

# Purchase for Progress- Occasional Paper



## Practical Actions to Enhance the Participation of Women in the Purchase for Progress Pilot Programme



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**Purpose of the Occasional Paper**

This is the second Purchase for Progress (P4P) Occasional Paper focusing on practical actions to enhance the participation of women in the P4P pilot programme. It is the joint work of WFP's Gender Service and the Purchase for Progress team. The first occasional paper issued in July 2009 contained practical examples of both WFP and partner best practices in engaging women in agricultural development activities. This issue identifies a number of key gender issues that have the potential to best contribute to P4P's implementation objectives and increase the likelihood of securing sustained economic benefits for women. It provides a list of gender focused projects currently being implemented in each of the pilot countries in Appendix 1. The implementing agencies range from governments to NGOs to sister UN agencies.

## Why the focus on gender in P4P?

“The large proportion of agricultural and in particular *food* production that is attributable to women makes them important agents of economic development and principal agents of food security and household welfare in rural areas. Addressing the economic empowerment of women is therefore a logical priority of agriculture programs and policies that seek to promote agricultural development”.....“both in terms of the importance of women’s agricultural production as a source of economic growth, and as a source of rural livelihoods and poverty reduction”<sup>1</sup>. Gender equality is therefore not merely socially desirable: it is critical to the reduction of poverty and hunger<sup>2</sup>.

WFP is committed to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women given the key role women play in agricultural production and sustaining the food and nutrition security of their households. WFP’s 2008 - 2011 Strategic Plan highlights the link between gender and hunger and reaffirms the organisation’s commitment to work at all levels to ensure gender sensitivity and equality.

“Breaking the cycle of hunger and poverty at its roots begins with women. Hunger breeds insecurity and often exacerbates circumstances that lead to conflict and crisis, and creates situations where women and girls are often victims of abuse, rape and violence. In situations of desperate poverty, access to food is power. WFP works in careful and innovative ways to ensure women are empowered – and protected in food distribution and access.....” Josette Sheeran - WFP Executive Director (Quoted from the WFP Gender Policy document 2009)

Building on this, ***the WFP Gender Policy*** (WFP/eb.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1) establishes new WFP programme priority areas and institutional support mechanisms that will provide the enabling environment for successful gender mainstreaming.

Purchase for Progress (P4P) is among the new ***programme priority areas*** singled out for attention. In this regard, the Gender Policy specifically notes the inequality of women and men in access to farming inputs, transport, markets and economic returns and commits that WFP will actively promote gender equity in the implementation of the P4P programme by:

1. Establishing minimum targets for the participation of women farmers in line with country contexts; this will include working with traders and farmers’ organisations to ensure that women are equitably represented in management positions and that women farmers benefit directly from cash payments for their produce ;
2. Ensuring that a monitoring, evaluation and reporting system is in place at the country level to track women’s participation

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<sup>1</sup> Investing in Women as Drivers of Agricultural Growth: Jacqueline Ashby, Maria Hartl, Yianna Lambrou, Gunnar Larson, Annina Lubbock, Eija Pehu, and Catherine Ragasa . World Bank. Washington DC (2008)

<sup>2</sup> Morrison, A., Raju, D. and Sinha, N. 2008. Gender Equality is Good for the Poor. *Poverty in Focus*, 13: 16-17.

### **The challenges facing women smallholder farmers**

In the majority of cases, agriculture is the main pillar of the survival strategies employed by rural households and rural women in particular. However, smallholder farmers in the developing world face a host of challenges that limit their returns from agriculture and the most important of these are limited access to and control over crucial resources and inputs such as:

- a. Land;
- b. Labour;
- c. Improved seeds;
- d. Labour saving technologies;
- e. Training and extension services;
- f. Marketing services and
- g. Credit.

The constraints identified above are even more pronounced for women smallholder farmers owing to:

1. Gender norms that emphasize female subordination and male dominance over access to and control of valued resources that form the basis of livelihood advancement;
2. Limited time and mobility to pursue economic and social interests to the same extent as men given women's heavy workload which includes child welfare and household chores such as cooking, cleaning and fetching water;
3. Lower literacy levels that not only limit their confidence, but also hamper the capacity of women farmers to access and use services such as extension and market information;
4. Barriers to women's membership and participation in leadership in farmers' organisations and especially to their taking on leadership roles.

P4P offers WFP and its partners a unique opportunity to target women (who are the majority of smallholder farmers), increase their agricultural productivity and economic returns, and promote their integration in various aspects of the agricultural value chain. Over five years, P4P aims to reach at least 500,000 smallholder farmers, increasing their incomes by at least US\$ 50 per annum. ***At least half of these farmers are expected to be women.*** It is therefore vital that P4P identify practical and meaningful ways to not only incorporate women in the programme, but also ensure they have the opportunity to directly receive the economic benefit due to them for their agricultural labour and are able to exert a greater measure of control over the income they gain.

### **What are the key leverage points for P4P?**

P4P is investing significant time and resources to understand the activities that hold the most promise to significantly move forward women's opportunities to access markets in a profitable, sustainable way that increase the likelihood of their retaining control over the use of the income realised from these sales. In this regard, a number of activities have been undertaken including:

Gender assessments were carried out in Guatemala and Nicaragua (by an independent consultant) and Rwanda (by the International Council for Research on Women – ICRW) to identify opportunities and challenges in promoting female

farmers' engagement in the P4P project. A literature review that identified organisations working on gender issues in the pilot countries was conducted by a Cornell Masters student as part of her course requirements. The review yielded a list of potential partners in each of the pilot countries, the details of which are attached in the Appendix to this document. WFP is currently seeking the support of a consultant or partner organisation, to develop a P4P gender strategy that would also take into account regional differences in gender.

Women in agriculture face multiple constraints, and it is not possible for a single project to address them all, even with supportive partnerships. WFP on its own is limited in the impact it can make on women's income through its procurement demand. Aside from market access, women need help to increase their productivity, improve on the quality of their commodities and gain a voice in decision making around all aspects of the agriculture value chain from production to marketing. They also need greater access to and control over the use of income realized from their agricultural labour. This requires not only a clear focus, but effective partnerships.

Through extensive literature research, P4P has initially identified the three broad areas outlined below as those able to generate the positive synergies that are likely to result in a sustained positive impact on women's income and their ability to retain control and use of the income they earn. The specific activities outlined under each area should however not to be seen in isolation, but as a package of measures. The three broad areas of intervention and the related activities are:

1. Women's social empowerment through the promotion of:
  - Gender awareness training
  - Institutional mechanisms that foster women's active group participation
  - Labour and time saving technologies that address women's time constraints
  - Functional literacy training for women small holder farmers.
2. Women capacity and skill empowerment through promotion of access to:
  - Agriculture extension workers and
  - Agricultural and market information.
3. Women economic empowerment through promotion of:
  - Access to credit
  - The rights of women to retain decision making control over their income, savings and assets.

## **Social empowerment of women**

### ***1. Promoting gender awareness training***

Any interventions seeking to put resources in the hands of women needs to consider the inherent social and cultural norms that generally ascribe women a subordinate role in society. Women in the developing world are particularly disadvantaged due to traditions that give them less decision-making power and less

control over productive assets than men. Agnes Quisumbing and Lauren Pandolfelli in an IFPRI publication<sup>3</sup>, observe that without specific attention to gender issues, programmes and projects are likely to reinforce inequalities between women and men and may even increase resource imbalances. While individual projects cannot hope to redress these inequalities in the short term, at a minimum, interventions should do no harm, and ideally they should catalyze a change process for ending gender discrimination and securing women's access to key resources.

The purpose of gender awareness training is to examine gender influences in the lives, cultural and societal expectations of men and women, how systems and institutions create and maintain gender roles and relationships, and how these factors affect the development process. Their purpose is to improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of actors at different levels so as to promote gender responsive outcomes.<sup>4</sup>

In Guatemala, Asociación para el Desarrollo de las Comunicaciones Sociales (ADCS), a local NGO provided training to P4P targeted farmers' organisations on women and gender equality. ADCS is a NGO specialized in training and educational communication services. The organisation has a group of qualified women professionals including sociologists, psychologists, social workers, an anthropologist and a medical doctor who provide a range of services. All have additional training, many at the masters' degree level, in gender.

WFP has contracted ADCS to provide training in organizational strengthening and gender. The content of the training is focused on self esteem, organization and gender. The training lasts 5 hours and creative group dynamics with a gender focus are used. These are oriented towards the environment found in the communities and the region, using techniques appropriate for adult men and women, many of whom are illiterate. Illustrated materials such as newspaper clippings, posters and flip charts. The methods used result in the following process:

- a) Group dynamics and exercises to analyze the different ways that men and women participate in life's spaces: in the home, in production, and in taking responsibilities and making decisions. Using the results from this exercise, the group reflects on the positive and negative effects of the behaviour patterns and identifies new attitudes to improve gender relations
- b) Workshop sessions among participants to evaluate the activity profile for women and men: the roles and an analysis of the time distribution, an evaluation of some unequal or non equitable relationships
- c) Presentation of results in a plenary session to analyze the gender relations in economy, in the community organization and in strategic project planning, expectation of a change in the ways of approaching the requirements for development and in promoting new relationships of living in harmony and gender equality
- d) Development of creative dynamics and participative techniques based on materials and interactive games in the classroom to foster learning attitudes.

