



Rural women are key in producing, processing and trading food and agricultural products

However, they face constraints in accessing productive resources, services, markets, assets and opportunities

Significant gender gaps in food insecurity

Rural women are more likely than men to hold low-wage, part-time, seasonal employment

Significantly disadvantaged relative to men with regard to their rights to land

Financial inclusion -- the gender gap has remained unchanged since 2011.

Time poverty multiple roles
(productive, reproductive and community management)



Evidence from the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020 (SOFI 2020):

Nearly 690 million people in the world are still hungry, underscoring the immense challenge of achieving the Zero Hunger target by 2030.

COVID-19 pandemic, and the economic recession triggered, an additional 83 million to 132 million people may go hungry this year.

In every continent, the prevalence of food insecurity rate is slightly higher among women than men.

Significant differences between men and women in almost all years for Africa and Latin America.

The gender gap in accessing food increased from 2018 to 2019.





Women comprise over 37 percent of the world's rural agricultural employment, a figure which rises to 48 percent for low-income countries

A higher proportion of women are in informal employment compared to men

More likely to be segregated in less secure forms of employment, e.g. part-time, seasonal and/or low-paying jobs in the informal economy.

In SSA and South Asia, as much as 79% total employment is in vulnerable employment, typically in agriculture

Constitute a





Rural women are more vulnerable than men to the socio-economic effects due to gender inequalities

Livelihoods: 55% of the women reported that income loss was one of the biggest impacts, compared with only 34% of men.

Women are more likely to work in the informal sector that COVID-19 is hitting the hardest, and have less access to unemployment benefits.

Food security: 41% of women and 30% of men reported lack of food was a key impact on their lives, reflecting deeply entrenched gender inequalities

Heavy work burden with school closures and caring for those infected and affected. In Lebanon, women reported spending 83% of their time in housework and care work, compared to 14% for men.



High-quality, sex-disaggregated data

welfare is rarely collected in household and agricultural surveys

What is needed is reliable, sex-

role in agriculture which will be crucial for highlighting disparities between women and men.

This helps to improve policy formulation and monitor progress towards gender equality in agriculture and FSN



Country Gender Assessments

Information on the role and situation of women and men in agriculture and the rural economy.

Assessment of the gender inequalities (gaps) in access to critical productive resources, assets, services and opportunities.

Examination of the causes of gender inequalities and the impact on the economic and social development of rural areas, the management of natural resources and on food security and nutrition.

Progress achieved in advancing gender



Supporting countries to report on SDG Indicators on women's land rights

Indicator 5.a.1: Statistical Indicator

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with **ownership** or **secure rights** over **agricultural** land, by sex; and (b) share of women among **owners** or **rights bearers** of **agricultural** land, type of tenure.

Indicator 5.a.2: Legal Indicator

Percentage of countries where the **legal framework** (including **customary law**) guarantees equal rights to land **ownership and/or control**.

As Custodian Agency FAO has developed methodology, is providing support to countries, strengthen national capacities to collect the data, providing a quality check of the data, and preparing global report



Thank you