



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

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Implementation of article 22 of the Convention on the
Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

**Reports provided by specialized agencies of the United Nations
on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within
the scope of their activities**

**Note by the Secretary-General
Addendum**

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



**REPORT FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS
OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)**

CHINA

The population of the China was estimated to be approximately 1.3 billion in 2005¹, of which 59% were living in rural areas. Six-seven percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 45%, of which 70% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 48% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to promote food security gender equality, FAO has supported 14 projects in China that focussed mainly on duck raising, vegetable production and income generating activities.

An FAO Agricultural Statistics Project, financed by the Italian Government, supported two projects to boost the development of the Chinese agricultural statistics. The projects, implemented from 1987 through 2000, hosted a series of workshops that acted as a forum

¹ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

for the analysis and application of agricultural census data. Technical advice and assistance was given during these workshops on the collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data. The findings and conclusions of these workshops resulted in a publication, 'Proceedings of the International Workshops on the Analysis and Application of the Chinese Agricultural Census Data', which served as a reference for the making of policies and programmes in the agricultural and rural sector.

An FAO project – ASIACOVER - Towards the Development and Applications of a Multi-purpose Environmental and Natural Resources Information Base for Food Security and Sustainable Development - seeks to prepare a regional standardized land cover map and database and decision aid systems for the development of an integrated approach for environmental monitoring, food security, and sustainable development in South East Asia countries. Covering various provinces in China, the objective of the project is to integrate this source of land cover data with socio-economic information so that it can serve as a decision aid for environmental sound decision making. One of the project's activities is to develop gender sensitive and socio-economic indicators in order to merge biophysical data in the various countries.

UZBEKISTAN

The population of the Uzbekistan was estimated to be approximately 27 million in 2005², of which 64% were living in rural areas. Two-eight percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 47%, of which 27 % were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 46% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, a training workshop was held in June 2000. The workshop sought to build the capacity of 31 specialists from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), various NGOs and institutions in order to create a pool of trainers who would subsequently go on to training others within and outside their respective institution.

PHILIPPINES

The population of the Philippines was estimated to be approximately 83 million in 2005³, of which 37% were living in rural areas. Forty percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 38%, of which 26% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 25% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to combat hunger and gender inequality, FAO has supported 12 projects in Philippines that focussed mainly on rice, animal and vegetable production.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-

² Data provided by FAOSTAT.

economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, four training of trainers workshops were held between 2000 and 2005. The workshops, held in collaboration with the European Union funded programme CASCADE, trained 27 development specialists building their capacity to subsequently train others in their respective institutions. As a result of these workshops a pool of trainers a SEAGA Network of SEAGA “graduates” was formed with three sub-chapters in Northern and Central Luzon (Nueva Vizcaya, Cordillera Region and Nueva Ecija), as well as members in Manila.

Technical assistance was provided to the National Commission for the Role of Filipino Women to organize rural women’s consultations to feed into UN CSW review of Beijing Plus 10 and the recommendations from the review were also shared with rural women through support of FAO.

GHANA

The population of the Ghana was estimated to be approximately 22 million for 2005⁴, of which 54% were living in rural areas. Fifty-seven percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 50%, of which 52 % were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 46% were women.

³ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

⁴ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign launched in 1997 that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to combat hunger and gender inequality, FAO has supported 24 projects in Ghana that focussed mainly on fish farming, vegetable production and beekeeping.

The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), launched in 1994, addresses food security issues in the low-income food deficit countries (LIFDCs), by targeting vulnerable groups and women and children. A project was implemented to diversify the dietary requirements of the resident populations in project areas; the SPFS activities demonstrated to local farmers the potential of short-cycle animal species (poultry, sheep, goats and pigs) for income generation, enhancement of human nutrition, and the reduction of household vulnerability to natural and economic shocks. Particular emphasis was placed on improving housing and livestock management as well as distribution of improved breeds, veterinary drugs, vaccines and equipment.