<sup>3</sup> IFPRI Note 13: Promising approaches to address the needs to poor female farmers. Agnes Quisumbing and Lauren Pandolfelli (2008)

<sup>4</sup> Gender Awareness and Development Manual Gender Resource Material, Ministry of Women's Affairs and UNDP Afghanistan (2007)



It is important that the training is not delivered as a “one size fits all” and prior assessment and audience segmentation is required to identify the key aspects to be addressed with the different interest groups (such as community members, staff of farmers’ organizations, WFP and partner staff etc). The interest, concerns and motivation of the groups will differ based on a range of factors that include age, religion, education levels, proximity to towns and commercial centres, social status, livelihood resources and economic capacity. These factors thus need to be taken into account in designing and appropriately targeting gender awareness training for maximum effect.

## 2. Promote institutional mechanisms that foster women’s active group participation

The creation of gender-responsive institutions at all levels has been recognized as necessary for achieving gender equity since the 1980s. As a gender main-streaming process, it has been at the core of gender planning since the mid-1970s and responds to the evidence assembled during the United Nations International Women’s Decade from 1976 to 1985 from many countries (Dixon-Mueller 1989) that women are disadvantaged in relation to men in their resource access and control over decision making in a range of institutions, including the marketplace and communities, families, and kinship groups. Participation in group organisations has clear benefits for poor women in terms of increased assets, income, and gains in control over decision-making processes that affect their lives<sup>5</sup>. The conscious reform of particularly grass roots institutions can make a major contribution to the achievement of gender equity.

P4P aims to achieve at least 50% representation of women in both membership and leadership of farmers’ organisations. However, beyond simply adding women to groups, specific measures must be taken to increase women’s actual involvement in the running of these organisations in order to ensure that the policies, programmes and strategies of the farmers’ organisations are gender responsive and meet women’s needs. Women must be actively encouraged to join farmers’ organisations and their capacities must then be strengthened to assume active roles whether in leadership or as ordinary members. Ensuring that all women (e.g. poorer, less-educated, single, or widowed women) have opportunities to voice their concerns in group meetings, and soliciting women’s feedback in project monitoring and evaluation are further ways to promote women’s participation in farmers’ organisations<sup>6</sup>. P4P pilot countries are already engaging in activities to build the capacities of women smallholder farmers and increase their engagement in farmers’ organisations.

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<sup>5</sup> Gender in Agriculture Source Book, published by the World Bank, FAO and IFAD (2009)

<sup>6</sup> IFPRI Note 13: Promising approaches to address the needs to poor female farmers. Agnes Quisumbing and Lauren Pandolfelli (2008)

The P4P El Salvador gender strategy aims to actively promote an increase in women and youth participation in the farmers' organisations as members, in leadership positions and in training. To achieve this, WFP has joined hands with the Gender Unit of Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Forestal (CENTA). The two organizations are jointly assessing the gender constraints within farmers' organizations and CENTA will then provide the organizations with training to strengthen their capacity with respect to gender equity.

Focus group interviews conducted in each of the farmers' organizations have revealed that women view participation in an organization as their right and they would like to be members but need to see concrete benefits of their participation. They withdraw from participation when they perceive that there are problems in the organization. Illiteracy is a factor that makes women in particular reluctant to enrol in leadership positions. Providing them with the relevant training would encourage them to participate more in leadership. Women are willing to make the time to receive training but have very specific windows of opportunity to organize their chores. They would particularly like to learn about production through practical demonstrations and to be given educational material to take home. In areas such as entrepreneurship women want to learn by using their family farm and their association as case studies.

The Gender Unit of CENTA in collaboration with P4P will follow up with a series of workshops based on topics and needs identified through the assessments, from September 2010 onwards.

### 3. Addressing women's time constraints

Rural women in developing countries divide their time between domestic, farming and non-farm activities. The proportion of time allocated to each of these broad categories varies between and within regions, as well as between women in different types of households. In total, however, most women in all regions work for approximately 16 hours a day. This is more than the number of hours worked by men, and a greater proportion of women's total work hours is spent on unpaid activities<sup>7</sup>. Not only are the hours long, but the work itself is hard.

Labour and time saving technologies and practices that can both contribute to reducing women's workload and save them time are an important aspect to address if P4P is to have much success in increasing women's participation in membership and leadership of farmers' organizations. Some examples include collaboration with partners in:

- a. Providing access to tools and equipment which reduce the drudgery and/or improve the efficiency of performing various farming or household activities, e.g. use of draught animals for land preparation and rural transport or the provision of equipment such as maize shellers or rice threshers that improve the efficiency of post harvest processing;
- b. Making water available nearer to the households thus minimising the time needed for water collection by means of boreholes or rain water harvesting kits;

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<sup>7</sup> Lightening the Load: Labour-saving technologies and practices for rural women. Marilyn Carr with Maria Hartl 2010. Published by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Practical Action Publishing Ltd.



- c. Planting woodlots nearer the homesteads to make firewood available within a reasonable distance from the community and use of fuel efficient stoves;
- d. Practicing minimum tillage, intercropping leguminous cover crops to suppress weeds;
- e. Promoting the use of herbicides to eliminate/ reduce the need for weeding;
- f. Providing child care facilities, particularly during training sessions or when women are attending meetings at their farmers' organizations and moving training to a place and time that is convenient for women thereby reducing their travel time and allowing them to quickly return to their household tasks.

#### Examples of labour saving technology benefiting women

In **Zambia**, WFP has worked with partners to establish two revolving funds under P4P:

- WFP and Dunavant (a private company) have established a revolving fund for the creation of tillage service providers. Enterprising farmers are provided with tractors and rippers on loan. The farmers generate income to repay their loan by providing tillage services to their fellow smallholder farmers for a fee. So far, 10 tractors and rippers have been loaned out and 1 of the tillage service operators is a woman. In the initial project phase, at least 10% of the farmers purchasing tillage services are expected to be female. The business training given to the tillage service providers, emphasizes (i) inclusion of the loanee's spouse in the business as a way of fostering collective family ownership of and involvement in the business (ii) that female farmers are an important client segment who bring profit into the business (iii) sharing profit of the business among all members of the family.

All loan agreement forms are signed by both the principal loan recipient and their spouse. The example described above highlights the different ways women are benefiting from this project (i) access to tillage services (ii) as co-owners of the tillage service business and (iii) as tillage service operators in their own right.

- In partnership with Dunavant, Profit (a USAID project), and the Zambia Agricultural Commodity Exchange (ZAMACE), a revolving fund has been created for the creation of shelling service in rural areas. These shelling services are expected to increase post-harvest processing productivity and significantly decrease the burden on women and children, given that shelling is traditionally their work.

In the **Democratic Republic Of Congo**, Mercy Corps is working with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Goma, Rutshur and Masisi. To date, 20,000 fuel efficient stoves have been provided to IDP families. The use of the stoves has reduced the time women spend collecting fuel wood (for which they would normally have to travel 14km and more), leaving them with more time to invest in other activities.

#### 4. Promoting functional literacy of women smallholder farmers

Education, and at a minimum, having the capability to read and write, not only gives people skills that help them improve their livelihoods, but also opens opportunities to communicate with increased confidence and become more open to

new ways of doing things. Low levels of literacy are more apparent in female than male farmers and this generally results in women having less access than men to information and technologies. In addition, they experience difficulties in accessing credit, are less targeted by capacity building activities, and do not play an active role in the commercialization of their products.

WFP works with partners to provide literacy training, particularly for women under Food for Training programmes. WFP recognizes that when women take time to participate in the literacy training, this is at the expense of other household tasks that contribute to the immediate provision of food for their households. The food rations that are provided by WFP serve as an incentive for women of all ages to enroll in and complete the literacy training.

The benefits of the literacy training go far beyond simply learning to read, write and count. For women in particular, being literate gives them a sense of confidence in being able to engage with their environment in a new way. They often learn new skills such as first aid, civil and legal rights and budget management and at the same time build up confidence in their own abilities. A woman who participated in one such Food For Training programme in Eastern Sudan in 2006, summed it up thus: "Every time I go to the literacy class, my knowledge is enriched because I learn how to express myself".

Asseto Ouédraogo, 34 years old, mother of three children and a farmer in the village of Zamsé in Kombissiri, Burkina Faso, has benefited from a joint WFP and partner literacy training programme. Asseto says having learnt to read and write, she now feels as though previously she was "living in darkness". The knowledge she has acquired has positively changed her life and that of her family. Now she speaks French, can count, read, and write letters without asking help from anyone. Asseto also receives training in income generating activities and subsidises her agricultural income through a small scale soap making business. Now, she fights illiteracy by encouraging other women in the village to go to the literacy centre because it is very important for them and their children's future.

These results demonstrate the real impact of literacy on the awakening of consciousness and productivity, particularly of women.

## **Capacity and skill empowerment of women**

### ***5. Promoting women's access to agricultural extension services***

Extension services refer to a range of information, training, advice, and knowledge related to agriculture (or livestock) production, processing and marketing. Extension services can be provided by government agents, NGOs or private organizations to increase farmer's productivity and income. Delivery may take the form of individual or group visits; organized meetings; use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT); or learning through demonstration plots, model farms, or farmer field schools (FFSs) (Meinzen-Dick et. al 2010).

