

What Numbers Tell Us (or Don't) about Men and Women Farmers in Rural Ghana: WEAI+ Preliminary Results

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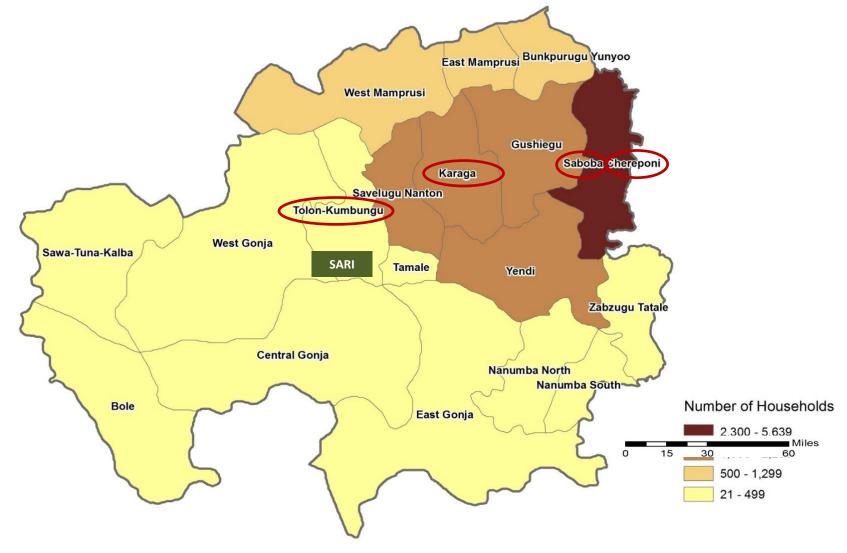


FTF Soybean Innovation Lab (SIL) Four Research Pillars

Pillar Gene Improve	tic	Pillar II Crop Productivity & Quality	Pillar III Nutrition	Pillar IV Socioeconomic Research & Value Chains			
CROSS-	CUTTING: SCIEN	TIFIC QUALITY, GEI	NDER EQUITY, CAP	PACITY-BUILDING, NUTRITION, ENVIRONMENT			
Plant Breeding & Germplasm Management	Training & Education	SMART* Farms *Soy MgMT W/APPROPRIATE RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY	Households	Sustainable Soy	Gender Equity	Value Chains	Soy Foods



Household Soy Cultivation in Ghana's Northern Region, 2010





WEAI+ Baseline: May 2014

- Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) + Soy Modules = WEAI+
- Administered WEAI+ to 675 men and women farmers in Ghana's Northern Region over three weeks in 2014



WEAI+ Community Mobilization



G directly captures women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agricultural sector

— Feed the Future, 2014









C empowering women farmers with the **Same access** to **land**, **new technologies** and **Capital** as men can increase crop yields by as much as 30 percent

— USAID, 2015



WEAI: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index



Construct composite measure of empowerment

 WEAI allows us to compare a person's empowerment ...vis-à-vis that of their spouse ...across communities ...AND across countries



WEAI: Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE)

Domain	Indicators
Production	Input in productive decision-making
	Autonomy in production
Resources	Ownership of assets
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets
	Access to and decisions on credit
Income	Control over use of income
Leadership	Group member
	Speaking up in public
Time	Workload
	Leisure

Alkire et al. (2013). The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. OPHI Working Paper No. 58. Available at: http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index

WEAI+GHYR1: Demographics (N=675)

