural Statistics), Ms Hakuza Annunciata (Senior Agricultural Economist/MAAIF) and Mr Patrick Okello (Principal Statistician, Agricultural Statistics).

The contribution of Mr Steven Mugarura (Gender Statistics Specialist) and Dr David Baguma, Ph.D. towards consolidation of the document is also appreciated. Mr Alfred Geresom Musamali (Senior Officer – Editing) did the final proofreading, for which we are most grateful. The Statisticians, Ms Sharon Apio and Ms Rosette Navugga are recognised for the support services throughout the exercise.

Finally, the UNFPA and UN WOMEN, our development partners, are appreciated for providing the opportunity and support to deliver this assignment.

Without such concerted efforts the exercise would not have yielded a valuable document to contribute to the knowledge base of the diverse material on gender issues and concerns.

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Acronyms

Ag. HH	Agricultural Households
ASDSIP	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFP	Gender Focal Person
IAEGS	Inter Agency on Gender Statistics
KCG-GS	Kampala City Group on Gender Statistics
LG	Local Government
MAAIF	Ministry of Agricultural, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSS	National Statistical System
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMA	Plan for Modernisation for Agriculture
STATCOM	Statistical Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCA	Uganda Census of Agriculture
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNFPA	UN Fund for Population Activities
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey

UNJP-GEWE Empowerment	UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

Development of the Gender Statistics Profiles is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action, which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting points for Gender Mainstreaming. The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Profile were to establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the Ministry; Generate gender responsive indicators for the sector; Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons to generate gender responsive statistics. The Profile provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns as well as gender differentials in access, participation and use of services in the sectors.

The Profile was based on a desk review of relevant literature on the Agriculture Sector; in-depth analysis of the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09 and Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) and relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

According to UCA 2008/9, there were 3.95 million Agricultural households in the country. There were more male than female headed Agricultural households. UCA also revealed that there were 19.3 million persons living in Agricultural households, of whom 50.5 percent were males and 49.5 percent were females. The findings further showed that there were 10 percent more males than females managing crop plots.

The total number of agricultural labourers within Agricultural households was 7,625,512, of which 3, 743,981 (49.1%) were male and 3,881,531 (50.9%) female.

Female workers earned lower wages compared to their male counterparts for the same type of employment, showing one of the forms of discrimination in the agricultural labour market. This was evidenced in land preparation, planting and weeding where females on average earned Ushs 18,000 compared to the Ushs 36,000 earned by males. Similarly, females earned on average Ushs 14,000 for harvesting compared to their male counterparts who earned Ushs 23,000 for the same activity.

Evidence from the UCA 2008/09 showed that fewer female than male headed households used productivity enhancing inputs such as improved seeds, inorganic fertilisers and pesticides

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Uganda is regarded as an agriculture-based economy and a food basket in the Eastern African region, given its ability to produce a variety of foods and in large quantities. It comprises of the food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors. These sub-sectors contributed 62, 8, 17 and 13 percent respectively to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011/12. Agriculture is considered an important sector that contributed 23.7 percent to GDP (at current prices) in 2011/12. According to the UCA 2008/9, there were approximately 3.95 million small and medium agricultural households with a population of 19.3m persons (60% of the Uganda's population) these produced the bulk (over 95 percent) of the food and cash crops.

The agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence, employs the largest proportion of Uganda's work force. During the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002, about 73 percent (81 percent female and 67 percent males) of the work force was employed in agriculture, making it the dominant economic activity at that time. The sector remains a major employer to date, with 70 percent and 66 percent of the working population engaged in agriculture during 2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively. The sector is crucial for general growth of the economy (providing inputs into the industrial sector) and poverty reduction especially among the rural poor for whom it provides employment.

A number of gender based differences in the Agriculture Sector exist in many African societies, of which Uganda is a part. Women and men play distinct but important roles in the Agriculture Sector and so the development of the sector requires the full participation and support of both parties. These roles are influenced by and vary across cultures, social and political beliefs. Women have limited access to: Land which is major input to agriculture is mainly owned by men; Labour (especially in the area of those so-called male activities) for land preparation; Extension services where focus is on male headed households; Technology due to limited literacy and education among women; Financial services because of lack of collateral (especially land) and immobility given the women's household responsibilities as well as Education and training. Despite the role of women in agriculture and food production in particular, women continue to lag behind in access to the above productive resources, hence hindering agriculture (food production) and rural development.

The National Development Plan (NDP) of Uganda (2010-2015) recognised the existing gender differences in various sectors, including Agriculture, hence the need to promote gender equality and transform mind-set, attitudes, cultural practices and perceptions. A strategy to improve gender equality in the Agriculture Sector was put in place that is improving access to productive resources and services for female farmers order for them to play a larger role in commercial agriculture and improving access to resources such as credit, business skills, training and market information for female entrepreneurs.

The agriculture Gender Statistics Profile looks at the differences in male and female headed households at the national level, majorly basing on UCA 2008/9 carried out in the 80 districts that existed as of July 2007. Other data used are from the UNHSs and the PHC of 2002. Although the UCA covered both the Agricultural Household (Ag HH) and the commercial farms, the results presented here are based on the Ag HHs data only.

The focus on gender for national policy analysis, Programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender responsive statistics. Gender Statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analysing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society. Gender differences and how they affect the economic and social development of society are also displayed. This cross-cutting dimension of statistics is compiled, analysed and presented by sex, reflecting gender issues in society. Inadequate skills to analyse, interpret and package data are the major factors constraining the availability and use of Gender Statistics. Development of Gender Statistics Profiles was intended to improve data presentation and impart skills of interpretation and use of Gender Statistics for policy, planning, budgeting and Programme implementation by Sectors and Local Governments.

The process was supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) under the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UNJP-GEWE). One of the main outcomes was to strengthen government capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting and Programme management. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was supported to contribute to this outcome by ensuring that the National Statistical System (NSS) collects, analyzes and disseminates reliable and up-to-date Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD). Gender Statistics Profiles were compiled for the seven Priority Sectors under the UNJP-GEWE programme to increase availability and use of gender responsive data. The sectors include Agriculture, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Justice, Law and Order Sector and Local Government.

The Profile was based on a desk review of relevant literature on the agriculture sector; in-depth analysis of the UCA and UNHS and relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

This Profile provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns as well as gender differentials in the Agricultural Sector.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Profile were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the ministry.
2. Generate gender responsive indicators for the Agricultural Sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders; and
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons (GFP) to generate gender responsive statistics.

1.2 Justification

The development of the Profile is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting points for Gender Mainstreaming. Gender Statistics play an important role in revealing gender perspectives that are relevant to policy and Programme processes. One of the main constraints faced by the Government in development planning, monitoring and evaluation is the absence of updated gender-responsive data. The data and information collected are dispersed to selected institutions but are not widely disseminated. The development of this Gender Statistics Profile relates to the general importance of statistics and presents a unique requirement to promote the availability of gender responsive statistics. Most of the national statistical reports tend to provide aggregate indicators without detailing specificities addressed to gender requirements for development initiatives.

The Gender Profile provides a twofold benefit. To begin with, the sector is given an opportunity to analyse gender issues constraining development in the different socio-economic areas within its mandate and jurisdiction based on the relevant literature. Secondly, it provides one document as a source of gender-related information on agriculture. This is expected to contribute to Gender Mainstreaming for planning, budgeting and Programme implementation processes. The UNJPGE indicator shows an

increase in the relative budget expenditure on specific strategies and activities, but the benefits to women and girls tend to be marginalised within the sector. The Profile will also inform setting of targets and guide the allocation of resources for gender-related activities. This Gender Statistics Profile will contribute to the knowledge and database on gender issues in the sector. It will further enhance technical staff basic knowledge and capacity to incorporate gender dimensions in the plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation processes. Variations in the concepts and definitions[1] for Gender Statistics is another constraint affecting availability, comparability and effective use of the statistics. The process of developing the Profile provides information and experience exchange among sectors.

1.3 Approach

The gender profiling exercise emphasised improvement in data presentation to cater for the various needs of data users. A desk review and documentation of relevant literature on the Agricultural Sector was carried out. This was followed by an in-depth analysis of the UCA 2008/09 in addition to the UNHS 1999/2000 and 2005/6. This was complemented with an analysis of the administrative data compiled by MAAIF. Extracts were also derived on the level of gender awareness; status of Gender Statistics; capacity gaps and recommendations from Focus Group Discussions constituted in MAAIF for the exercise. The exercise was designed to provide practical skills and experience of statisticians responsible for surveys and those responsible for generating administrative data; and GFP in gender analysis. Experimental learning methodologies were adopted for executing some of the tasks including:

i. Identification and documentation of factors influencing gender inequalities in access and utilisation of resources in the Agricultural Sector.
ii. Establishment of the quality of gender-related data generated through the available survey reports and administrative data in the sector.
iii. Analysis of the existing data and establish the patterns and trends of gender issues and concerns addressed.
iv. Identification of gender data gaps in the survey reports and administrative data.
v. Development of the Sector Action Plan and further steps for advancing Gender Statistics within the sector.

[1] Concepts are terms and names of variables used in statistics and statistics production. The definitions guide the users in interpreting the statistics: what kinds of data are included in the statistics, which phenomena they do describe. A single term can have more than one definition, as the same concept may cover different meanings in different statistics (e.g. turnover, retention).

The interaction among sectors during the compilation of the Profiles also facilitated harmonisation of the metadata for indicators generated by different sectors on similar issues. The forum provided stakeholders an opportunity to develop a roadmap for addressing data gaps. Overall, the profiling exercise greatly influenced the methodology and approach adopted in development of this Profile.