Agricultural extension being male dominated continues to target and benefit men much more than women in most developing countries. In addition to this, the focus

of extension tends to be more on cash crops and larger enterprises often leaving out the needs of smaller farmers particularly women. This further marginalizes the efforts of women to achieve efficient management of their farming activities<sup>8</sup>. Only 5 per cent of the resources provided through extension services in Africa are available to women, notes Ms. Marie Randriamamonjy, Director of the FAO's Women in Development Service.

***Use of female extension workers is particularly encouraged in areas where cultural norms restrict male–female interaction***

Whether women prefer to work with male or female extension agents will vary by region and cultural norms influencing male–female interaction. In some cases, evidence suggests that the presence of female extension agents and female early adopters is an important factor in encouraging the participation of female farmers in extension activities. In Kenya, previous awareness and adoption of technology by farmers of the same sex increases the probability of coffee adoption, suggesting that there are positive gains from training female extension agents to work with female farmers. Yet men can also benefit from the training of more women as extension agents. In rural Senegal, for example, both women's and men's knowledge of a set of natural resource management technologies (nursery techniques, composting, and agroforestry practices) increased from contact with female extension agents. Efforts to recruit and train female agents must take socio-cultural norms into account<sup>9</sup>.

***6. Promoting women's access to agricultural and market information***

Agricultural and market information is generally targeted to the literate farmers. Women generally access information through different and often less formal channels than men. Quisumbing and Pandolfelli note that because of the generally lower mobility of women, social networks such as church gatherings have proved to be an effective way of transmitting information to women. In addition, learning materials that predominantly use pictorial or illustrated instructions are more relevant for women given that many of them lack the ability to read and write. Ensuring that information and materials are delivered in the local language also facilitates access to information.

While providing information is important, this should not be a one-way engagement. Women should have the opportunity to contribute their own ideas, experiences and feelings about their situation.

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<sup>8</sup> 2020 Vision conference, Bonn, Germany, September 2001. Panel discussion on Empowering Low-Income Women

<sup>9</sup> IFPRI Note 13: Promising approaches to address the needs to poor female farmers. Agnes Quisumbing and Lauren Pandolfelli (2008)

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Advocacy Network (FANRPAN), is a regional policy research and advocacy network whose operations are informed by major regional policy frameworks and processes in Southern Africa. FANRPAN is implementing the Women Accessing Realigned Markets (WARM) project which seeks to inform, empower and mobilize women farmers to express their needs through the Theatre for Policy Advocacy (TPA).

TPA is a form of participatory theatre that encourages improvisation and allows for community participation. Performances are scripted around specific issues such as access to agricultural inputs and serve to sensitize the entire community to that specific problem or concern. Following the performance, a series of facilitated dialogues take place, that allow different parts of the community; youth, men, women, community leaders, NGO staff, business community, etc. to take part, voice their concerns and become advocates for change. An advocate from among the community members is chosen to speak on their behalf. These community advocates have access to training, research, and policy expertise to help them form and articulate their arguments.

This platform becomes a permanent communications tool, both for sensitizing the community to development-related issues; and for communicating these issues to internal and external decision-makers. WARM is being implemented in Malawi and Mozambique. Lessons learnt will be applied to other countries.

## **Economic empowerment of women**

### ***7. Promoting women's access to credit***

Economic empowerment helps women move out of poverty and strengthen their position generally in their homes, communities, and countries. In Africa, women comprise a majority of those working in agriculture, but it is estimated that they receive less than ten per cent of all the credit going to small farmers - and only one per cent of the total credit for the agricultural sector<sup>10,11</sup>. Women generally have fewer assets than men and thus struggle to meet collateral requirements. Their limited education and mobility, gender barriers to independent decision making and women's higher levels of risk aversion, limit their ability to obtain credit. Credit and insurance delivery systems need to target women in a way that takes account of these challenges.

Women farmers due to lack of collateral and limited scale of enterprises, have for long been disadvantaged in accessing credit and loans. The terms of access to rural loans tend to favour more commercial enterprises leaving out important aspects related to food production and household nutrition. The often long distances involved in accessing rural finance centres which are often located in the surrounding towns, pose a further barrier to women who not only have time constraints but also limited ability to afford rural transportation.

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<sup>10</sup> Introductory remarks by Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator, at the Ministerial Breakfast on Economic Opportunities for the Empowerment of Women in Africa and the Least Developed Countries: Access to Land, Credit, and Markets, United Nations, New York

<sup>11</sup> ILO, Global Employment Trends for Women 2009, Geneva, 2009

### 8. Promoting women's rights to their own assets and savings

P4P aims to ensure that women are paid in their own right for the commodities they sell to WFP through their farmers' organisations. Hence payments, where possible, are made directly to the women themselves. However, even when women do receive the money directly, they may not always be able to retain decision-making and control over the use of that income. Women's control over their income can be supported in a number of ways:

- a. Training women on their rights  
Women's ignorance about their rights often prevents them from exercising their full legal rights and/or enjoying legal protection. Community-based legal education projects help greatly in educating women about their legal rights in family law, land and property matters. Some UNDP and USAID projects incorporate this element of legal rights training.
- b. Village savings and loans groups allow women to manage their money collectively and even set up income generating businesses either collectively or individually though loans provided by the group.
- c. Support women to open bank accounts in their own name

International Bank in Malawi is using biometric smart card technology that uses fingerprint recognition to authorise an account holder's funds from their bank account. Account holders do not need to be literate in order to open or access their bank accounts due to the use of biometrics for customer recognition. OIBM has a number of community branches (hosted in adapted shipping containers) placed around the country, thus ensuring easy bank access for customers without the need for them to travel long distances.

The story is told of a domestic worker who had deposited her severance pay from her employers in a OIBM account. When her husband died a few weeks later, his relatives seized her biometric card and went to the bank claiming the funds in the account as belonging to their deceased family member. Because the funds could only be accessed by the account holder with her fingerprints, the relatives were unable to withdraw funds from the account and the widow's money was protected<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> IFPRI Note 13: Promising approaches to address the needs to poor female farmers. Agnes Quisumbing and Lauren Pandolfelli (2008)

### **Potential partners in the pilot countries**

Addressing the above constraints by building partnerships with country governments, NGOs, international organizations, community-based organizations and other relevant actors is key for Purchase for Progress. Appendix 1 provides details of international organizations in P4P pilot countries that are implementing projects with a specific gender/women focus or include activities (such as literacy training or provision of labour saving technology) that would benefit women and present excellent opportunities for partnership with local and international institutions implementing gender focused project activities in the pilot countries.

P4P pilot countries are strongly encouraged to use the attached lists to explore genuine partnership possibilities through which to address gender issues as outlined above. More specifically the country lists provide the following information (to the extent it was available):

1. The name of the project
2. The organization(s) involved in implementation
3. A brief summary of the project's objectives
4. Target group
5. Geographic coverage
6. Duration of the project
7. Project cost
8. Contact person

Pilot countries are asked to verify this information as it was primarily obtained through a secondary literature review and there may have been changes in some details of the project).

P4P pilot country offices are also encouraged to incorporate into these lists the following information from local knowledge sources:


- Name of the government department or ministry responsible for gender and/or women's affairs
- Local NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) addressing any of the 3 leverage areas and the associated activities listed in this Occasional Paper.







**APPENDIX I**

**P4P Country Templates**

**AFGHANISTAN  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WOMEN FOR WOMEN INTERNATIONAL (WWI)</b></p> 	<p><b>Commercial Integrated Farming Initiative (CIFI)</b></p>	<p>CIFI is an <b>income-generating</b> project designed to help women develop <b>agricultural</b> and <b>cooperative</b> development skills. Participants learn how to integrate crop and animal husbandry.</p> <p>Goal is to have <b>3,000</b> women in one phase of the project earn sustainable income through <b>organic commercial integrated farming</b>.</p> <p>Initial phase in Afghanistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 325 women in commercial integrated farming</li> <li>• Established greenhouses for cucumber cultivation-Women have begun to sell cucumbers in the local market</li> <li>• WWI constructed a facility to house poultry operations and to train participants</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Literacy, skills, and rights awareness trainings</b></p>	<p>WWI is providing the following trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Literacy</b> trainings</li> <li>• <b>Rights awareness</b> training</li> <li>• <b>Health</b> and <b>birth attendant</b> training</li> <li>• <b>Job skills training:</b> beauty parlors, improving agriculture and farming, knitting, tailoring, jam production and more.</li> </ul> <p>WWI achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 20,000 women served in 16 communities since 2002</li> </ul>

<p><b>CARE</b></p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided \$12.2 million in small loans to 51,000 women with a 98.9% repayment rate</li> <li>• Taught 5,000 women to read and write</li> <li>• Graduated 2,500 women in health training and birth attendance</li> <li>• Launched the Men's Leadership Program in 2008 and have since trained 400 male leaders</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vocational Training for Afghan Women (VTAWP)</b></p>	<p><b>VTAWP</b> aims to increase self-sufficiency of vulnerable women to promote the socio-economic development and reconstruction of Afghanistan. The project will work with local partners and provide <b>vocational training, literacy courses</b> and <b>employment assistance</b> to the target group. The project will work with 2,000 widows/vulnerable women and 8,000 adult children/dependants (based on average of 4 children per family).</p>
	<p><b>Education-Partnership Advancing Community-based Education in Afghanistan (PACE-A)</b></p>	<p>Funded by USAID, <b>PACE-A</b> is a consortium made up of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Aga Khan Development Network, and CARE. CARE is the lead agency of this consortium. <b>PACE-A</b> aims to reach over 90,000 Afghan children, youth and adults, focusing on <b>women and girls</b>, in approximately 1,000 remote communities. Offers accelerated <b>learning, literacy and early childhood development</b> activities to youth, adults and preschool-aged children.</p>
<p><b>BRAC</b></p> 	<p><b>Agriculture Programme</b></p>	<p><b>Wheat Demonstration</b> Trainings on high yielding wheat variety to increase farmer's productivity. Training topics include: pest management, high yielding variety, disease control etc.</p> <p><b>Maize Cultivation</b> BRAC Afghanistan has addresses alternative livelihood of poppy cultivation by providing technical training with high quality seeds and adequate fertilizer.</p> <p><b>Kitchen gardening</b> To enhance kitchen gardening at homestead level, BRAC Afghanistan</p>

