FR2.2: Gender-based assessment of rice and rice seed production in Nioro hub, Senegal

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Context

- Rice is grown mainly in 2 different ecologies in Senegal:
 - Irrigated in the northern part of the country
 - Rainfed in the Central and southern part
- Rice production in the rainfed ecology: a traditional activity for women mainly as a food crop.





Context

- An increase in rice demand is causing a 'de-feminization' of rice cropping in rainfed ecology:
 - The country' self-sufficiency goal relies on the expectation to produce rice in the rainfed ecology by at least 40 % of National demand.
- More investment is directed to the rainfed rice system and that is transforming rice to a cash crop:
 - more attractive for men who are becoming involved in growing upland rice
 After the introduction of varieties suitable to upland ecologies
- Women stay stuck in lowland ecology:
 - constraints of climate changes and access to improved adapted technologies
 - competition with men.





Context

- 'De-feminization' and exclusion in rainfed rice systems
- Feminization: men's role in agriculture decline and gives more opportunity to women such as control over finances
 - De-feminization:
 - men's role increases in upland ecology
 - but women become worse off in terms of workload (still have to work on man's plot)
 - Women lose control over income and the household food opportunity
 - Exclusion:
 - Threats of salinity, drought, flood and toxicity in lowland rainfed systems are not adequately addressed
 - Women abandoned rice farming in some areas
 - The role of women & contribution in households are compromised.





Objective

- Empowering women through their inclusion in rice research and development programs:
 - investigate the women and men specific needs and challenges;
 - identifying sustainable suitable business models for women farmers;
 - pilot viable and sustainable business models for women for adoption and dissemination.





Methodology

- Data collection:
 - qualitative enquiries through focus group discussions: to identify the constraints in rice farming and to assess the producer's awareness of stress tolerant varieties.
 - quantitative investigation: 180 respondents in assessment of business models.
- An interdisciplinary action research:
 - Breeding: provision of stress tolerant varieties to test with women in the lowland rainfed ecology;
 - Seed expertise: production seeds as an entry point, hence technical capacity building, monitoring and certification
 - Value chain economy: enterpreneurship for women
 - Integrative gender research: gender-responsiveness





Results (1) FG

Constraints in rice farming

Men		Women		
•	Lower experience in rice	•	Limited acces to land	
	production than women	•	Salinity in the lowland	
•	Drought	•	Drought	
•	Lack of agricultural	•	Lack of agricultural	
	equipment		equipment	
•	Lack of certified seeds	•	Lack of seeds of rice stress	
			tolerant varieties	









Results (2)

Selected stress tolerant varieties for lowland rainfed rice

Variety	Cycle (Day)	Potential yield(T/ha)	Characteristics
ISRIZ 10	122	11	Tolerant to salinity
ISRIZ 11	105	12	Tolerant to salinity
Sahel 210	125	12	Tolerant to salinity
ARICA 11	109	9.3	Tolerant to salinity
ARICA 6	115	10	Tolerant to Iron toxicity
NERICA-L- 19-qRL6.1	127	8	Tolerant to Iron toxicity
ISRIZ 12	120	10.5	Aromatic and Tolreant to drought





Interdisciplinary action

Distribution of seeds





Interdisciplinary action

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• Distribution of seeds: kits of (3kg) rice foundation seed to 154 women farmers

Zone	Village	Women group	Responsible	Total Nomber kits	kg/kit	Varieties/I Of ki	
	Central						Kit
	Diofior	SAAX Jam Agent A	Agent Ancar	50	3	Sahel 134	24
Fatick						ISRIZ 12	05
						Sahel 210	21
		Ndef		53	3	Sahel 210	24
Kaolack	Nema Ba	leng				Sahel 134	16
	Missirah	Fodé	Agent Ancar			ISRIZ 10	09
		Senghor				ISRIZ 11	04
	Southern						
Tamba et			Agent Sodagri	51	3	NERICA	22
Kolda			et			L19	
			Ancar			Sahel 210	17
					Sahel 134	12	

Interdisciplinary action





Women plots









Results (3)

• Seed production - Central Senegal

seed production certain seriegal						
Zones	Village	Women group	Area (Ha)	Variety	Production/t	Remarks
Kaolack	Missirah	Fode Senghor	1.9 ha	Sahel 210, Sahel 134, ISRIZ 10, ISRIZ 11	2.146	Good resistance to salinity.
Fatick	Diofior	SAAX JAAM	4,25	Sahel 210, Sahel 134, ISRIZ 12	0,942	Early rain stop
Tamba counda	Koulor	Guem sa Bop	0,5	Sahel 134	00	Damaged by animal
	Sinthian Koundara (Djida)	GPF Kawral:		Sahel 134	0,024	
Velingara	Velingara Foulbé	GPF Balale :	350m	Sahel 210	0,050	
	Kounkane	Kaural	2200	Sahel 134	0,405	
Kolda	Fafacourou	GPF Tassito	350 m2	Sahel 210	00	Early rain stop
	Kerewan	Wakilare	0.125 ha	Sahel 210	0,07	
	MYF Koulinto kadiamary	Khal gonga	50 m2	Sahel 134	00	Early rain stop
Nioro	Djiguimar	Coopérative de Djiguimar	1ha	Sahel 210	2.580	
Total					6.217	

Results (3)

• Seed production - southern Senegal

Zone	Village	Variety	Seed production area (Ha)	Production /kg
20110	Sare Moussa Meta	Nerica L19	0,25	970
Kolda	Sinthiang Bakary	Sahel 134	0,25	600
	Ngoudoumane	Sahel 210	0,20	1200
Kolda	Ngoudoumane	Nerica L19	0,20	768
	Kabiline	Nerica L19	0.05	165
		Sahel 134	0.05	100
		Sahel 134	0.05	240
		Sahel 134	0.05	240
Timula da au		Sahel 134	0.05	80
Ziguinchor		Sahel 134	0.05	110
		Sahel 134	0.05	100
		Nerica L19	0.05	219
		Sahel 134	0.05	234
<u>(</u>		Sahel 134	0.05	245
Total				5637





Results (4)

- Seed production as a profitable business
 - Collective sales: a local farm organization bought certified seeds from women







Lessons learnt & the way forward

Lessons:

- Success of interdisciplinary approach for impact
- Expanded learning as a gender researcher

Way forward:

- Scaling intervention to 20 villages
- Study: quantitative and qualitative evidence of the effect of women's engagement in seed production on their empowerment.





Thank You!