CHAPTER TWO MANDATE

2.0 Overview

This chapter presents the mandate of the Agriculture Sector for national development as expressed in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010/11-2014/15 and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategic Investment Plan (ASDSIP) 2010/11 – 2014/15.

The NDP 2010/11 – 2014/15, the overarching national policy and strategic framework governing the Agriculture Sector in Uganda and the ASDSIP2010/11 – 2014/15 are being implemented in a sector-wide approach, which addresses the Agriculture Sector as a whole in planning and management as well as in resource mobilisation and allocation.

The Ministry is mandated to formulate and review national policies, plans, legislation, standards and programmes relating to the sector as well as control and manage crop and animal epidemic diseases affecting production. Agriculture has remained the major sector in Uganda's economy.

2.1 Role and main functions of the Ministry

MAAIF is also mandated to support, promote and guide the production of crops, livestock and fish in order to ensure improved quality and increased quantity of agricultural produce and products for local consumption, food security and export. The ministry has a 5 Year Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) that constitutes a “Roadmap” to guide public actions and investments in the Agriculture Sector. The four key programmes are: enhancing production and productivity; improving access to markets and value addition and creating an enabling environment and institutional strengthening of the sector.

CHAPTER THREE GENDER ENVIRONMENT

3.0 Background

This chapter focuses on the current gender institutional, policy and legal frameworks in the Agricultural Sector.

3.1 Institutional Framework

In Uganda, the government has long been committed to improving the Ugandan women and narrowing "gender gaps" in their lives. The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) was formulated in 1997 under the auspices of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). This policy places emphasis on the need for different sectors and institutions to address gender issues relevant to their own specific situations. As a result of the overall Gender Policy Framework, a Gender Policy on Agriculture was developed with the help of MGLSD to support the Gender Mainstreaming efforts within the sector (MAAIF, 1993). The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as well as the Plan of Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) (MAAIF/MFPED, 2000) in compliance with the overall policy framework of Gender Mainstreaming, recognise that persistent gender disparities hamper agricultural productivity, economic efficiency and growth. Hence the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO, 2000) in their plans have recognised the need for addressing gender concerns in all their activities. The paramount driving force is the desire to increase relevance, efficiency and effectiveness in addressing the needs and objectives of all stakeholders.

Integration of gender and social concerns into micro level policy has now come on the agenda of most bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and international leaders such as the World Bank (1992, 2001, Caroline et al 1989), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO, 1984, 1992, 1999), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 1997). The International Research Centres (now referred to as "Future Harvest) have adopted a policy of incorporating of gender concerns in their activities (Joan and Merrcll Sands, 1998). This means that technologies developed by the centres will be gender sensitive, hence more relevant and effective.

For several years now governments and development agencies have given top priority to gender issues in development planning and policies. Gender equity in regard to resource access and allocation as well as opportunities for social and economic advancement have

been prominent items on the agenda of recent international meetings. The meetings have also investigated the basic link between gender equity and sustainable development defining specific mechanisms and objectives of international cooperation. Agriculture has not been neutral to these policies.

International conferences have done a lot to increase world awareness of the problems and potential and to point towards possible solutions of policy action. Examples which were focusing on agriculture include the World Conference on the Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1979, the first African Crop Science Conference, Uganda (1993) and the recently concluded World Food Summit (Rome 2002). Of course there have been other conferences focusing mainly on women. For example, the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED in Rio de Janeiro known as the Earth Summit) included gender issues in Agenda 21. The world conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993; the international conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994, the world summit for social development (Copenhagen 1995) and the World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) were other conferences focusing mainly on women.

The drive towards creation of Gender awareness, building of capacity for Gender Mainstreaming policies, plans and programmes both national lower levels has been nurtured worldwide. The 2002 World Food Summit Declaration and Plan of Action too includes important commitments for the advancement of rural women and for gender equality and equity in the agricultural and rural development.

In FY 2010/11, MAAIF focused on increasing incomes and promoting equity among farmers in line with the ASDSIP) 2010/11 – 2014/15. However, with the exception of NARO which has a Gender Action Plan, most institutions in the Agriculture Sector have not taken any steps towards engendering their plans. MAAIF and its affiliated institutions have incorporated gender issues in their policy statements for 2010/11 and 2011/12 as required by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) Budget Call Circular. It is important to note, however, that as much as gender sensitive activities have been identified they are not usually allocated any budgets.

CHAPTER FOUR GENDER ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of gender issues and concerns in the Agricultural Sector. The chapter specifically presents sex disaggregated statistics and attempts to explore and provide explanations of the other factors known to drive gender inequalities and differentials therein.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda, through UBOS and MAAIF, regularly collects agricultural statistics to monitor and inform the sector.

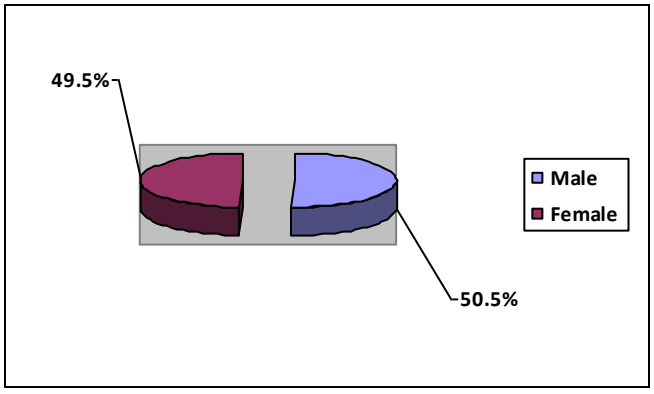
This assignment aimed at profiling simplified indicators that clearly present the gender concerns within the Agriculture Sector to address the various needs of multiple users of these statistics. These include access to and use of different energy sources.

4.1 Demographic and Social characteristics of Ag HHs

4.1.1 Agricultural Population

According to UCA 2008/9, it was estimated that there were 19.3 million persons were living in Ag HHs and of these 50.5 percent were males and 49.5 percent were females.

Figure 4.1: Agricultural HHs population by Sex



The Eastern Region[2] had the highest number (6.2 million or 32.4%) of the Ag HHs population, followed by the Western Region with 5.5 million (28.6%) while the Central Region had the least 3.4 million (17.5%).

[2] Regions are only statistical and not administrative.

There are no significant differences in the percentage of males and females living in different regions. See details from Figure 1 above and Table 4.1 below.

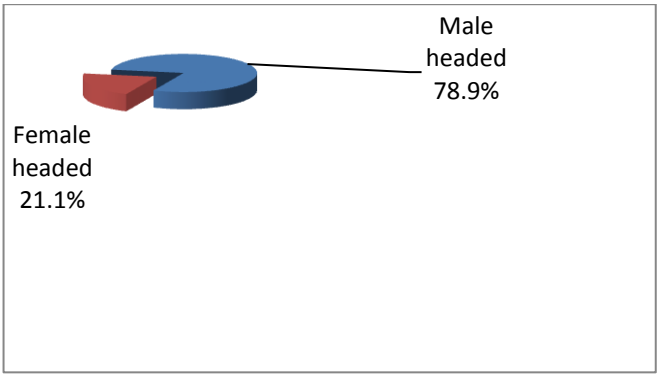
Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Ag HH Members by Sex and Region

	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
Region	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Central	1,702,950	50.4	1,674,276	49.6	3,377,226	100
Eastern	3,165,311	50.7	3,077,567	49.3	6,242,878	100
Northern	2,085,847	50.5	2,044,220	49.5	4,130,067	100
Western	2,768,920	50.3	2,735,132	49.7	5,504,052	100
Uganda	**9,723,027**	**50.5**	**9,531,196**	**49.5**	**19,254,223**	**100**

4.1.2 Agricultural Households

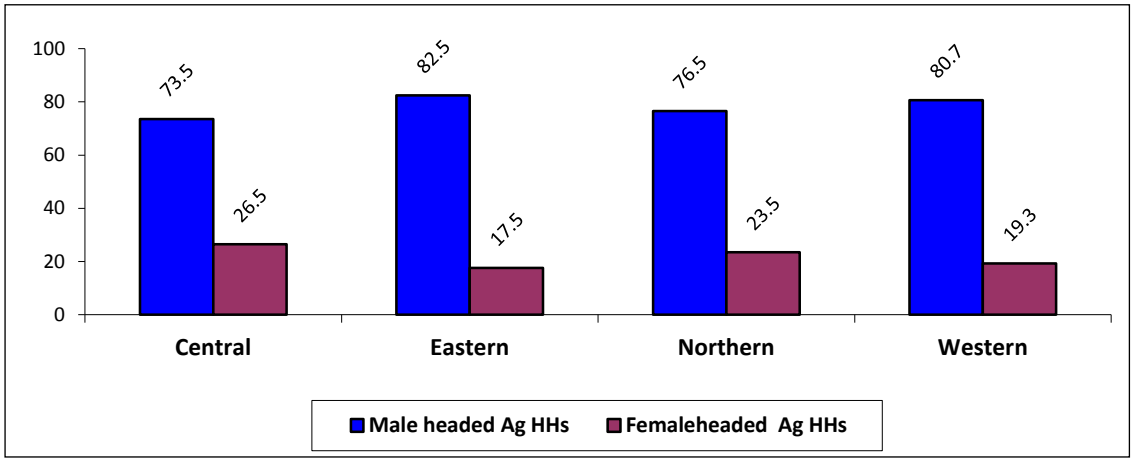
An agricultural household is household whose largest source of income consists of income derived from agricultural production while Agricultural holding is an economic unit of agriculture production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agriculture purposes without regard to title, legal form or sise. During the UCA 2008/9 these two were used interchangeably. It was estimated that in the 2008/9 there was a total of 3.95 million Ag HHs in the country. There were more male headed Ag HH heads (79 percent) than the female headed Ag HHs as shown in the Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of Ag HHs by Sex of the Ag HH head.