		<p>has trained 200 poor women in different provinces. Okra, Onion, Eggplant, Pepper seeds have been distributed for spring season. The kitchen gardening activities provided women with basic nutritional information as well as training in growing a variety of vegetables for consumption and sale.</p>
<p><b>SEWA</b></p> 	<p><b>Agriculture &amp; Livestock Development and Credit Support Programme (ALDCSP)</b></p>	<p>ALDCSP aims to improve households' social and economic condition through the <b>provision of loans</b> complemented with <b>financial training</b> and <b>technical support</b> to the agriculture and livestock borrowers. <b>Small</b> and <b>marginal farmers</b> are the main recipients. The objectives of the programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Generate income and create employment opportunities for small and marginal farmers</li> <li>ii. Develop existing entrepreneurs through technical assistance and financial support</li> <li>iii. Increase agricultural production and practices.</li> </ol> <p>Training topics included: <b>vegetable cultivation, cereal crop cultivation</b> and <b>orchard gardening</b> to develop the technical knowledge of farmers.</p>
<p><b>CNFA</b></p> 	<p><b>SEWA Training Center in Afghanistan</b></p>	<p>Vocational training center for Afghan women in Bagh-e-Zenana, Kabul since 2008. SEWA, with the help of the Government of India, has been training Afghan women in tailoring, handicrafts, embroidery, <b>food processing</b>, and <b>eco-regeneration activities</b>. 1,000 women have been trained so far in different trades and nearly 65 percent have started their own businesses. A group of SEWA trainers has also launched their own brand "Sabah" for selling <b>processed food</b>, garments, etc.</p>
	<p><b>Afghanistan Farm Service Alliance (AFSA)</b></p>	<p>AFSA is a partnership between CNFA and USAID. Through this initiative, CNFA has established seven cooperatively-owned Farm Service Center (FSC) enterprises throughout Afghanistan.</p> <p>The <b>Kabul Women's Farm Service Centre</b> is operated entirely by women, from sales staff to technical trainers and will benefit over</p>

CIDA



**Afghan Women's  
Community  
Support Project  
(AWCSP)**

**10,000** Afghan women. This FSC will offer high quality products like **seed, fertilizer, animal feed, tools, machinery and greenhouse supplies**. Women will be able to directly purchase the agricultural inputs and services to make their family farms more productive and profitable.

The Kabul FSC will add special products targeted for women's traditional productive activities and will include market access for widows and women's groups, tractors and machinery for lease, product distribution and sales, specialized training for women in agriculture, food processing and handicrafts.

**Current phase:** 2008–2011

**Project budget:** \$2.1 million

AWCSP aims to improve the livelihood opportunities, basic education levels, and psycho-social well-being of vulnerable women and their families in the cities of Kabul and Jalalabad. It provides women with the **basic education, vocational skills, and microfinance training** they need to become self-sufficient entrepreneurs. On the completion of the trainings, the participating women receive small loans and ongoing support to enable them to launch their own small businesses.

The AWCSP aims to:

- Strengthen livelihood opportunities of Afghan women;
- Provide basic education to Afghan women;
- Enhance the institutional capacity of the Afghan Women's Community by improving their expertise, technical proficiency, and programming and management competencies for delivering vocational training and micro-credit programming.

**BURKINA FASO  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

**ORGANIZATION**

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)



**PROJECT**

**Burkina Faso Agriculture Department (BFAD)**

**Microfinance**



**Local Partners**

**DESCRIPTION**

BFAD works to ensure adequate access to food. Role of the department:

- Educate farmers on soil and water conservation to **increase yields**;
- Teach market gardening so Burkinabé can **diversify their crops** and **increase income**;
- Train teachers to incorporate gardening into the school curriculum;
- Show farmers how to sell unused crops, especially **sesame** and a kind of **millet** called **fonio**. These programs currently reach more than **13,000** people.

CRS has built a **microfinance** institution that serves nearly **30,000** clients in **nine** provinces. CRS activities include :

- Investing in the **business skills** of female entrepreneurs;
- Providing women with **strategies** on **collective saving** and how best to use **\$40 loans** distributed as part of the agency's microfinance (small savings and lending) program. Women receive **certificates** on the completion of the trainings;
- Majority of women are market vendors or **farmers**. Loans typically used for business capital or to purchase **crop seeds**.

**Tin Tua** - community development organization. Principal activities include: basic and non-formal education, **adult literacy** and **food security**. Tin Tua currently works with CRS on water and soil conservation projects.



United Nations  
Development  
Programme (UNDP)



**National  
Multifunctional  
Platform  
Programme**



**Wend Yam-** local, nongovernmental organization. Wend Yam is present in 21 of Burkina Faso's 45 provinces, with its head office in **Ziniare, Oubritenga**. Specializes in **agriculture literacy programs**. CRS works with Wend Yam on a **market gardening** project.

**OCADES** (Organization Catholique pour le Développement et la Solidarité) is the development organization of the Catholic Church. CRS and OCADES collaborated to develop the microfinance institution. CRS' provided startup funding and technical assistance, with an exit strategy focused on transferring the ownership, governance and professional management of the institution to a Church-owned program. OCADES is also a partner in the implementation of **agricultural, humanitarian** and **HIV programming**.

- NMP consists of a **diesel engine** and various associated tools: **grinding mills, huskers, alternators, battery chargers, pumps, welding stations,** and carpentry equipment;
- Can also be used to **distribute water** and electricity;
- Assists women with **long and laborious chores**, and allows them time to generate new income streams;
- **Donors:** Shell Foundation, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Aarhus United, Govt. of Luxembourg and Zain: A Kuwaiti telecom company. Total funding: \$33,500,000;
- The multifunctional platforms are installed and maintained by independent artisans.

**Results:**

- Women have more time to dedicate to the well-being of their children;
- Time saved leads to increase in **self-improvement** opportunities for women- in particular, **literacy classes**. Installation of platforms followed by a 10 percent increase in literacy rates in 14 villages in the eastern region of the country.

**Moving Forward:**



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pag La Yiri</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FEPPASI (Fédération Provinciale des Producteurs Agricoles de la Sissili)</b></p>	<p><b>Information Channels to Farmers</b></p>	<p>market opportunities and communicate with buyers and sellers. Illiterate members-the majority-benefit from the centers indirectly through training courses.</p> <p><b>Specific Objective</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and empowerment of farmers</li> <li>• Local content development</li> <li>• Cost reductions on travel costs, on development and recycling of training materials and on training delivery through the use of multimedia tools</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary beneficiaries of the project are the member organisations of the <b>Farmers’ Federation FEPPASI</b>, with approximately <b>2400 members</b> (1700 men, 700 women)</li> <li>• Indirect impact on poverty alleviation through <b>improved communication opportunities for farmers, increasing their access to market prices and production techniques.</b></li> <li>• Another indirect impact on poverty alleviation is caused by the improved training skills of FEPPASI. Farmers have been able to triple their production, and consequently increase their income.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Pag La Yiri</b></p>	<p>Pag La Yiri is a Women’s association that organizes <b>literacy programmes, agricultural information and training programmes, agricultural transformation services</b> and pharmaceutical services <b>for women</b> and other groups working in the field of agriculture in the <b>Zabré</b> region.</p>
	<p><b>FEPPASI-Farmer teaching Farmers</b> <a href="http://www.feppasi.org">www.feppasi.org</a></p>	<p>FEPPASI is active in the seven departments of the province <b>Sissili</b>. The federation unites almost <b>96 farmer groups</b>, with about <b>2400 members</b> and reaches out to almost <b>8,000</b> farmers.</p> <p>FEPPASI initially trained a group of <b>20</b> farmers as advisors, who could then go on to train and advice other farmers in their respective districts. In 4 years, these advisors have trained about <b>2,500</b> farmers in <b>innovative production, food processing methods, marketing</b></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coordinator Coalition Burkinabe pour Le Droit du la Femmes (CBDF)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Hunger Project</b></p> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #004a87; color: white; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">       THE HUNGER PROJECT     </div>		<p><b>skills, the production of organic fertilizers,</b> and techniques for the <b>sustainable management of natural resources,</b> using videos, photos and digital presentations.</p> <p>FEPPASI headquarters is in <b>Leo</b>, the capital of Sissili province, and the two district offices in <b>Boura</b> and <b>Bieha</b>. The three locations function as information centers where members can use the computers, access the internet and gain information and training.</p>
	<b>CBDF</b>	<p>Coordinator Coalition Burkinabe pour Le Droit du la Femmes (CBDF) is a coalition of 15 women's associations that educates Burkinabe women and helps them advocate for better economic rights.</p>
	<b>The Hunger Project's Epicenter Strategy in Africa</b>	<p>Epicenters are <b>clusters of rural villages</b> where women and men are mobilized to create and run their own programs to meet basic needs. The Hunger Project has mobilized <b>105 epicenter communities</b> in <b>eight countries</b> in Africa.</p> <p>The Epicenter Strategy is <b>integrated and holistic</b>. It achieves synergy among programs in <b>health</b> (including HIV/AIDS prevention), <b>education, adult literacy, nutrition, improved farming and food security, microfinance,</b> water and sanitation, and building community spirit.</p> <p>There are <b>15 epicenters</b> in Burkina Faso: Out of these, 5 epicenters have become self-reliant, 9 are in the 'Progress on all Fronts' stage and one is in the mobilization phase.</p>
	<b>Microfinance Program in Africa</b>	<p>The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is a <b>training, savings</b> and <b>credit</b> program designed specifically for women farmers.</p> <p>Since its inception, the AWFFI microfinance program has disbursed over US\$5.7 million to <b>95,326 women</b> in Benin, <b>Burkina Faso,</b> Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda.</p> <p><b>Eighteen Rural Banks</b> have graduated to operate as their own</p>



**Agricultural  
Productivity and  
Food Security  
Project**

independent, community-owned and women-led rural financial institutions. In total, nearly **US\$7.9 million** has been disbursed in the epicenter communities, **42 percent** of which has been distributed by the Rural Banks.