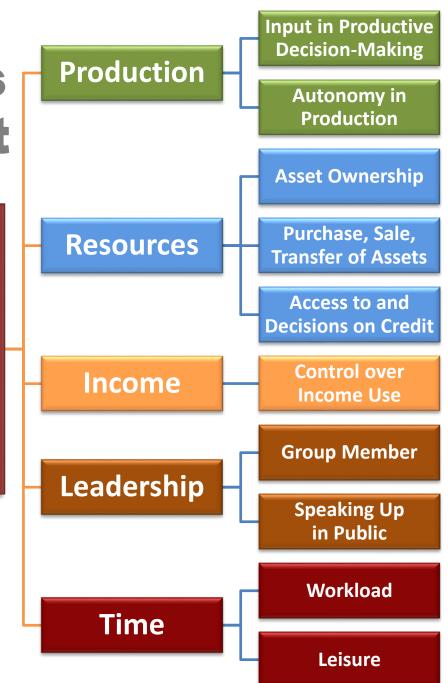
Demographics	M % (342)	F % (333)
Gender	50.7	49.3
Married	87.4	92.8
Dual-adult HH; married couple	94.7	92.8
Primary HH religion is Islam	66.0	70.2
Less than primary education (or no school)	83.5	87.6



WEAI: 5 Domains of Empowerment (5DE) with 10 indicators

WEAI

Respondent has either INADEQUATE or ADEQUATE empowerment in each of 10 indicators





WEAI+GHYR1: Prelim Results I

Significant gender differences in empowerment – ALL FAVORING MALES – were found in 3 of 10 indicators

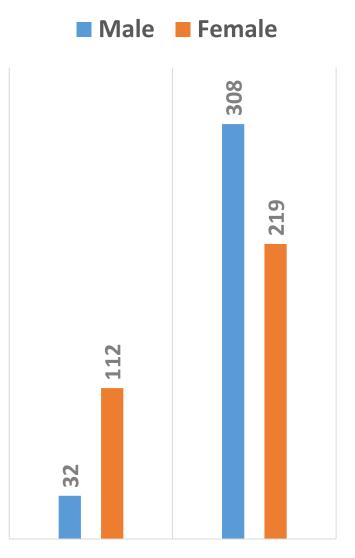




WEAI+GHYR1: Prelim Results II

Significantly more women than men have INADEQUATE empowerment in INPUT IN PRODUCTIVE DECISION-MAKING

•
$$\chi^2$$
 (1, N = 671) = 59.37,
p <.001, ϕ = .30

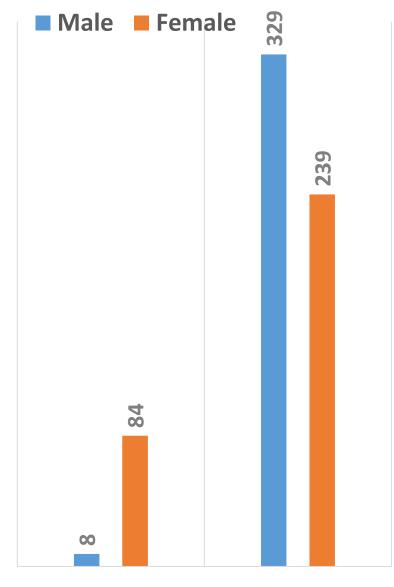


INADEQUATE ADEQUATE



WEAI+GHYR1: Prelim Results III

Significantly more women than men have INADEQUATE empowerment in PURCHASE, SALE OR TRANSFER OF ASSETS



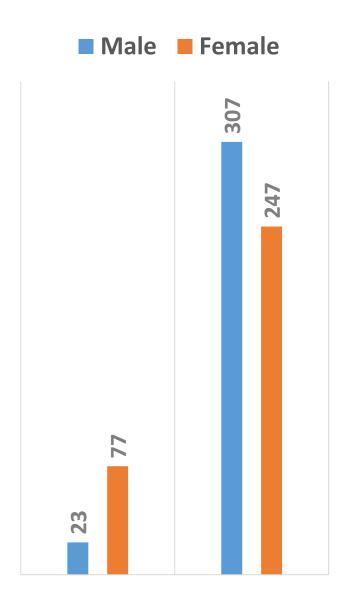
INADEQUATE ADEQUATE



WEAI+GHYR1: Prelim Results IV

Significantly more women than men have INADEQUATE empowerment in SPEAKING UP IN PUBLIC