The number of Ag HHs varies per region: Western Region had the highest number of Ag HHs 1,124,740 (28.5%) closely followed by the Eastern Region with 1,108,909 (28.1%) while the Central Region, with 807,173 (20.5 %) Ag HHs had the least. Although nationally there are more male than female headed Ag HHs, for Ag HHs where the sex of Ag HH head was revealed, Central and Northern regions had higher percentage of female to male headed Ag HHs 26.5 percent and 23.5 percent respectively well above the national average of 21 percent.

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of Ag HHS by Sex of Ag HH head and Region



4.1.3 Agricultural Households sise

According to the UNHS 2009/10, the national average household size is five members. It is higher among rural HHs (5.2 members) to urban HHs with 3.9 members.

According to UCA 2008/9, the national average Ag HH size was 5.3 members, with male headed Ag HHs having an average of 5.6 members and female headed Ag HHs with 4.2 members.

4.2 Access to Agricultural Productive resources

Access to resources is about the ability of farmers (rural and urban) to negotiate use of these resources. Agricultural productive resources refer to those factors of production that aid in agricultural production and these include: land, labour, machinery, fertilisers, pesticide, herbicides, seeds, credit. Other indirect resources include: education, extension contact, farm management and membership to cooperatives or farmer groups. Gender inequalities in access to agricultural productive resources have ability to negatively affect food production and in turn nutrition.

4.2.1 Land

4.2.1.1 Land area

Uganda has an area of 241,550.7 square kilometres (sq km), of which 41,743.2 sq km are open water and swamps while 199,807 sq km is land. This non-increasing asset is scarce for the growing population given the number of purposes for which it could be used for. Increased pressure is leading to land fragmentation which neither encourages the use of neither improved technology nor commercial farming. This, therefore, limits transformation of agriculture.

Land is the most important household asset for households that depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Access to land is a basic requirement for farming and control over land is synonymous with wealth, status and power in many areas. Strengthening women's access to and control of land is an important means of raising their status and influence within the communities. Improving women's access to land and security of tenure has direct impacts on farm productivity and can also have far-reaching implications for improving household welfare (FAO, 2011). Evidence from the agricultural module of 2005/6 of the UNHS showed that about 79 percent of the Ag HHs owned land while 53 percent operated land under Use Rights.

4.2.1.2 Land tenure

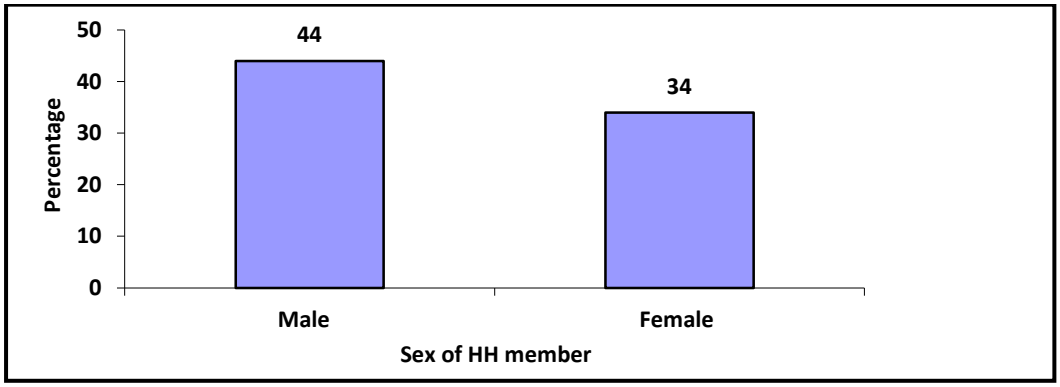
The constitution of Uganda recognises four forms of land tenure system including: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold and Mailo. One could therefore acquire land by inheritance, purchase, donation or hire and the security depends on the mode of acquisition.

4.2.1.3 Managing Plot (Farm management skills)

Farm management skills have impact on production and while good decision making will influence the type crop grown or animals reared and for what purpose. Besides,

managing a plot highlights access to land irrespective of tenure and it also allows for development of farm management skills and decision making of the plot manager. This is because a plot manager will make decisions on what to plant, what seed to use, how, when, for who etc. on land for which he/she has access to. During the UCA 2008/9, information was asked about the HH members managing plots. It was found that about 5.7m Ag HH members (30%) were managing plots. There was a lower percentage of females (43.2%) to 56.8 percent men managing plots. Information obtained indicated that among males, 44 percent managed crop plots compared to 34 percent among females, hence a 10 percentage point difference.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of Male and Female Ag HH members managing a plot within same sex



4.2.2 Labour

Although the sector includes the fisheries and forestry sub-sectors, agricultural labour within Ag HHs included persons aged 15 and above years whose main and/or secondary activities was crop production, livestock production and/or agricultural paid job outside the holding. Students aged 15 years and above who had a secondary activity in crop or livestock production are included while all those aged 15 years below are excluded.

The total number of agricultural labourers within Ag HHs was 7,625,512 of which 3, 743,981(49.1%) were male and 3,881,531 (50.9%) female. The average age was 38.7 and 37 years among male and female agricultural labourers.

4.2.2.1 Labour in the Agriculture Sector

In much of Africa and Uganda in particular, agriculture is highly labour intensive and so the availability of labour within the agricultural HH and its access within the community for hire is paramount in the efforts to increase agricultural production. According to the

UNHS 2005/6, only about nine percent of the person days in used in agriculture were hired, affirming the fact that most Ag HHs use family labour that is unpaid for.

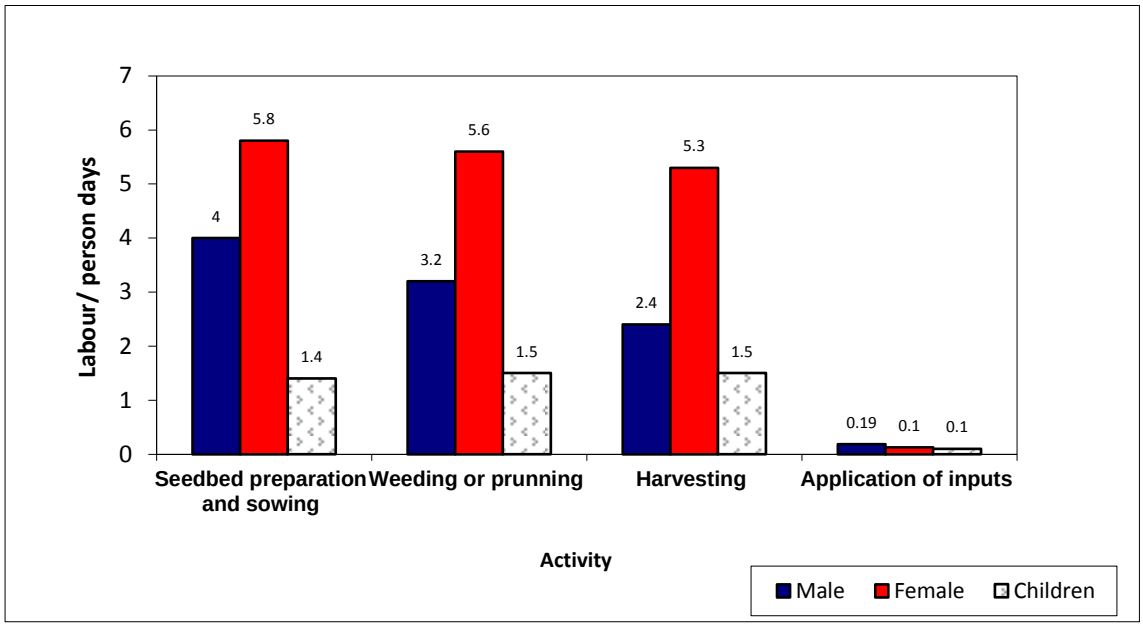
Division of labour is also highly gender sensitive in most African cultures and so the privileges to these two special groups will vary depending on the socio and cultural views of members of the society on men and women providing labour services in agriculture.

In the first season of 1999/2000, the estimated number of persons engaged in crop farming activities in Uganda were: 39 percent adult females to 32 percent adult males and about 29 percent children and this was about the same in the second season. Of the women engaged in crop farming, over 50 percent were unpaid household workers compared to 17 percent among men and 95 percent among children.

4.2.2.2 Labour days

The farmers engage in activities such as ploughing, planting, pruning, weeding, harvesting, bush clearing and others like herding, feeding, milking etc. Information obtained in the 2005/6 UNHS showed that females spent more labour days in the first season than men in many of the activities: Seedbed preparation and sowing (5.8 to 4 and 1.4 for children); weeding or pruning (5.6 to 3.2 and 0.1 for children); harvesting (5.3 to 2.4 and 1.5 for children) apart from the application of inputs (0.13 to 0.19 and 0.1 for children).