Through the Dimitra project, FAO collects detailed information on organizations and projects concerning rural women, food security and sustainable development in Africa and the Near East. By making this information available, the project aims at increasing the visibility of rural women's contribution to development using traditional means of communication and new information technologies. The Dimitra project seeks to increase gender awareness among development actors and to promote information exchange and dissemination. There are 38 organizations in Ghana listed in the Dimitra database and these organizations are engaged in 110 projects that benefit rural women. The projects vary in scope and cover a broad set of issues ranging from education, food security and income generating activities.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, 4 training workshops were held between 1998 and 2002. Approximately 100 specialists from various agricultural educational institutions were trained, in order to create and build a national core group of SEAGA trainers, who would subsequently train other development specialists.

The FAO Regional Office for Africa coordinated the development of various publications on women in agricultural issues, such as 'Access to and Control over Land from a Gender Perspective - A Study Conducted in the Volta Region of Ghana'.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The population of the Democratic Republic of Congo was estimated to be approximately 56 million in 2005⁵, of which 67% were living in rural areas. Sixty-three percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 43%, of which 77% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 53% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to promote food security and gender equality, FAO has supported 20

⁵ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

projects in Democratic Republic of Congo that focussed mainly on animal and vegetable production.

Through the Dimitra project, FAO collects detailed information on organizations and projects concerning rural women, food security and sustainable development in Africa and the Near East. By making this information available, the project aims at increasing the visibility of rural women's contribution to development using traditional means of communication and new information technologies. The Dimitra project seeks to increase gender awareness among development actors and to promote information exchange and dissemination. There are 92 organizations in Democratic Republic of Congo listed in the Dimitra database and these organizations are engaged in over 237 projects that benefit rural women. The projects vary in scope and cover a broad set of issues ranging from capacity building in agricultural and health and nutrition issues, income generating activities. In February 2006 the Dimitra project held a workshop, with 70 participants from various UN agencies and technical organizations to re-enforce the information and communication skills of radio professionals and rural women's organizations.

GEORGIA

The population of the Georgia was estimated to be approximately 5 million in 2005⁶, of which 49% were living in rural areas. Twenty percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 47%, of which 17 % were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 40% were women.

⁶ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) that seeks to address pressing development problems in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and rural development, FAO provided technical assistance to the Agricultural Census of Georgia. Assistance was given in order to ensure that preparations for the census were disaggregated by gender. In order to build the capacity of the specialists a training workshop in gender disaggregated data was held, in September 2004, with participants from relevant ministries and NGOs.

MOLDOVA

The population of the Moldova was estimated to be approximately 4,260,000 in 2005⁷, of which 54% were living in rural areas. Two-three percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 49%, of which 16 % were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 37% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to combat hunger and gender inequality, FAO has supported 18 projects in Moldova that focussed mainly on fisheries and animal production.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order

⁷ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, a gender disaggregated data workshop was held in May 2004. The workshop, carried out in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), sought to build the capacity of IFAD project staff from eight countries in the sub-region (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan an, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Romania and Turkey), as well as staff from IFAD headquarters, representatives from selected NGOs and ministries. Approximately 51 participants were trained.

CZECH REPUBLIC

The population of the Czech Republic was estimated to be approximately 10 million in 2005⁸, of which 25% were living in rural areas. Eight percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 47%, of which 5% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 32% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, an awareness raising workshop was given, in May 2005, to development

⁸ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

specialists from various ministries. A gender disaggregated data workshop was held, in June 2005, training 19 statisticians from various statistical offices and departments

MEXICO

The population of the Mexico was estimated to be approximately 106 million in 2005⁹, of which 24% were living in rural areas. Twenty-one percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 33%, of which 8% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 13% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to combat hunger and gender inequality, FAO has supported 29 projects in Mexico that focussed mainly on animal, fish and vegetable production.

The FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) addresses pressing development problems in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and rural development. The programme focuses on increasing food production and raising the income and nutritional standards of small farmers and rural workers. A project was implemented, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture that sought to strengthen rural women's decentralised programmes. Another project is currently being implemented that focuses on food security issues for rural populations, integrating an equity approach and targeting specific priority groups.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to

⁹ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, a training workshops was held November 1998. The workshop sought to build the capacity of 18 development specialists from various ministries in order for them to subsequently train others within their institutions.

In collaboration with the Department for Economic Studies at the University Collegio de Mexico, FAO carried out a research on agrarian changes and changes in rural livelihoods in 3 regions in central Mexico. The findings will be presented in a publication, soon to be released, entitled “Agrarian changes, livelihoods strategies and gender in rural areas central Mexico”.

CHILE

The population of the Chile was estimated to be approximately 16 million in 2005¹⁰, of which 12% were living in rural areas. Sixteen percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 38%, of which 26% were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 25% were women.

¹⁰ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increased awareness of the need and urgency to combat hunger and gender inequality, FAO has supported 2 projects in Chile that focussed mainly on vegetable production.

The FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) addresses pressing development problems in agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and rural development. The programme focuses on increasing food production and raising the income and nutritional standards of small farmers and rural workers. A project was implemented to strengthen national and regional capacity for gender mainstreaming in public policies that address the agro- pastoral sector and food security.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, 3 workshops were held between 2001 and 2002. The workshops trained over 170 development specialists from various intuitions, NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean has coordinated the development of various publications on women and agricultural issues, such as the information sheet on women in agriculture and a book on indigenous groups in Chile which includes cooking recipes prepared by indigenous women.

CAPE VERDE

The population of the Cape Verde was estimated to be approximately 482,000 in 2005¹¹, of which 42% were living in rural areas. Twenty-three percent of the economically active population were working in agriculture.

Women in agriculture

The total share of female participation in the labour force in 2000 was 38%, of which 23 % were working in agriculture. Of the total number of people economically active in agriculture 38% were women.

FAO activities for the empowerment of rural women and gender equality

Through the Telefood Campaign, that seeks to promote an increase awareness of the need and urgency to ensure food security and gender equality, FAO has supported 22 projects in Cape Verde that focussed mainly on horticulture, fisheries and animal production.

The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), launched in 1994, seeks to address food security issues in the low-income food deficit countries (LIFDCs), by targeting vulnerable groups such as women and children. The SPFS has implemented an irrigation project that enabled farmers to increase the yields of high value horticultural crops, as well as training them in pest control, soil fertilization, seed production and marketing of agricultural products that benefited over 300 families in the project areas. The project also assisted farmers to improve animal breeds that were introduced and about 300 breeders were trained in better animal practices. In addition, the project supported the construction of animal sheds for improved animal husbandry such as goats, pigs, rabbits and poultry. In view of the project's positive impact on the farmer community, the Government of Cape Verde decided to finance FAO's assistance to the formulation for a National Programme for Food Security.

¹¹ Data provided by FAOSTAT.

Through the Dimitra project, FAO collects detailed information on organizations and projects concerning rural women, food security and sustainable development in Africa and the Near East. By making this information available, the project aims at increasing the visibility of rural women's contribution to development using traditional means of communication and new information technologies. The Dimitra project seeks to increase gender awareness among development actors and to promote information exchange and dissemination. There are 9 organizations in Cape Verde listed in the Dimitra database and these organizations are engaged in over 22 projects that benefit rural women. The projects vary in scope and cover a broad set of issues ranging from capacity building in agricultural and health and income generating activities.

Through the Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) programme that seeks to raise awareness and build the capacity of development specialists to integrate socio-economic and gender issues in development policies, programmes and projects, in order that all development strategies take into account the different needs and priorities of men and women, 4 training workshops were held between 2003 and 2004. The workshops trained 80 participants from the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries with the objective to create and build a group of trainers who would subsequently train others within their institutions.