•
$$\chi^2$$
 (1, N = 654) = 35.61,
p <.001, ϕ = .23

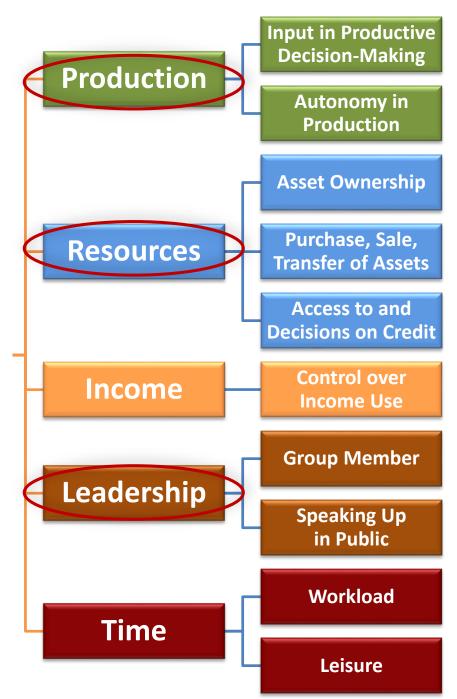


INADEQUATE ADEQUATE

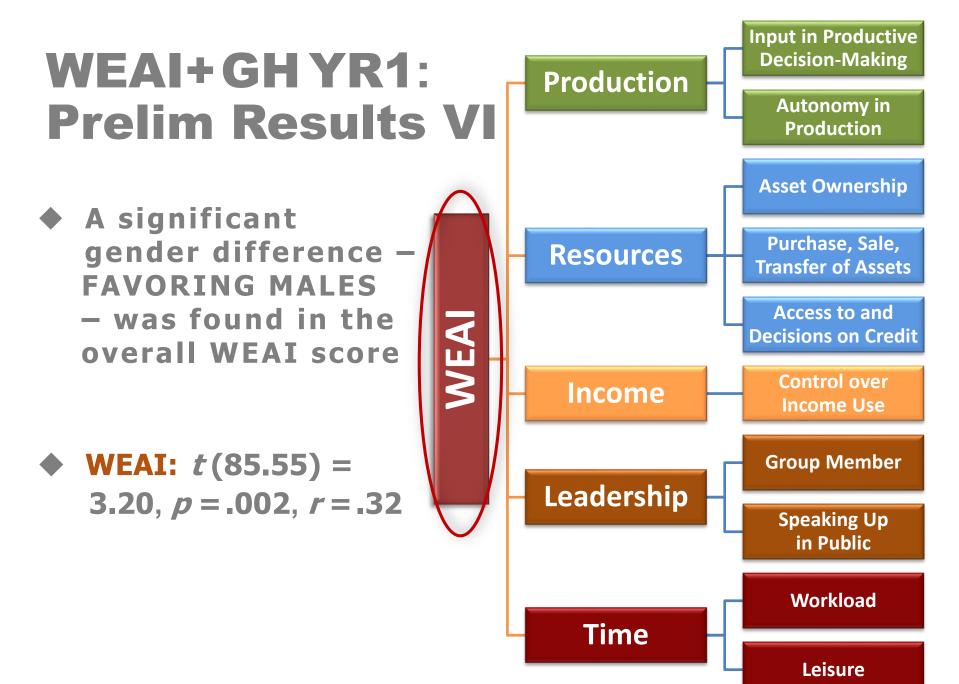


WEAI+GHYR1: Prelim Results V

- Significant gender differences – ALL
 FAVORING MALES – were found in 3DE
- Production: t(505.61) = 4.03, p <.001, r = .17</p>
- Resources: t(113.46)
 =2.41, p=.02, r=.19
- Leadership: t (438.00) = 2.96, p=.003, r=.14







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WEAI+: Leadership & Influence in Community

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To ask Extension Agents questions about		
agricultural practices, policies, or	Μ	F
decisions that affect you?	%	%
No, not at all comfortable	9.1	27.9
Yes, very comfortable	62.4	36.5



WEAI+: Preliminary Results From Soy Modules

- Soy Modules were added to address soybean production and other agricultural-related issues:
 - Soybean and other seed access
 - Soybean cultivation
 - Cultivation months
 - Income-generating months



WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Uptake Results I

Soybean Seed Access	M %	F %
Any HH member tried growing soybean	82.1	82.8
You tried growing soybean (p=.000)	85.0	70.7
Soybean seed given out free locally	30.7	31.1
Know where to buy soybean seed (p=.018)	62.9	53.8



WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Uptake Results II

	Μ	F
Soybean Seed Access	%	%
Ever received FREE improved seed (soybean, etc.)?	58.2	66.3
If YES, from whom most recently		
Agricultural extension agent	27.1	20.8
Relative in your village	26.1	25.8
Local market	25.1	33.9
NGO	5.0	3.2
Relative in another village	4.0	9.5
Seed company agent	3.0	2.3
Farmers association	3.0	0.5



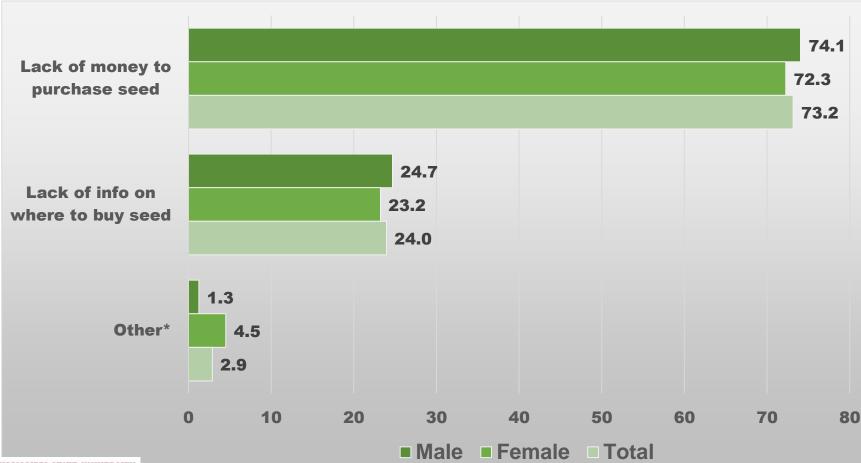
WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Uptake Results III

Soy Seed Access	M %	F %
Ever PURCHASED improved seed (soybean, etc.)?	78.4	82.3
If YES, from whom most recently		
Local market	48.9	66.4
Relative in your village	19.4	10.2
Agricultural extension agent	17.2	11.7
Friend or neighbor in your village	4.1	1.5
Relative in another village	3.4	4.7



WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Seed Access

Factor most likely to prevent access to improved soy in first year





WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Cultivation I

	Μ	F
Use of Inoculum	%	%
Used inoculum on your soybean before planting (p=.029)	17.4	24.8
If yes, obtained most recently from		
Agricultural extension agent	42.1	30.4
Local market	30.3	40.0
Relative in your village	6.6	17.4
Relative in another village	6.6	7.0
NGO	6.6	2.6
Seed company agent	6.6	1.7



WEAI+GHYR1: Soy Cultivation II

Immediate past cropping season:	M (% Yes)	F (% Yes)
Used phosphorus fertilizer on your soybean any time before harvest (p=.005)	15.7	25.2
Planted your soybean by hand	94.6	92.2
Planted your soybean by push planter	2.5	0.5
Planted your soybean by mechanical planter	2.9	7.3
Planted your soybean in hills	21.3	17.2
Planted your soybean in rows	39.3	32.9



Beyond the Numbers



- Focus Group Discussions
- Field Observations and Interviews
- Digging Deeper



SIL 'Soybean Success Kits': March-April 2015

- Motto: Eat Some, Save Some, Sell Some
- SIL Pillar I: Drs. Kristin Bilyeu and Kerry Clark
- Produced and delivered **1200** Soybean Success
 Kits to farmers in 9 villages
- Kits: 2.5 kilos of locally produced Jenguma (SARI), 2 kilos of fertilizer (Yara Ghana), inoculant (US), sugar, donated gloves (US)













home at

about us our re

our research

resources support a project

the smart approach (dr. reynolds presentation)

sil 2014 update (dr. diers presentation)

soybean extension video

soybean extension guides (english & portuguese)

soy processing for nutrition - an extension guide

smart farm established in ghana

socio-economic research underway

Soybean Extension

Soybean Innovation Lab researchers Dr. Kristin Bilyeu and Dr. Kerry Clark with the University of Missouri developed the extension video below to show the proper method for soybean planting in Ghana & Mozambique.