Figure 4.5: Distribution of labour days for different Agricultural activities by Sex of worker



Source: UBOS, UNHS 2002

4.2.2.3 Cost of Labour

Although the Government of Uganda advocates for equality among men and women, it has not yet been achieved in the agriculture sector. For example, the cash payment made in first season of 1999/2000 to males was greater than payment made to females in all cases: land preparation, planting and weeding (Uganda Shs. 36,000 to 18,000) and harvesting (23,000 to 14,000), (UBOS, 2002). Although women are an important part of agricultural labour force, women are more likely than men to hold low-wage employment (FAO, 2011) showing one of the forms of discrimination in the agricultural labour market.

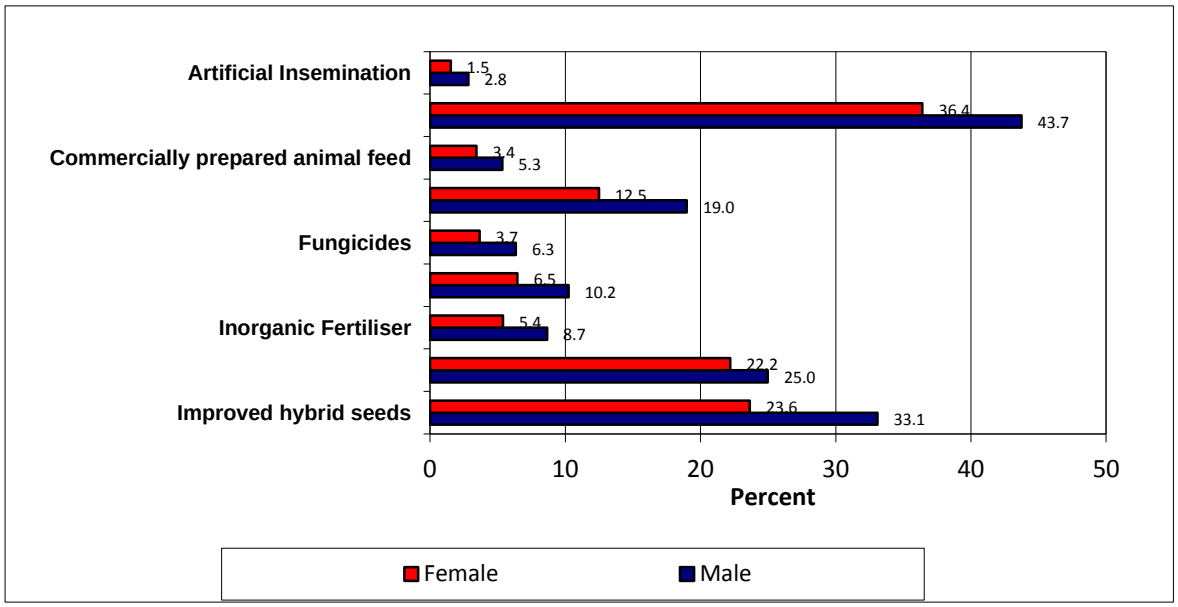
4.2.3 Technology use (Non- Labour agricultural inputs)

The Uganda National Development Plan (NDP, 2010/11-15) highlights the need to invest in priority areas, among them facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs especially in agriculture and industry. This is mainly because Farmers' lack of access to inputs undermines the ability to increase production in any form of agriculture (crop, livestock and fisheries). According to UNHS 2005/6, in the first Season of 2005 about 94 percent of the parcels planted with crops used Local Seeds, leaving a paltry 6 per cent using Improved Seeds. In the UCA 2008/9 of 93.6 percent of Ag HHs used local seeds.

4.2.3.1 Agricultural Inputs

Evidence from the UCA in 2008/09 showed that Female headed households that used productivity enhancing inputs compared to male headed households were: improved seeds (about 24 to 33 percent), inorganic fertilisers (5 to 9 percent), and pesticides (13 to 16 percent). See table 1 below for details.

Figure 4.6: Agricultural Inputs use by Male and Female headed Agricultural households



Source: UCA 2008/9, UBOS

There are gender gaps in the use of agricultural technology, including application of improved varieties and animal breeds, fertilisers, pest control measures, feeds etc. The use of purchased inputs depends on the availability of complementary assets such as land, credit, education and labour, all of which are more constrained for female headed households than for male headed households (FAO, 2011). The figure shows that use of new technology/inputs was more in male headed Ag HHs than female headed Ag HHs. For the 33 percent of male headed Ag HHs used improved or hybrid seeds compared to 24 percent among female headed Ag HHs and 44 percent of male-headed Ag HHs used veterinary drugs compared to 36 percent among female headed Ag HHs. The trend was similar for all other inputs.

4.2.3.2 Irrigation

Agriculture in Uganda is mainly rain fed. The country has two rain seasons, except for the Karamoja region which has only one season. According to the results of UCA 2008/9, less than one percent (0.9% or 33460 Ag HHs) of Ag HHs practised any form of irrigation and, of these, about 90 percent were male headed.

4.2.4 Financial Services

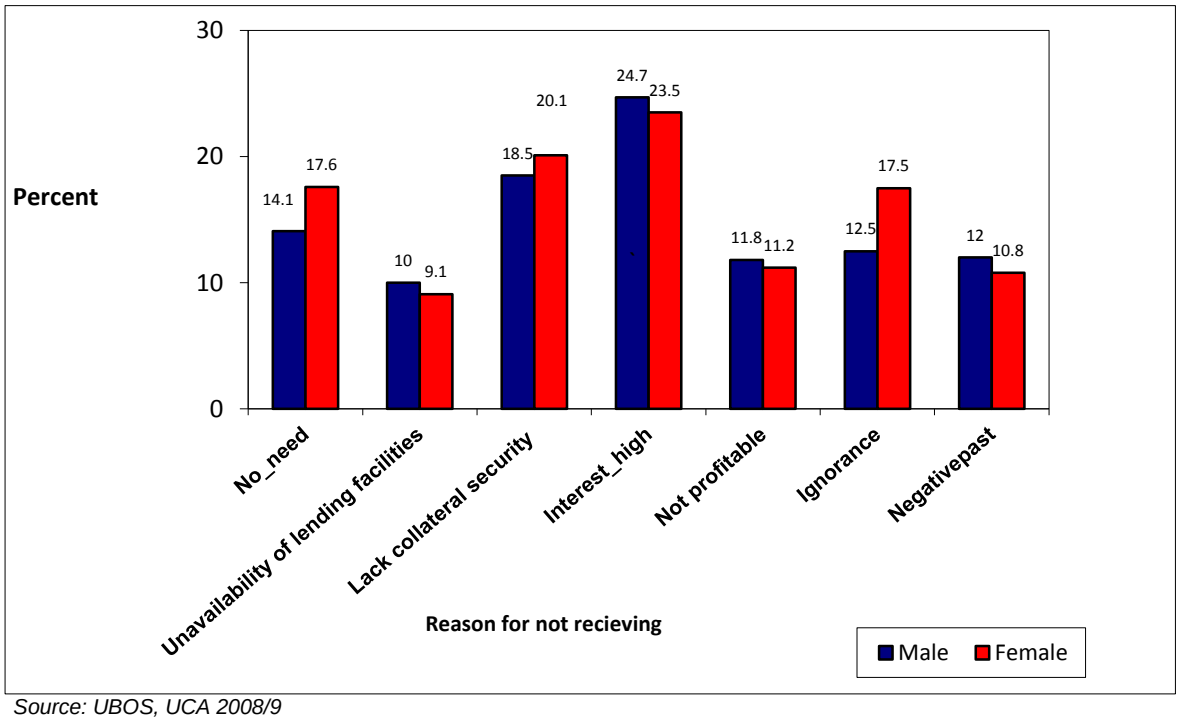
Financial services such as savings, credit, and insurance provide opportunities for improving agricultural output, food security and economic vitality of at household levels (FAO, 2011). In Uganda, Commercial banks are the largest contributors to agricultural lending at the macro level and increased availability of lending institutions had been expected to increase access to financial services. However, it was noted that the availability of agricultural finance for small and medium scale enterprises has generally remained limited despite Uganda's growing banking industry (BoU and PMA, 2009) and the financial sector at large. Easy access to financial services allows farmers to adopt (as they have economic access) more efficient technologies and increase production (access to high yielding inputs).

Evidence from the UNHS of 2009/10 showed that there had been a general growth of the percentage of loan applicants in more formal sources while semi-formal and informal sources are losing out (2.3 to 3.9 , 4.9 to 3.8 23.9 to 11.6 percent in formal, semi-formal and informal sources respectively) between 2005/6 and 2009/10). However, according to the UCA 2008/9, about 10 percent of the Ag HHs (358,817) had received loan services within the last five years prior to the UCA. Among female headed Ag HHs 7.8 percent to 10.7 percent among the male headed Ag HHs received credit five years prior to the UCA.

Lending in the Agricultural Sector to small holders is generally limited because of the nature and risk involved in the sector. Some of the risks include drought (there is almost total dependence on rains-only less than one percent of Ag HHs practise any form of irrigation); animal diseases which can easily wipe out a herd; volatile prices make it risky for lenders to lend in unpredictable sector. In addition, potential borrowers require collateral security (land, livestock etc.) which are not easily accessed by women. For example, during the UCA 2008/9, 76 percent of those that had received a loan needed collateral security which included: land titles, crops, livestock, character, and salary. Although the lender may not discriminate, among female and male borrowers when demanding for collateral, these assets are not readily available to female holders.

The reasons given why some Ag HHs (90 percent) didn't receive credit included lack of collateral (18% male to 20% among female headed Ag HHs); unavailability of lending institutions (10 to 9 percent); No need for loan (14 to 18 percent) and high interest rates (25 to 24 percent). See figure 2.8 below for details.