Objective of the project is to improve the capacity of poor producers to **increase food production** and to ensure **improved availability of food products** in rural markets.



There are three components to the project:

1. **Improving food production:** adoption of high performing agricultural technological packages to qualified households, and communities. and b) development of community assets in support of food production and marketing as planned and organized by village development councils (with payment of labor through a 'voucher for work' program).
2. The second component of the project is **improving the availability of food products:** strengthening the capacities of stakeholders to manage the variability of food supplies at local and national levels. This component will have two sub-components: (i) matching grants to producer groups for reducing post-harvest losses; and (ii) supporting the marketing of food products.
3. The third component of the project is **institutional development and capacity building:** reinforcing the capacities of institutions and service providers directly involved in project implementation. Specifically, project activities will focus on the following areas: (i) building capacities of service providers; (ii) strengthening agricultural input supply delivery systems; (iii) strengthening the capacity of producer organizations and; (iv) management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities.

Approval date: 10 Dec 2009

Closing date: 30 June 2016

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p><b>Women For Women International (WWI)</b></p> 	<p><b>Literacy, skills, and rights awareness trainings</b></p>	<p>WI is providing the following trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Literacy</b> trainings</li> <li>• <b>Rights awareness</b> training</li> <li>• <b>Health</b> and <b>birth attendant</b> training</li> <li>• <b>Job skills training:</b> beauty parlors, improving agriculture and farming, knitting, tailoring, jam production and more.</li> </ul> <p>WWI has expanded its program to reach remote villages and have served over <b>24,000 women</b> and <b>131,581 family and community members</b>.</p> <p><b>Results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88% report having improvement in personal and family health</li> <li>• 86% report having improved their economic situation</li> <li>• 88% of women expressed increased self-confidence</li> <li>• 83% report having a greater knowledge of their rights</li> <li>• 88% expressed being more active in their community</li> <li>• 87% report being more active in family decision making</li> </ul>
<p><b>IFAD</b></p> 	<p><b>Rural Development Project in the Likouala, Pool and Sangha Departments</b></p>	<p>Total cost: US\$18.7 million            Duration: 2009 - 2015            Directly benefiting: 20,000 households            Co-financing: OPEC Fund for International Development (US\$7.0 million)            Status: Ongoing</p> <p>Project will increase production, productivity and income of poor rural</p>



people, particularly households engaged in the local cassava-based farming system.

The Ministry of Agriculture through this project is enabling farmers' interest groups to produce, multiply and disseminate improved, disease free cassava planting materials and seeds. The project will provide **training** and **agricultural extension services** to give **small-scale farmers** full access to inputs and know-how.

Innovations supported by the project:

- Use of mobile phones and the Internet by farmers for information about market and prices.
- New farming practices promoted
- Ministry of Agriculture field staff directly involved in extension services
- Involvement of village economic interest groups in the production, multiplication and dissemination of improved cassava planting materials and seeds.

**Partners:**

Farmers groups, farmers' associations and organizations, private-sector organizations, NGOs, local and national government services and bilateral and multilateral donors. The project will work closely with the **World Bank-financed Agricultural Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (PDARP)** and will build on the **Food Security Project** of FAO.

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**Rural  
Development  
Project in the  
Niari, Bouenza  
and Lékoumou  
Departments**

Total cost: US\$20.8 million  
Duration: 2006 - 2013  
Directly benefiting: 15,000 households  
Co-financing: OPEC Fund for International Development (US\$7.5 million)  
Status: Ongoing

The **objective** is to increase the **incomes** and **food security** of rural poor people in vulnerable communities in the Niari, Bouenza and Lékoumou departments of south-east Congo.


Specific objectives of the project include:

- improving sustainable access to markets and production zones
- supporting production, diversification and marketing of food crops and other agricultural products
- strengthening the capacities of farmers' groups
- improving the access of small-scale farmers to rural financial services

The project emphasizes the participation of rural poor people gives special attention to **women** and young people.

Project activities include:

- Rehabilitating rural infrastructure, particularly feeder roads
- Building the capacity of producers' organizations for collection and group sale of farmers' products and for identification of markets
- Strengthening farmers' organizations to help them market their products
- Promoting high-value products and ensuring better-quality inputs, such as disease-resistant cuttings for cassava and improved seeds.

<p><b>CARE</b></p>  <p><b>REFED-Katanga, Dimitra, GTZ Health</b></p>	<p><b>Women in Development of Maniema (Wakinamama)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This intervention provides a forum for women to improve their livelihoods through participation in income generating savings mobilization activities.</li> <li>• The project works with approximately 160 savings and loans groups that have mobilized and trained more than 4,000 people.</li> <li>• Project also includes capacity building of women’s groups and community leaders through training sessions, awareness raising activities, and educational discussions.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Radio Listeners’ Clubs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005, in partnership with <b>SAMWAKI</b> and with the support of <b>GTZ Health, Dimitra</b> started working on <b>gender</b> and <b>participatory communication</b> in South Kivu.</li> <li>• Since then, <b>eight radio listeners’ clubs</b> have been set up in the province, which are doing valuable work in the fields of agriculture, rights, fighting HIV/AIDS, etc.</li> <li>• The radio clubs are a particularly useful tool for rural communities to identify together the development issues of their area and to come up with strategies and action plans.</li> <li>• This positive experience led to the decision to develop similar activities in Katanga Province, with the assistance of the project’s partners in South Kivu.</li> <li>• The activities fall within the framework of the project <b><i>Strengthening rural community radio stations and creation and strengthening of radio listeners’ clubs in the South Kivu and Katanga Provinces</i></b>, an initiative launched by Dimitra and its partners SAMWAKI and REFED-Katanga, and financed by the King Baudouin Foundation.</li> </ul>

## Mercy Corps




### Fuel Efficient Stoves



- Mercy Corps is working with IDPs in three territories of North Kivu; Goma, Rutshur and Masisi. These IDP camps are located on the border of Virunga National Park-one of the most threatened World Heritage Sites in the World.
- Mercy Corps has been able to construct **20,000 fuel efficient stoves** for IDP families.
- The introduction of these stoves, together with training in improved food preparation techniques, has reduced firewood consumption by around 50 percent and has improved the security and health of women and their children.
- The stoves have reduced indoor air pollution.
- It has also allowed women to spend less time on tasks such as collecting fuel wood (for which they travel 14km and more)
- More time spent on other activities and more efficient methods of cooking.
- Mercy Corps will be providing ongoing support in this transitional period during which IDPs return home and construct fuel efficient stoves in the villages.

**EL-SALVADOR  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IFAD</b></p> 	<p><b>Modernization Project and Rural Development-Eastern (PRODEMORO)</b></p>	<p>Total cost: U.S. \$ 22.2 million            Duration: 2008-2016            Directly Benefiting: Households 6.600            Status: Ongoing</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To improve income levels and living conditions of the inhabitants of 33 municipalities in eastern El Salvador.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Mostly subsistence farmers and seasonal employees at harvest coffee and sugar cane.</p> <p>The project will help better <b>market their products</b>, and will <b>create profitable businesses</b> in both the agricultural sector as in other agricultural sectors.</p> <p>The <b>PRODEMORO</b> also support the <b>creation</b> and <b>strengthening</b> of <b>small farmer organizations</b> and <b>cooperatives</b> to <b>improve marketing processes</b> and reduce costs in the stages of production, transportation and marketing.</p> <p><b>Contact</b>            Enrique Murguia            Operations Manager            Via Paolo di Dono, 44            Rome, Italy</p>

<p><b>Development and Modernization Project for Rural Regions Central and paracentral (PRODEMOR-CENTRAL)</b></p>	<p>Work: +39 0654592341  <a href="mailto:e.murguia@ifad.org">e.murguia @ ifad.org</a></p>
	<p><b>Partners:</b>  <a href="#">United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)</a>  <a href="#">Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</a></p> <p>Total cost: U.S. \$ 20.1 million  Duration: 2009-2015  Directly Benefiting: 6.600 Households  Status: Ongoing  Project aims to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of 66 rural municipalities in central and para-central regions of El Salvador.  The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulate the local economy by supporting improving agricultural production and marketing</li> <li>• Develop human and social capital, through training and support to local participatory planning processes</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the environment and promote more sustainable management of natural areas.</li> </ul> <p>Participants will have <b>access to credit</b> to finance their needs for technical assistance and specialized business..</p> <p><b>Contact</b>  Enrique Murguia  Operations Manager  Via Paolo di Dono, 44  Rome, Italy  Work: +39 0654592341  <a href="mailto:e.murguia@ifad.org">e.murguia @ ifad.org</a></p> <p><b>Partners:</b>  <a href="#">United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)</a></p>



**Catholic Relief Services (CRS)**




**Agriculture for Basic Needs**



- CRS helps rural families increase their income and improve their diets.
- The Agriculture for Basic Needs project works with rural households to **increase their production of staple crops** such as **corn** and **beans**, as well as nutritious fruit, vegetables, poultry and fish.
- The project also assists rural households to increase their incomes by promoting **savings-led credit groups** and by providing guidance on investing savings wisely.
- Also, **small-scale producers** receive **training** in processes that increase the economic value and consumer appeal of agricultural commodities. Examples include the proper sorting, cleaning and packaging of beans.