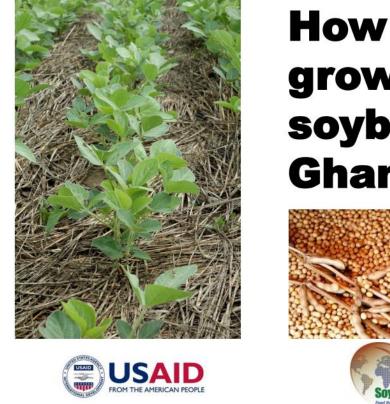
Managed Research Areas

MRA 1 Plant Breeding and Germplasm MRA 2 Grain and Seed Ouality MRA 3 Production and Agronomy MRA 4 Plant Breeder Education MRA 5 Utilization for Human Nutrition MRA 6 Utilization for Livestock Nutrition MRA 7 Gender Impacts MRA 8 Economic Impacts MRA 9 Environmental Impacts MRA 10 Seed Systems

SIL researchers have also developed an extension module and cartoon schematic for soybean production in Ghana and Mozambique. Click the links below to access the extension materials and cartoon schematic.



Soybean Inoculation and Planting for Africa: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Obgq_REq9Zo</u>



How to grow soybean in Ghana



<u>Soybean is an excellent crop to raise on</u> your farm

Soybean is very nutritious and is a good substitute for meat.

It can be made into many different types of food including milk, flour and curd.

oy Intervention Villages September 2015



Soy Intervention Villages: September 2015



- Interviewed men and women soy farmers in their fields
- Conducted focus group with women soy farmers









Focus Group with Men Soy Farmers



Digging Deeper: Soy Productivity Barriers



Gender empowerment gaps

- Extreme rurality
- Low literacy
- Seed quality
- HH soy utilization



Gender empowerment

- Women farmers' had <u>inadequate</u> empowerment in
 - Agric decision-making
 - Control over assets
 - Speaking up in public





- Gender empowerment
- Extreme rurality
- Low literacy





- Gender empowerment
- Extreme rurality
- Low literacy
- Seed quality





- Gender empowerment
- Extreme rurality
- Low literacy
- Seed quality
- HH soy utilization





Q1: In terms of soy production to increase HH nutrition, what soy products are affordable and available to rural families





 Q2: How are soy farmers able to put "Eat Some, Save Some, Sell Some" into practice long-term







YR3 Goals

- Present at USAID and TOPS/FSNN Knowledge Sharing Meeting
- Disseminate WEAI+ GHYR1 database to USAID, IFPRI, others
- Field SUNS Wave 1–Ghana (SOYBEAN UPTAKE & NETWORK SURVEY) and analyze results
- Study barriers to achieving Soybean Success Kit goals among women soy farmers





The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

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NEWS & EVENTS / FIELD STORY

First-of-Its-Kind Research Addresses Gender Inequalities in Soybean Production

VIDEOS

February 26, 2015 Feed the Future | Newsletter



Catholic Relief Services economic d

This research — the first of its kind — addresses the challenges facing smallholder soybean farmers... and the role of women in the soybean value chain, which is vital

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Researchers from the Feed the Future Soybean Innovation Lab discuss soybean farming with villagers in Ghana.

This research, the first of its kind,

addresses the challenges facing smallholder soybean farmers, specifically how and if they can sustainably participate in commercial value chains. It is also among the first to identify the role of women in the soybean value chain, which is vital because soybean is primarily a commercial, nonnative, labor-intensive crop.

IN THE PRESS

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