Figure 4.7: Male and Female headed Ag HHs that did not get credit (loan) by Reason



Source: UBOS, UCA 2008/9

4.2.5 Education and Literacy

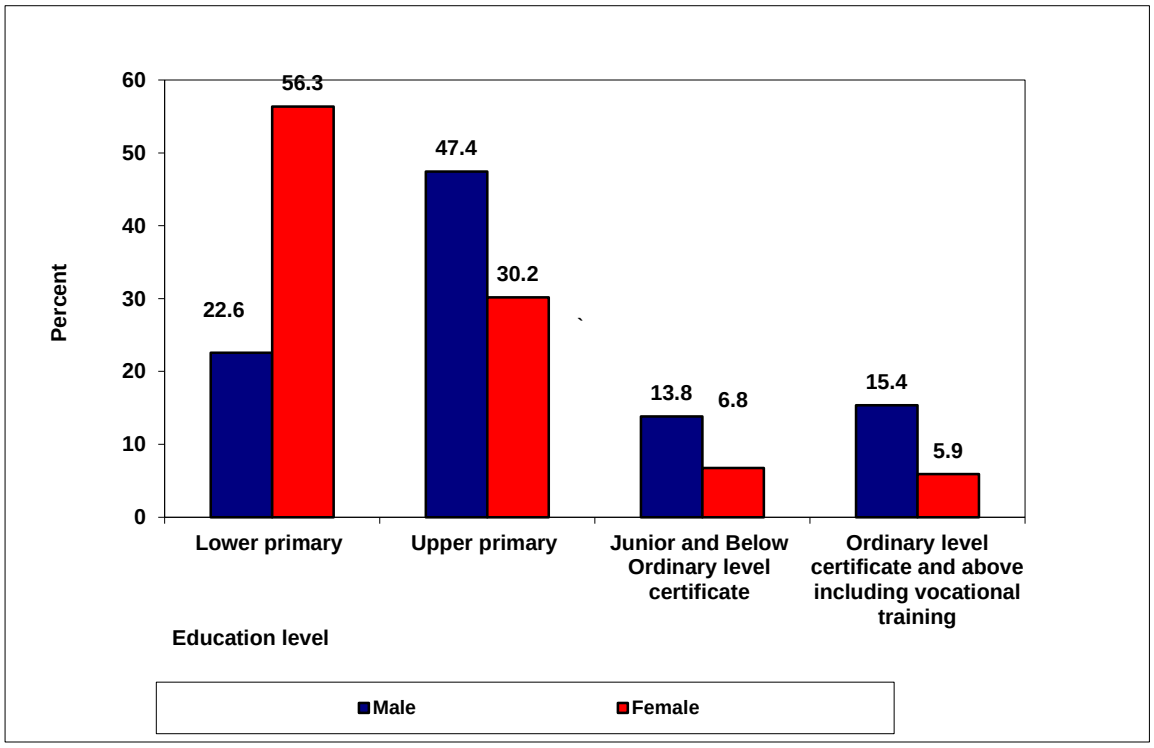
Investment in human capital is one of the key ingredients of sustainable economic growth and development[3]. The level of human capital[4] available in the household is strongly correlated with measures such as agricultural productivity, household income and nutritional outcomes (FAO, 2011). Gender gaps exist in education, especially among the older population. Evidence from the UCA, in Figure 2.8 below, regarding level of education among Ag HH heads can only emphasise the disparity that has existed in boy / girl education over years. About 56 percent of female Ag HH heads had Lower primary and No education compared to 23 percent among male headed Ag HH heads. Upper

[3] NDP, 2010/11-2014/15

[4] FAO, 2011: Human capital is usually measured as the education of household head or the average education of working-age adults in the household. Also **Human capital** is the stock of competencies, knowledge, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labour so as to produce economic-value according to wikipedia

primary is a stage at which most Ugandan children are expected to read and write with understanding.

Figure 4.8: Male and Female Agricultural Household heads by level of Education



Evidence from the UCA shows more male Ag HHs heads (47 percent) compared to 30 percent among female Ag HHs heads who had attained Upper Primary School education. The proportion of women who have attained higher education reduces compared to men above primary level education. The lower primary and no education population are less likely to read with understanding making them unable to read with understanding posters, fliers, newspapers, instructions of use of a product (e.g. pesticides, fertilisers) etc. that may provide vital information to agricultural development. This less educated population (i.e. less human capital-overall, 70 percent of male and 86 percent of female Ag HHs had primary or no education) has fewer opportunities in society to use the creative skills to increase production hence stagnation in the agriculture sector.

4.3 Farmer Groups

Farmer groups are important in that they allow farmers within the group to access information on markets, prices, new technology, etc. The estimated Ag HH population that reported to be members of Farmers' Groups was 906,000. Out of this, 462,000 (51%) were males while 444,000 (49%) were females.

4.4 Extension Services

Agricultural extension is a process of receiving (to apply) scientific research and knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. The research may be about farm management, input use, animal health, plant protection etc. During the UCA 2008/9, households were asked if they had been visited by extension worker 12 months prior the interview date. The results revealed that 680,000 (about 19.0 %) Ag HHs had received extension services in that reference period. Of these households, 553,794 (81.4%) were male headed while 126,948 (18.6%) were female headed.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of Ag HHs that received Type of extension services by Sex of Ag HH head

Type of Extension services	Number	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
Animal Health	335,435	280,580	83.6	54,856	16.4
Plant Protection	338,752	276,192	81.5	62,560	18.5
Marketing	427,041	351,200	82.2	75,864	17.8
Training	543,341	444,588	81.8	98,752	18.2
Uganda	**680,742**	**553,794**	**81.4**	**126,948**	**18.6**

There are generally fewer female headed (less than 19%) that use extension services compared to male headed (more than 80%) Ag HHs.

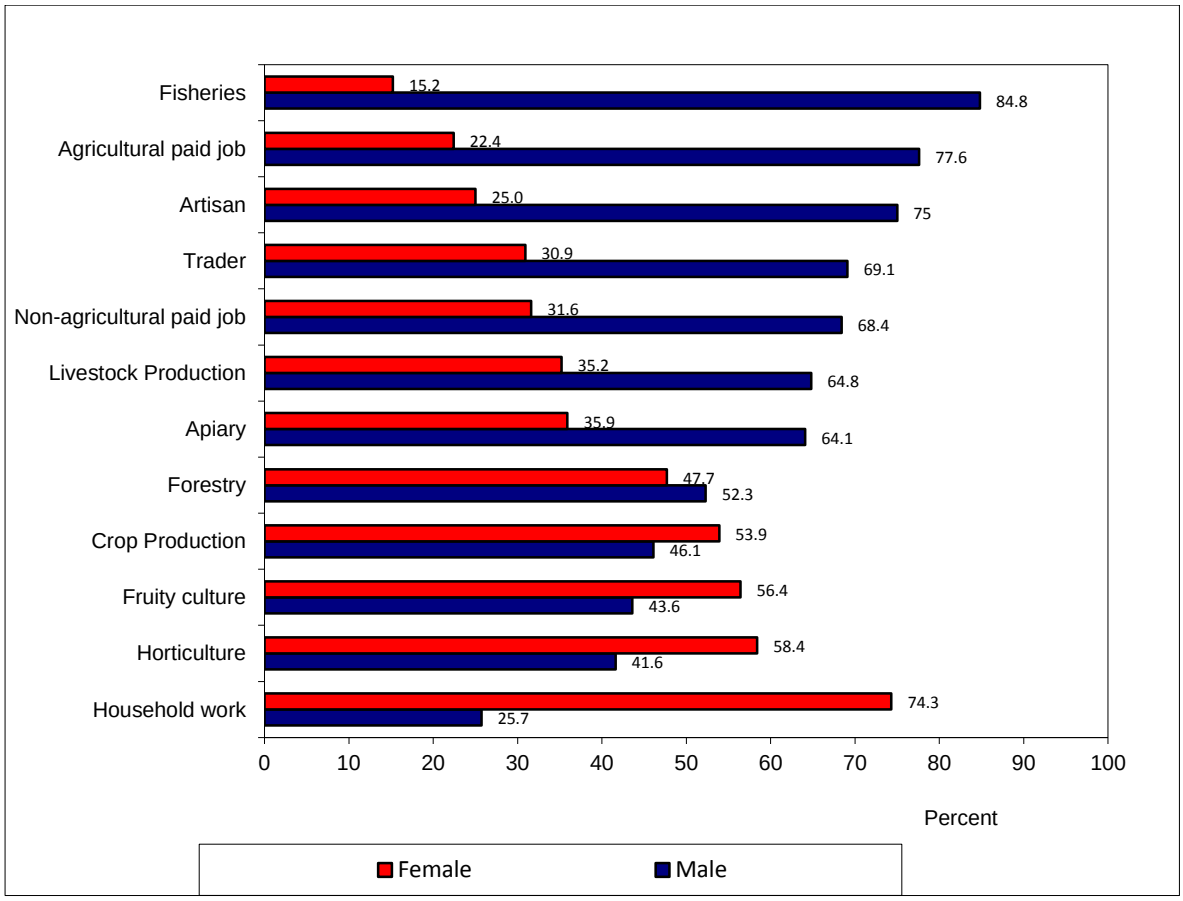
On average, Ag HHs were visited by an extension worker about four times for both male and female headed Ag HHs in the 12 months prior to the date of interview.