**Savings-Led Microfinance**

- In partnership with **Caritas** and **CARE**, CRS promotes the formation of **savings-led credit groups** in the country's two poorest municipalities.
- The groups are comprised mostly of women and enable them to build savings and access credit.
- Savings-led credit groups provide a way for members to increase assets on their own.
- Local knowledge and resources are drawn to organize communities, empowering woman in many cases to speak out on issues that affect their society.

**ETHIOPIA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p data-bbox="201 537 525 605"><b>The Hunger Project (THP)</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="562 537 814 639"><b>The Microfinance Program (MFP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="856 537 1885 672">• THP has been working in Ethiopia since 2004, and empowers <b>over 90,000</b> partners <b>in six epicenter communities</b>. Through its Epicenter Strategy, THP is working with partners to successfully access basic services.</li> <li data-bbox="856 678 1885 743">• The epicenters are located in Mesqan, Jaldu, Machakel, Debre, and Wurib.</li> <li data-bbox="856 750 1885 847">• The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is a <b>trainings, savings</b> and <b>credit</b> program designed specifically for women farmers.</li> <li data-bbox="856 854 1885 951">• The MFP started in <b>Mesqan Epicenter</b> in 2006. Since then, there have been <b>691 participants</b> in that program (<b>62% women</b> and 38% men)</li> <li data-bbox="856 958 1885 1055">• The different workshops and training provided by THP-Ethiopia has positively contributed to <b>creating awareness</b> and <b>building self-confidence</b> among women.</li> <li data-bbox="856 1062 1885 1159">• Since its inception, the AWFFI microfinance program has disbursed over US\$5.7 million to <b>95,326 women</b> in Benin, Burkina Faso, <b>Ethiopia</b>, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda.</li> </ul>

<p><b>IPMS</b></p>	<p><b>Improving Productivity and Market Success of Ethiopian Farmers</b></p> 	<p><b>Goal:</b> To contribute to improved agricultural productivity and production through <b>market-oriented agricultural development</b>, as a means for achieving improved and sustainable livelihoods for the rural population.</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> To strengthen the effectiveness of the Government's effort to transform agricultural productivity and production, and rural development in Ethiopia.</p> <p><b>Project Objectives- To Develop, Strengthen and test:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural knowledge management system, highlighting innovations and appropriate technologies.</li> <li>2. Innovation capacity of farmers, and public &amp; private agricultural sector organizations.</li> <li>3. Promotion and adoption of appropriate technologies, innovative input supply and, output marketing services, and financial services.</li> <li>4. Strategies, policy &amp; technology options, and institutional innovations</li> </ol> <p><b>Partners:</b>  Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)</p>
<p>Oxfam</p> 	<p><b>Agricultural Programs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxfam's agriculture work centers on smallholder farmers being able to access <b>markets, having negotiating power</b>, and getting enough income from their produce.</li> <li>• Oxfam helps improve conditions for up to 1 million smallholder farmers in Amhara, Oromiya, and Benishangul Gumez regions.</li> <li>• Oxfam is currently working with over <b>100,000</b> direct, and <b>200,000</b> indirect, beneficiaries, focusing especially on crops such as <b>soybean, sesame, coffee, bee products and malt barley.</b></li> </ul>

CIDA



**Benishangul-Gumuz Regional Food Security and Economic Growth Program**

Status: Operational  
CIDA contribution: \$20,000,000  
Implementing Partner: Save The Children

The Benishangul-Gumuz Food Security and Economic Growth Program supports the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia to **address its food security objectives** while **creating partnerships and networks among stakeholders** (community, government, donors, civil society) working in the region.

Implemented by Save the Children Canada in collaboration with five Canadian non-governmental organizations and one intergovernmental organization, **the project's goal is to improve livelihoods of food insecure households in seven districts in Benishangul-Gumuz, so that vulnerable people in targeted rural areas will have increased food security and increased resiliency.**

The project will implement activities which are in line with local priorities focusing on **sustainable agriculture** development and **improved productivity**; and improvement of the ability of government and non-government service providers at the regional, zonal, district and community levels to deliver accountable and effective services to food insecure households.

IFAD



**Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme**

Total cost: **US\$57.8 million**  
IFAD loan: **US\$20.0 million**  
DSF grant: **US\$20.0 million**  
Duration: **2008 - 2015**  
Directly benefiting: **62,000 households**  
Status: **Ongoing**

**Goal:** To improve **food security, family nutrition** and incomes for poor rural households by developing **irrigation schemes** for small-scale farmers in four states of Ethiopia.




		<p><b>Target group:</b> Poor rural households in areas that are prone to drought and food insecurity. Specific targets include <b>households headed by women</b>, unemployed young people and people without land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The irrigation schemes developed under the programme will be replicable and scalable.</li> <li>• Farmers will own and manage the irrigation systems through their own water users' associations.</li> <li>• The programme will also <b>train participants</b> to take charge of the development process and it will <b>encourage women to join the decision-making bodies of water users' associations</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contact information</b>  <b>John Gicharu</b>  Country programme coordinator  Via Paolo di Dono, 44  Rome, Italy  Work: +39 0654592373  Fax: +39 0654593373  <a href="mailto:j.gicharu@ifad.org">j.gicharu@ifad.org</a></p>
	<p><b>Agricultural Marketing Improvement Programme</b></p>	<p>Total cost: <b>US\$35.1 million</b>  IFAD loan: <b>US\$27.2 million</b>  Duration: <b>2006 - 2013</b>  Directly benefiting: <b>500,000 households</b>  Status: <b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Goal:</b> Improve agricultural marketing.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> Stabilize domestic grain prices and encourage smallholder farmers to increase production and improve their incomes.</p> <p>The programme supports improvements in <b>processing, storage</b> and <b>transport technologies</b>, to reduce post-harvest crop losses and</p>

<p><b>Ministry of Mine and Energy</b></p>		<p>increase returns to farmers.</p> <p>The primary objective of the programme is <b>empowerment of smallholder farmers</b> to engage in and exploit emerging market opportunities. Activities include <b>training farmers</b> in such matters as <b>post-harvest management, improved access</b> to and <b>use of market information</b>, grades and standards, organization, enterprise management, and the impact of HIV/AIDS on agricultural marketing.</p>
	<p><b>“Gonze” Energy Saving Stoves</b></p>	<p><b>Distributing Partners:</b> GTZ, World Vision, Catholic Aid</p> <p>Ethiopia’s Ministry of Mine and Energy is expanding fuel saving technology with the use of <b>improved stoves</b> through it rural energy development and promotion centre.</p> <p>The centre is implementing projects aimed at saving energy in six regional states — <b>Tigray, Amhara , Oromia , Benishangul Gumuz , Gambella</b> and <b>South Ethiopia Peoples’ states</b> with funding from the World Bank.</p> <p>Expansion of the use of the improved stoves will help save women’s time spent and distance travelled to collect firewood for fuel.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Distribute <b>27,000</b> Gonze stoves and other improved energy saving stoves.  <b>3,000</b> stoves have already been distributed, and the demand for them has been increasing.</p>

<p><b>Lundin for Africa</b></p>	<p><b>Rural Women's Empowerment Project</b></p>	<p>This project aims to <b>empower rural women</b> in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNP) and Oromia Regions of Ethiopia through three principal project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income generation activities through the promotion of sustainable and cost-effective <b>village savings</b> and <b>loan</b> schemes</li> <li>2. The transformation of <b>6,400 poor and food insecure women</b> to medium level wealth through targeted asset provision (goats and sheep) schemes</li> <li>3. Reduced economic, social, and cultural violence against women</li> </ol> <p>The project will directly benefit <b>15,160 poor rural women</b>, and a further <b>91,000 family members</b> and will be implemented over a five year period from January 2009 - Dec 2013.</p>
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**GHANA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b></p> 	<p><b>Agribusiness Project</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRS Ghana is making efforts to improve the <b>production</b> and <b>marketing</b> of crops produced by <b>small-scale farmers</b>;</li> <li>• It is working with the <b>Diocese of Navrongo-Bogatanga</b> to increase profits and production of peanut farmers in two districts in the Northern Region</li> <li>• In the project's first year, groundnut (peanut) profits increased by 50 percent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b></p> 	<p><b>National Multifunctional Platform Programme</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multifunctional Platforms (MFPs), is a 10 horsepower diesel engine mounted to which a variety of processing equipment — such as <b>cassava grater</b> or <b>oil press</b> — can be attached. It can also <b>charge batteries, power a water pump</b>, and light up to 200 bulbs.</li> <li>• Introduced in <b>2005</b> by a group of local, non-governmental organizations: <b>New Energy, SEND-Ghana, WASCO</b> and <b>Kite</b> with the support of UNDP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in women's time</li> <li>• Increase in income</li> <li>• The Ghanaian Government has mainstreamed the MDGs into its national development framework. The government owns and leads the design and implementation of all UNDP-supported projects, and conducts an annual evaluation of MDG progress.</li> </ul>

## The Hunger Project (THP)

THE HUNGER PROJECT

### Human Security Project



- The **Human Security Project** aims to utilize the seven-month long drought period in Ghana.
- The project starts this year with an initial capital of GH¢11,000.00
- The Yendi Municipality will work in collaboration with UNDP to engage in **intensive dry season farming- vegetables** and **maize** will be cultivated.
- 30 communities are expected to benefit from this project.
- Two dams and two rivers in the area will serve as the irrigation sources
- Four water pumps have also been acquired
- If successful, project will be replicated in all communities of the district as well as other parts of the region.