4.5 Livelihood Strategies

4.5.1 Employment in Ag HHs

The working population living within Ag HHs were mainly engaged in Crop production, household work, Non-agricultural paid job and Trading as main activities. The results show that there are gender differences in the main activities among the working population. There are higher proportions of women compared to men in Crop production (54%), Household work (74%), Horticulture (58%), and Fruity culture (56%) activities. However, there are more males than females were engaged in Non-agricultural paid Job (68%), Trading (69%), livestock production (65%), Artisan (75%), Fisheries (85%) and Apiary (64%).

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of Ag HH working population (14-64 years) by Sex and Main activity



During the Uganda Population and Housing Census (PHC) of 2002, fewer women (30%) than men engaged in market oriented agriculture. It is therefore worth noting that the UCA results show that there are more women than men now engaged in horticulture (58%) and fruity culture (56%) which are mainly market oriented.

4.5.2 Livestock Production

Livestock are assets among Ag HHs: they form which are a source of income and in which wealth can be accumulated. At household level, 2,462,817 Ag HHs reared livestock or poultry and these were dominated by 80.7 percent male headed Ag HHs compared to 19.3 percent female headed Ag HHs.

Within Ag HHs, a total of 3,856,962 (19.9%) crop growing household members owned livestock and of these 57.9 percent were males while 42.1 percent were females.

The most commonly reared livestock and poultry among majorly crop Ag HHs were indigenous cattle (43%), goats (66%), and chicken (81%) respectively. The percentage of male and female Ag HHs rearing livestock differs by type-except for the pigs and not

poultry type. There are significant differences in the percentages of male and female headed Ag HHs for Indigenous Cattle, Exotic/cross, goats, and sheep ranging from 2.8 percent (exotic/cross cattle) to 15.5 percent (indigenous cattle).

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of Ag HHs rearing Livestock and Poultry by Type and Sex of Ag HH head

Type of animal	Ag HHs		
	Male headed	Female Headed	Total
Indigenous Cattle	46.2	30.7	43.2
Exotic/cross Cattle	8.2	5.4	7.6
Goats	67.3	60.9	66.1
Sheep	15.2	11.6	14.5
Pigs	30.8	30.3	30.7
Local Chicken	81.7	80.2	81.4
Exotic chicken	2.4	2.5	2.4

**Among mainly crop growing Ag HHs (UCA 2008/9: Crop census-data)*

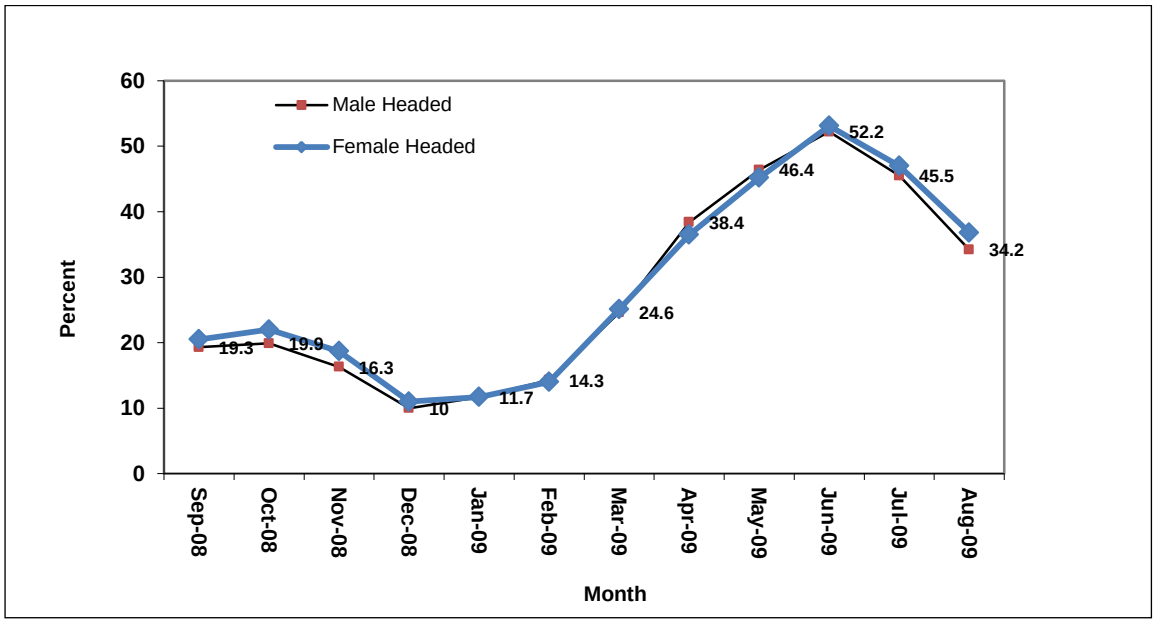
4.6 Food Security

Household food security refers to the situation where all members of a household at all times are consuming enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development, and for an active and healthy life. During the UCA 2008/9, households were asked whether there were periods during the 12 months prior to the Census when Ag HH members could not afford to eat what they normally would eat. The results revealed that 2,027,655 Ag HHs (56.7%) had been food insecure at any one time during the reference period and of these 78 percent were male headed compared to 22 percent who were female headed.

However within Ag HH of same sex, there was a higher percentage of female (59%) compared to 56 percent of male headed Ag HHs that had experienced a food shortage.

Regarding the period when Ag HHs suffered food shortage, there was no significant difference in percentage of Ag HHs that suffered a food shortage and period when they suffered for both male and female headed Ag HHs as shown in the graph.

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of Ag HHs that experienced Food Shortage by Sex of Ag HH head and Month



CHAPTER FIVE DATA QUALITY AND GAPS

This chapter presents issues related to data quality and gaps for both the administrative and household based survey data.

5.1 Gender Awareness

Staff of the MAAIF were interviewed on Gender Statistics. It was established that half of the staff responses indicated an appreciation of the definition of the term gender as the socially constructed differences between women and men, while the rest understood gender to mean the roles and responsibilities of men and women and categorisation by sex.

Figure 5.1: The definition of gender based on the opinion of the respondents

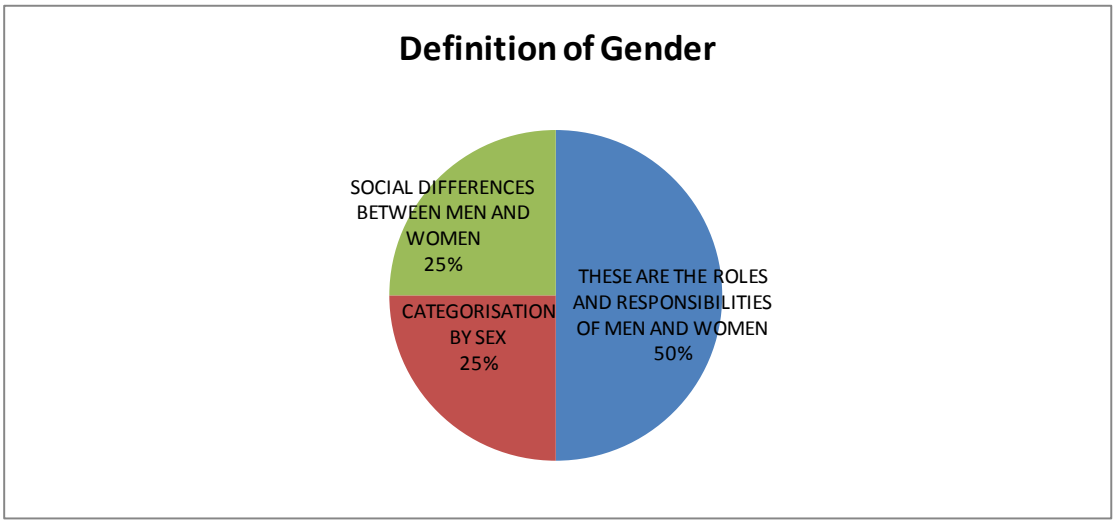


Table 5.1: Distinction between sex and gender

SEX	GENDER
• Is biological because somebody is born • Is biological make up of an individual • Is biological and cannot change • Is either male or female	• Are socially constructed differences be • Categorisation by sex • Is a social a role can change • Social differences between men and women

The following issues were identified as gender issues of concern to the institution:

i. Most of the jobs related to cleaning have been designated to women.

ii. Number of farmers accessing extension services is small among women involved in farming.
iii. Women in leadership positions still remain limited in number.
iv. Control of remittance from farming is minimal and is still limited largely to men.
v. Women constitute the largest proportion of the labour force involved in agricultural production.

All interviewed staff unanimously agreed that ender issues were addressed in most of the institutional plans and programmes and the following examples were given. Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plans, Farm Income Enhancement Programme, Projects mainstream gender in their plan, Nutrition and Hunger Programmes, Vegetable/palm oil Production, Livestock programmes.

5.2 Gender Statistics Production

Focus group discussions were held with a cross-section of the staff in the ministry but findings indicated that half (50%) of the respondents view Gender Statistics as numbers that are disaggregated by sex and only one quarter were able to provide a clear definition of Gender Statistics. Only two of the four Departments have an initiative to compile Gender Statistics or related data mainly the Statistics Unit and the Monitoring and Evaluation Departments.

The potential users of Gender Statistics from MAAIF include but not limited to the government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Districts, international organisations, for example, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Those are the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), National Planning Authority (NPA), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage (MTWH), the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) and development partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) and the European Union (EU). .

The MAAIF can use some of the following approaches to obtain data user needs among others through conducting data needs assessment studies; undertaking review of the existing sector policies to identify gaps and propose appropriate strategies to address the gaps; and compile data user requests to inform data production.

Dissemination of information in the Agriculture Sector to increase access is largely done through annual sector reports, and the website, and the resource center.

Three quarters of the data collected at MAAIF is not collected by sex, age, vulnerability, tribe, ethnicity, and level of qualification. The Ministry staff proposed consideration of the following classifications and categories for compilation of Gender Statistics. Sex, age, Education, Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture under the specific types of farming of livestock, crop, and fisheries, Marital Status, Disabled, Region, district.

5.3 Data Sources

The agriculture and livestock censuses are currently the main source of information for the Agriculture sector. Other key sources of information include ASDSIP 2010/11-2014/15; UNHS reports; MAAIF Statistical Abstract 2011; NARO and NAADS reports; MAAIF Policy Statement 2011-2012; MAAIF programmes and other central level institutions reports and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Report for Uganda 2010.

Survey data is sometimes subject to a range of threats pertaining to its quality, including non-response and measurement of error. While a number of these threats are increasing, a positive development is that several sources of information about quality are also increasing, in particular as a by-product of the evolving technologies used in survey data collection. There has been significant research on ways of using such information to inform quality control and management of survey data collection, but there has been an absence of rigorous methodological research on how to make the most effective statistical use of such information when analyzing the data. Non-sampling errors can arise at any stage of the collection and processing of the survey data. These include coverage errors, non-response errors, response errors, interviewer errors, coding errors and other types of processing errors. Sampling errors associated with survey estimates are measured using coefficients of variation for estimates as a function of the sise of the estimate and the geographic area.

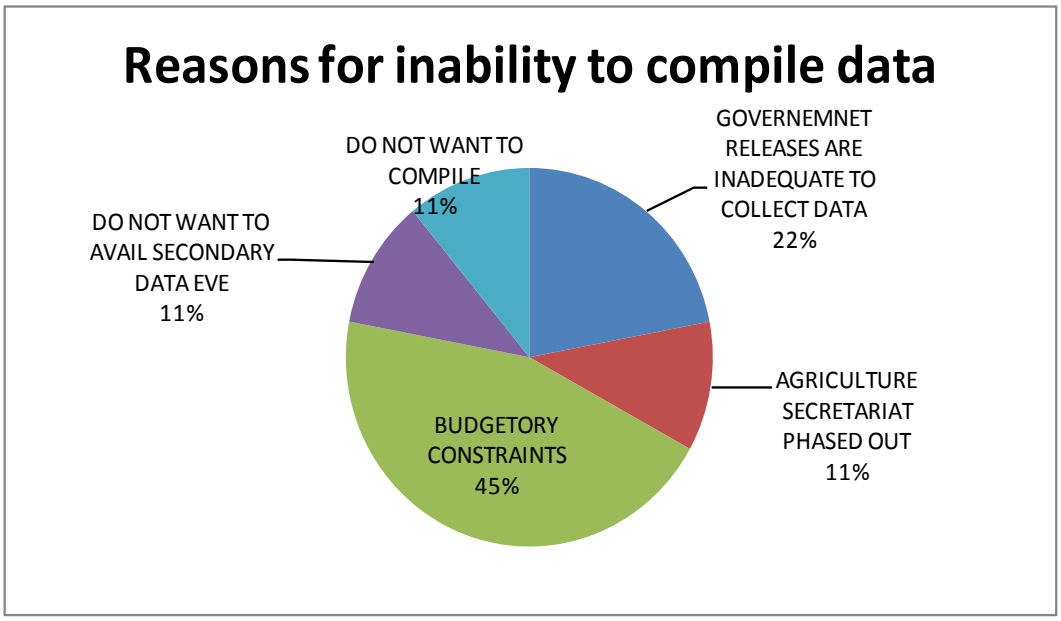
5.4 Types of Data

MAAIF on a daily basis produces data on agribusiness farms, early warning and market information. Data on food security is produced on a quarterly basis, while the following data are produced on an annual basis: crop production, fisheries and livestock. It was reported that all the data at MAAIF is analysed and published.

The following data are supposed to be collected by MAAIF but it does not because of one reason or another, it is also noted that there is no Gender Statistics in any of the sectors, consumption data on food, feed resources, food security, in depth data on particular enterprise data, production statistics-data gaps, varieties of crops, volume of exports (agricultural exports).

Figure 5.2 shows the reasons for failure to compile the above data. The main reason is lack of finances to compute the data accounting for 67 percent.

Figure 5.2: Displaying responses regarding reasons for the inability to compile data



5.5 Gender Statistics and capacity needs

5.5.1 Information, knowledge and skills

All staff from the Departments reported that they had insufficient knowledge to compile Gender Statistics. While the staff of the Statistics Unit had sufficient information on how to compile Gender Statistics, the Agricultural Business Department had some skill on how to compile Gender Statistics. However, at least one staff from each of the Departments reported having undertaken specialised training on gender but have not applied the knowledge obtained from the training.

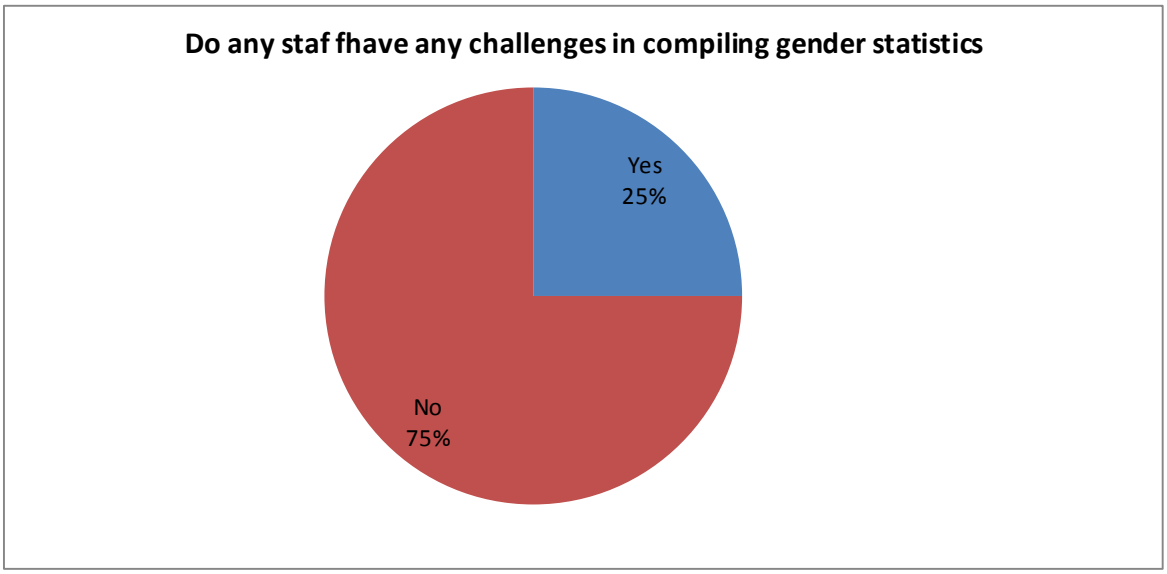
5.5.2 Specialised training on gender

At least one staff from all the four Departments has attended a specialised training on gender. The departments include: agricultural business, statistics, crop production and M&E. The knowledge acquired has been put to use in the following ways: Applied in

Gender Mainstreaming in MAAIF activities; Most staff never at all utilise the knowledge acquired because they think such challenge the status quo especially men; Trained some Local Governments (LGs) for example, the District Agricultural Officers, and Forestry Officers; Created awareness at national level to the policy makers on what gender.

Seventy five percent of the staff indicated that they had a challenge in compiling or generating Gender Statistics as shown in the figure below. The main challenge is lack of funds to collect this data.

Figure 5.3: Shows staff responses regarding any challenges experienced in compiling Gender Statistics



Some specific challenges in compiling Gender Statistics are as follows:

i. Data received from the district is not gender disaggregated;

ii. Lack of gender awareness for stakeholders especially on the side of the respondents;

iii. Limited knowledge on qualitative analysis for Gender Statistics;

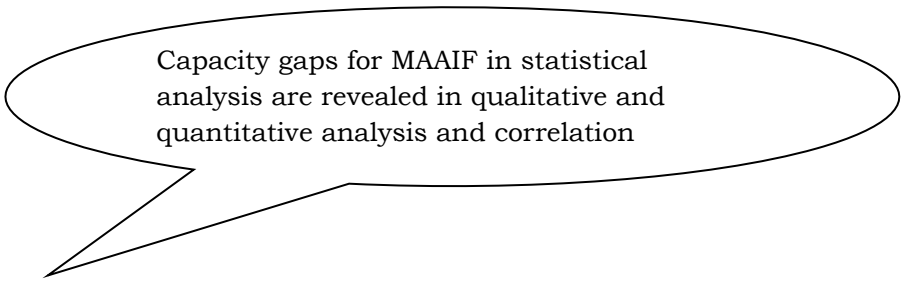
iv. The tool, methodology need special attention like triangulating the tools;

v. Gender Statistics sometimes requires participatory tools which are elaborate and detailed which respondents do not want.;

vi. Lack of funds to do gender surveys-the ministry has no budget line for gender;

vii. Lack of capacity to handle analysis, correlations for Gender Statistics.

5.5.3 Capacity gaps



The staff suggested the following as the capacity gaps that need to be addressed:

i. Training in gender received earlier is inadequate and there is therefore need to enhance skills through a refresher training regularly;
ii. Training done is not enough yet there is need to apply this information and therefore the need to put/make an output indicator or mandate to practice production of Gender Statistics;
iii. Lack of knowledge of some computer applications e.g. Microsoft Access;
iv. Limited number of staff members;
v. Facilities and tools for data capture are not in existence to help guide the plans;
vi. Limited funding.