### The Hunger Project's Epicenter Strategy in Africa

- Epicenters are **clusters of rural villages** where women and men are **mobilized** to create and run their own programs to meet basic needs.
- The Epicenter Strategy integrates programs in **health, education, adult literacy, nutrition, improved farming and food security, microfinance and water and sanitation.**
- THP has been working in Ghana since **1995** and is empowering **250,000** partners in **40 epicenter communities.**
- Ghana is the first country in which THP is **scaling up its Epicenter Strategy** to reach significantly more people.
- In July 2006, THP received a **US\$5 million investment** to scale-up Hunger Project work in the **Eastern Region of Ghana.**
- THP aims to have mobilized enough epicenter communities so that each villager in the Eastern Region is within walking distance to an epicenter building.
- THP-Ghana successfully completed construction of 12 epicenters by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year.
- Challenges to scaling up include: **acquisition of land** and the **mobilization of construction materials.**

### Microfinance Program

The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is **training, savings** and **credit** program designed specifically for women farmers.

IFAD



**Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)**

In Ghana, The Hunger Project has distributed **US\$405,785** in microloans to 14,785 partners, with an average loan size of **\$68**. There are **three government-recognized rural banks** that are operating in three self-reliant Epicenter communities.

- WEP empowers women to become **strong leaders** in their **households** and **communities**.
- The WEP is a **series of workshops** that focus on **legal, civic** and **reproductive health rights** as well as **leadership skills** for selected women.
- The trained women are known as "**animators**," and they carry out community-based **educational** activities using **drama, mini-lectures** and **discussions**.
- These animators are also trained to provide counseling and distribute non-prescriptive contraceptives.

**Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme**

Total cost: **US\$50.9 million**  
IFAD loan: **US\$6.0 million**  
Directly benefiting: **1,000,000 households**

- Co-financing:
- African Development Bank (AfDB) (US\$4.9 million)
  - Italy (US\$1.5 million)
  - World Bank: IDA (US\$7.1 million)


Status: Not yet started

The programme will focus on:

- Strengthening rural financial systems;
- Strengthening financial and agricultural linkages and support system.

The Programme will target:

- **Small-scale farmers**-linking them with rural micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and by providing them with technical assistance;

<p>CARE</p> 	<p><b>Northern Rural Growth Programme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particular attention will be paid to <b>women</b> and youth;</li> <li>• Under the programme, microfinance products and services designed for poor rural people will be developed. Risk management instruments will also be explored.</li> </ul> <p>Total cost: <b>US\$103.6 million</b>  IFAD loan: <b>US\$22.3 million</b>  IFAD grant: <b>US\$400,000</b>  Duration: <b>2008 - 2016</b>  Directly benefiting: <b>45,000 households</b>  Co-financing: African Development Bank (AfDB) (US\$61.2 million)  Status: <b>Ongoing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of the Programme is to achieve <b>sustainable rural livelihoods</b> and <b>food security</b> for poor rural people in northern Ghana.</li> <li>• Specific objective is to develop <b>remunerative commodities</b> and <b>food chains</b> to generate incomes and agricultural surplus production..</li> <li>• The commodities potentially include <b>industrial crops</b> such as <b>sorghum</b> and <b>oil seeds, shea nuts, fruits, vegetables</b> and animal products.</li> <li>• The programme focuses particularly on <b>rural women</b> and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Ministry of Food &amp; Agriculture is the key implementing agency</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Sustainable Livelihoods</b></p>	<p>CARE provides assistance to more than 2,600 farmers and 40 farmers groups in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed selection;</li> <li>• Farming techniques</li> <li>• Identifying export opportunities</li> </ul> <p>CARE is a partner in the <b>Trade and Investment Program for Competitive Export Economy (TIPCEE)</b> consortium. This project targets smallholder farmers who have expanded the scope of their work to integrate their production into the <b>commercial market chains</b>. <b>2,601smallholder</b> farmers are linked to local and foreign markets.</p>

ACDI/VOCA



AGRA-Canada's  
World University  
Service

**Agricultural  
Development  
and Value  
Chain  
Enhancement  
(ADVANCE)  
Project**

- The Project is transforming Ghana's agricultural sector through **increased competitiveness** in domestic, regional and international markets.
- The project will increase income for **rural smallholders** and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Ghana.
- ACDI/VOCA has intensive geographical coverage, with regional offices in Tamale, Techiman, Ho, Tema and Nkawkaw as well as a central presence in Accra.
- ADVANCE will help **60,000** farmers improve their **production techniques, organization and management skills**, and ability to **effectively engage in markets** as reliable suppliers
- 20 volunteer consultants each year will provide technical expertise over the life of ADVANCE in the following areas:
  - Technical contributions to specific commodity value chains
  - Improved production technologies
  - Value-addition technologies
  - Association and cooperative development and management
  - Marketing and linkages to buyers
  - Grades and standards
  - Training of farmers, agro-dealers, etc.
  - Irrigation
  - Integrated pest management
  - Training in environmental and natural resources management

For more information contact Meredith Jones [mjones@acdivoca.org](mailto:mjones@acdivoca.org).

**Farmer Voice  
Radio**

**Partners:**

- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - \$9 million grant
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- Canada's World University Service
- Commercial and community broadcasters in Ghana

Project Status: Will begin in 2010 and last for 36 months

The project will complement the existing **farmer extension services** but will allow for interaction and participation of farmers. It will use the model of **information dissemination** via traditional media like **radio broadcasts** in vernacular languages - participatory radio campaign, seeking feedback from farmers.


Farmer Voice Radio will help small farmers find the **best soil** and **seed varieties, conserve natural resources, increase crop yields**, and gain access to markets. It will implement multiple activities:

- Deploy public extension officers in ministries of agriculture to radio stations to help develop programming and content
- Appoint radio field representatives in communities to deliver onsite reporting and share feedback from farmers
- Create a research desk at each station to serve as an information hub for farmer feedback, and station and programming development
- Engage university radio interns to support Farmer Voice Radio at the station and community levels as an accredited part of their studies

Through these activities, Farmer Voice Radio **aims to build the capacity of radio stations across Africa** to serve as an informational resource for small farmers. It also seeks to encourage the participation of farmers through the use of other technologies, such as **mobile phones, SMS, and MP3 recorders**, so they can obtain the information they need while sharing their concerns and experiences.

<p><b>Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</b></p> 	<p><b>Ghana Agro-Dealer Development Project (GADD)</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b>  The Ministry of Food and Agriculture  Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana  AGRA  International Centre for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GADD is a 3-year initiative that will train approximately <b>2,200 agro-dealers</b> and <b>seed producers</b> in <b>business management skills</b>.</li> <li>• The objective is to help agro-dealers grow their business, and to provide farmers with knowledge and information to increase their productivity.</li> <li>• <b>850,000 smallholder farmers</b> will benefit from GADD by gaining <b>access to seeds, fertilizers, and crop protection products</b> in the rural areas of Ghana.</li> <li>• In the first year of the project, <b>233</b> training sessions were held across the country, reaching out to <b>875 agro-dealers</b>, out which <b>112</b> were females.</li> <li>• <b>594</b> of the total agro-dealers were <b>awarded certificates</b> recognized by the government agencies.</li> </ul>
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**GUATEMALA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Texas A&amp;M System's Norman Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture</b></p>	<p><b>Agriculture in Guatemala: Technology, Education, and Commercialization (AGTEC)</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnering with USDA's Food for Progress program, this project increases <b>access to new markets, technology</b>, and knowledge for <b>high-value agricultural products</b> in Guatemala, including bio-energy crops and non-traditional fruits &amp; vegetables. Operations are based in <b>Chimaltenango</b>.</li> <li>• The AGTEC program transfers technology from research centers to the field. The agricultural environmental techniques from these programs will <b>improve yields</b> and <b>increase income</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Through extension outreach programs in rural communities, technical-assistance programs will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ water conservation and management</li> <li>▪ crop rotation and diversification</li> <li>▪ soil retention to reduce erosion and demonstrate alternative crops and alternative land uses</li> <li>▪ harvesting and post-harvesting techniques to improve harvest efficiency</li> <li>▪ food processing capabilities to add value to products</li> <li>▪ bio-energy technology to produce bio-fuel crops</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGTEC's marketing program will enable Guatemala's farmers to sell their products in local and foreign markets.</li> <li>• The project is also providing a teaching environment where</li> </ul>



IFAD



**Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Northern Region**

farmers can see practical technology in action and get instruction on how they can use it to improve their own operations.