5.5.4 Production of Gender Statistics

Members of the ministry made the following suggestions regarding the promotion of the integration of Gender Statistics within the institution. Decision making must want and believe in Gender Statistics; Identifying individuals to champion Gender Statistics, that is someone who can talk for gender; Mainstreaming gender into sect oral activities; Sensitizing all officers to put into consideration an element of gender; Conducting Gender Statistics courses -in house Gender Statistics courses; Create more awareness on Gender Statistics and related data; Develop gender disaggregated data collection tools; Designating Gender Focal Persons by sub sector (crop, livestock and fisheries); Put aside or increase funding for gender data and information; constitute a Gender Statistics committee for the ministry.

The ministry staff proposed further that the generation of gender and related data could be enhanced through the following ways. Create awareness and sensitise on how to use Gender Statistics; Improving packaging that attracts users; Need to reduce a gender gap-set a target for Programme to achieve a specific target like percentage to balance the gap; Sensitise the ministry staff at national and district level on Gender Statistics; Develop

gender disaggregated data collection tools; Maintaining international standards in production and dissemination of Gender Statistics like cone areas; Publications which inform on gender issues and concerns; Strategy or approach on how work is done may have to change because needs to cover a gap-such incentives to demystify the fact that only men grow crops; Need to set standards and guidelines in production of Gender Statistics.

CHAPTER SIX CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations on the status of gender equality in the agriculture sector.

6.1 Conclusions

The UCA 2008/9 estimated that there were 19.3 million persons living in Ag HHs, of whom, 50.5 percent were males and 49.5 percent were females. The survey revealed an estimated total of 3.95 million Ag HHs in the country, with more male (79 percent) than female headed Ag HHs.

6.1.1 Access to productive resources

It was found that about 5.7m Ag HH members (30%) were managing plots, with a lower percentage of females (43.2%) compared to males (56.8 percent). In addition, more males (44 percent) managed crop plots than females (34 percent).

The total number of agricultural labourers within Ag HHs was 7,625,512, of which 3, 743,981 (49.1%) were male and 3,881,531 (50.9%) female. In the first and second seasons of 1999/2000, it was estimated that persons engaged in crop farming activities were about 39 percent adult females, 32 percent adult males and 29 percent children; However, of the women engaged in crop farming, over 50 percent were unpaid household workers compared to 17 percent among men and 95 percent among children.

The data shows that females spent more labour/person days in the first season than men in many of the activities, namely: Seedbed preparation and sowing (5.8 to 4); weeding or pruning (5.6 to 3.2) and harvesting (5.3 to 2.4).

Cash payment made in first season of 1999/2000 to males was greater than payment made to females in all cases: land preparation, planting and weeding (i.e. Uganda Shs. 36,000 compared to 18,000) and harvesting (23,000 compared to 14,000). Although women are an important part of agricultural labour force, they are more likely than men to hold low-wage employment showing one of the forms of discrimination in the agricultural labour market.

Evidence from the UCA in 2008/09 showed that the trend in use of new technology/inputs was more in male headed Ag HHs than female headed Ag HHs. For example, 33 percent of male headed Ag HHs used improved or hybrid seeds compared to 24 percent of female

headed Ag HHs. 44 percent of male-headed Ag HHs used veterinary drugs compared to 36 percent of female headed Ag HHs.

6.1.2 Financial Services

The data showed that about 10 percent of the Ag HHs (358,817) had received loan services within the last five years prior to the UCA. Of these, 7.8 percent were female headed compared to 10.7 percent male headed Ag HHs.

6.1.3 Education and Literacy

About 56 percent of female Ag HH heads had Lower Primary and No education compared to 23 percent of male headed Ag HH heads. Evidence from the UCA shows more male Ag HHs heads (47 percent) compared to 30 percent among female Ag HHs heads had attained Upper Primary School education. The proportion of women who have attained higher education reduces compared to men above primary level education.

The lower primary and no education population are less likely to read with understanding making them unable to read with understanding posters, fliers, newspapers, instructions of use of a product (e.g. pesticides, fertilisers) etc. that may provide vital information to agricultural development. This less educated population (i.e. less human capital-overall, 70 percent of male and 86 percent of female Ag HHs had primary or no education) has fewer opportunities in society to use the creative skills to increase production hence stagnation in the agriculture sector.

6.1.4 Farmer groups

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6.1.5 Extension services

The results revealed that 680,000 (about 19.0 %) Ag HHs had received extension services in that reference period. Of these households, 553,794 (81.4%) were male headed while 126,948 (18.6%) were female headed.

6.1.6 Livelihood Strategies

The results showed that there were gender differences in the main activities among the working population. There were higher proportions of women compared to men in: Crop production (54%), Household work (74%), and Horticulture (58%), and Fruity culture (56%) activities. However, there are more males than females were engaged in Non-

agricultural activities: Paid Job (68%), Trading (69%), Livestock production (65%), Artisan (75%), Fisheries (85%) and Apiary (64%).

During the Uganda Population and Housing Census (PHC) of 2002, fewer women (30%) than men engaged in market oriented agriculture. It is therefore worth noting that the UCA results show that there are more women than men now engaged in horticulture (58%) and fruity culture (56%) which are mainly market oriented.

6.1.7 Food Security

The results revealed that 2,027,655 Ag HHs (56.7%) had been food insecure at any one time during the reference period and of these 78 percent were male headed compared to 22 percent who were female headed. However within Ag HH of same sex, there was a higher percentage of female (59%) compared to 56 percent of male headed Ag HHs that had experienced a food shortage.

6.2 Recommendations

The gender perspective looks at the impact of gender on people's opportunities, social roles and interactions. Successful implementation of the policy, programme and project goals of international and national organisation is directly affected by the impact of gender in turn influences the process of social development. Gender is an integral component of every aspect of the economic, social, daily and private lives of individuals and societies and of the different roles ascribed by society to men and women. There is need to take into consideration of the gender roles of women and men in the different communities to ensure that persistent gender disparities are not perpetuated in order to enhance agricultural development there is need to. The prospects for Gender Mainstreaming in agriculture have been shown to be good.

However, it is also evident that there still exist challenges which need to be addressed in order to effectively mainstream gender in the Agricultural Sector. Tangible progress can only be made if these challenges receive attention at both the national and local levels by making gender an integral part of the regular activities ministry officials, development planners, law makers and enforce, project managers, agricultural leaders, local leaders and key groups in the rural areas.

There is still a glaring knowledge and skills gap as most of the staff have insufficient knowledge, information and skills to compile Gender Statistics despite having at least one

staff from all the departments with a specialised training on gender. There is need to address the capacity gaps and challenges faced in production of Gender Statistics.

In order to ensure availability of quality Gender Statistics for planning, monitoring and policy formulation, the Agriculture Sector should establish and facilitate a Desk Officer to exclusively handle gender issues including statistics. The Sector should also strengthen supervision of data collection and production to ensure that data is gender disaggregated; regularly provide technical back stopping during data collection process; -ensure gender specialists constitute part of the task force teams during policy formulation.

Furthermore, the Agriculture Sector should also apply the following suggestions to ensure use of quality Gender Statistics for planning, monitoring and policy formulation. Use effective disseminated and communication of the data production methods and final products utilisation of user friendly packaging segmented by target audience, and conduct user satisfaction surveys.

With respect to the NSS governing framework, for the promotion of Gender Statistics production and its use should be fast tracked by deliberate effort to train and provide technical back stopping to segmented stakeholders namely data producers, users and providers; during data collection processes women should clearly indicate whether married (Mrs.) or otherwise to facilitate further analysis to inform reporting on the differences in the gender dimensions.

Data producers should produce and disseminate statistics on individual disaggregated by sex. This is a minimum requirement for undertaking gender-sensitive policy formulation and decision-making as well as monitoring and evaluation of development objectives. The Sector should mainstream gender into all operations by ensuring that gender issues and concerns are better understood and taken into account at every step of any data production venture. Moreover there is need for enhanced coordination at the national level as well as with development partners to ensure that surveys and censuses are engendered.

There is also a need for increased networking and regular information sharing on gender measurement between stakeholders. The Agricultural Sector should also review available data and information to identify gender data gaps. Particular attention should be devoted to using the available data to generate and improve Gender Statistics production before exploring the possibility of collecting additional information on Gender Statistics.

There is an increasing recognition among producers and users of statistics that the ability to conduct sound policy- and decision making, planning, Programme formulation, implementation and monitoring that is gender sensitive is dependent on data that are gender sensitive. Unfortunately, it is still evident that the sector has made little progress in addressing gender issues and concerns with respect to production and use of statistics. This is due to a number of factors, including: lack of capacity to deliver the needed quality and timely gender-sensitive information and limited understanding of, and mainstreaming of, gender-related issues and concerns into statistical processes and programmes.

Finally, Uganda should draw lessons from for a like the Global Forum, the Inter Agency on Gender Statistics (IAEGS), the Statistical Commission for Africa (STATCOM Africa) Working Group on Gender Statistics, and Kampala City Group on Gender Statistics (KCG-GS) to move the gender agenda forward. The forum partners and countries usually exchange their respective country experiences on data collection and on how to best translate this information into sound policymaking and Programme formulation. Agricultural Sector could participate fully and effectively in these fora to ensure the sustainability and update of ongoing efforts.

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