The programme focuses on **improving market access** and **generating rural businesses in agricultural** and non-agricultural activities for **smallholders** and micro entrepreneurs.

The goals of the programme are to:

- **Transform subsistence activities** into profitable, market-oriented businesses supported by specialized technical assistance and access to financial services
- Strengthening the organizational, managerial and decision-making capacities of rural and indigenous communities, producers' associations and development councils
- Expand social and economic infrastructure, including roads
- Conserve natural resources

**National Rural Development Programme Phase I: the Western Region**

- The target group comprises **smallholder farmers**, landless farmers, and micro-entrepreneurs and artisans.
- The programme will reach minority groups, particularly indigenous populations with lower educational levels and very limited access to productive resources.
- Project will include education and skills training with support for micro-enterprise management and marketing.
- It will also improve basic services, especially health and communications infrastructure. There will also be trainings in natural resource management.

The specific goals of the programme will be to:

- Strengthen self-management of community organizations
- Develop conflict resolution activities in rural communities
- Develop rural businesses and access to markets
- Provide technical assistance to support agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises
- Finance infrastructure projects such as small-scale irrigation, marketing infrastructure and rural road maintenance

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)



Guatemala Stove Project (GSP)

Agriculture and the Environment





- Strengthen institutions supporting rural development  
Ensure that women have equitable access to all programme opportunities

- CRS Guatemala supports projects that **increase agricultural productivity**, enabling farmers to **diversify their crops** and to better **access existing markets**.
- CRS projects help **rehabilitate degraded land**; teach **better management of natural resources**; and provide **access to credit** that allows farmers to purchase quality seeds, fertilizer and other supplies.
- CRS relies on a small corps of volunteers to pass on the knowledge they gain—from crop rotation techniques to business management skills—to thousands of farmers in their communities through training sessions and demonstration plots.


- GSP is a registered Canadian Charity that began working in response to a request for help from **CEDEC**, an indigenous non-profit group working in Guatemala's Altiplano (Western Highlands).
- CEDEC had identified the need for masonry cook stoves in the communities served, but residents lacked the human and material resources to build such stoves for themselves.
- Since the first six stoves in 1999, the GSP has expanded rapidly, building 535 in 2002. In the spring of 2003 the thousandth stove was built and now it has built over 3500 stoves.
- Participating families also commit labor and resources to a co-operative enterprise with other GSP families in the area.
- Group initiatives such as a market gardens, egg production, or craft co-ops increase village self sufficiency and strengthen the local autonomy.

**HONDURAS  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b></p> 	<p><b>The Natural Resources program</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Natural Resources program supports environmentally sound agricultural development through <b>credit to rural farmers, watershed management, irrigation and crop diversification.</b></li> <li>• CRS works with <b>small-scale farmers</b> to improve <b>growing conditions, diversify crops,</b> and to <b>increase production</b> so they can move from subsistence farming to marketing and selling their surplus produce.</li> <li>• CRS works with local partners to advocate for farmers on issues of agrarian politics and local community development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The National Agricultural Development Bank</b></p>		<p>The National Agricultural Development Bank provides funding for basic grains, vegetables, coffee, livestock, poultry, fisheries, industry, commerce, oil palm, irrigation, machinery and other sectors.</p>
<p><b>CIDA</b></p> 	<p><b>Food Security in the Nacaome and Goascoran Watersheds</b></p>	<p>Maximum CIDA contribution: \$12,000,000            Executing Agency: Oxfam Quebec            Start-End : 2010-2016</p> <p>The project <b>objective</b> is to <b>enhance food security and increase income</b> for poor rural families in southern Honduras through improved agricultural productivity and sustainable natural resource management.</p> <p>The project includes the following key activities:            (i) development of integrated watershed management and land</p>

<b>COMUCAP</b>		<p>use plans;</p> <p>(ii) implementation of the plans through the rehabilitation of water systems and the creation of family gardens;</p> <p>(iii) raising community level awareness of the importance of protecting natural resources, especially water, through educational social activities; and</p> <p>(iv) Strengthening local institutions and organizations through workshops and the provision of technical assistance.</p> <p>Sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic drinking water supply: 12.5%</li> <li>• Basic sanitation: 12.5%</li> <li>• Agricultural development: 25%</li> <li>• Food crop production: 25%</li> <li>• Agricultural education/training: 25%</li> </ul>
	<b>The Coordinator of Rural Women in La Paz</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMUPCAP has <b>254</b> members and brings together <b>16 groups of women</b> from a range of areas in the area of La Paz, Honduras.</li> <li>• It provides a range of services to its members to help them overcome poverty. These include <b>literacy programs, technical advice in organic agriculture, radio programs, political advocacy, grant proposal workshops</b> and <b>fundraising</b> for affiliated groups, <b>agricultural lending programs</b> and <b>land buying programs</b>.</li> <li>• With the help of COMUCAP, women in the area get training and support to start their own farming businesses.</li> </ul>

**KENYA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p data-bbox="260 537 464 570"><b>ACDI/VOCA</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="562 537 785 695"><b>Kenya Maize Development Program (KMDP)</b></p>	<p data-bbox="863 537 1904 695">KMDP is a USAID-funded \$11.2 million program that boosts household incomes by <b>raising agricultural productivity</b>, improving the <b>effectiveness of smallholder organizations</b> and <b>increasing access to agricultural markets</b>.</p> <p data-bbox="863 797 1864 867">KMDP has established a <b>network of market information centers</b> that serve as locations for prices and trade information.</p> <p data-bbox="863 969 1881 1206">ACDI/VOCA also <b>trains farmers</b> to better market their crop through organized markets systems. It provides practical on-farm training through collaboration with FIPS, the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders. Over 400,000 farmers have visited project demonstration plots that feature better agronomic practices in western Kenya and the Rift Valley region.</p> <p data-bbox="863 1308 1881 1383">Kenyan farmers have been able to take advantage of the widespread use of mobile phones to acquire quick and accurate information</p>

through the short messaging system (SMS).

In 2003, the project supported 18 associations, which grew in 2008 to 80 associations with a total membership of approximately 250,000 farmers. KMDP directly trains an average of 12,000 farmers.



**Partners:**

It is led by ACDI/VOCA and involves a diverse range of partners within the maize value chain, including the :

- Cereal Growers Association of Kenya
- Farm Input Promotions Africa Ltd. (FIPS)
- Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange (KACE).


**Results:**

- KMDP has tripled smallholder yields from a baseline output/unit of 8 bags per acre to an average of 32 bags per acre. **This has increased net earnings of \$206 million for 370,000 smallholder farmers, 30 percent of whom are women.**
- Of these farmers, over **100,000** have completed the project-**designed training course in *Farming as a Family Business***. The training provides practical information on how to use improved varieties of seed and fertilizer, conservation



		<p>tillage and other natural resource management practices.</p> <p>For more information, contact Catharine Phiri at <a href="mailto:cphiri@activoca.org">cphiri@activoca.org</a></p>
<p><b>Equity Bank</b></p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity Bank has been an innovator in providing access and financial products to Kenya’s underserved, rural population.</li> <li>• Equity Bank provides unique and affordable financial products and services to support farmer and to commercialize farming.</li> <li>• It has collaborated with multiple partners in the private and public sector to support the agricultural value chain.</li> <li>• With the support of DFID and other international partners, Equity launched a mobile banking program that reaches remote rural areas. It covers more than 120 villages and is servicing around 40,000 customers, half of which are women.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kenyan Women’s Finance Trust (KWFT)</b></p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KWFT is a microfinance institution established by Kenyan women.</li> <li>• The goal of the Trust is to promote <b>economically active, low-income</b> women’s access to sustainable financial and non-financial services.</li> <li>• The trust has expanded from 24 branches in 4 regions of the country in 1998 to 46 rural branches in 8 regions in 2008.</li> <li>• Small business loans are the focal point of the KWFT’s operation, but new products have also been developed based</li> </ul>



		<p>on requests from clients. These include loans for school fees, <b>solar panels, water tanks, cooking gas equipment</b> and community phone lines, as well as voluntary life insurance.</p>
<p><b>AGRA-Canada's World University Service</b></p>	<p><b>Farmer Voice Radio</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation - \$9 million grant</li> <li>• Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</li> <li>• Canada's World University Service</li> <li>• Commercial and community broadcasters in <b>Kenya</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Project Status:</b> Will begin in 2010 and last for 36 months</p> <p>The project will complement the existing <b>farmer extension services</b> but will allow for interaction and participation of farmers. It will use the model of <b>information dissemination</b> via traditional media like <b>radio broadcasts</b> in vernacular languages - participatory radio campaign, seeking feedback from farmers.</p> <p>Farmer Voice Radio will help small farmers find the <b>best soil</b> and <b>seed varieties, conserve natural resources, increase crop yields</b>, and gain access to markets. It will implement multiple activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy public extension officers in ministries of agriculture to radio stations to help develop programming and content</li> <li>• Appoint radio field representatives in communities to deliver onsite reporting and share feedback from farmers</li> <li>• Create a research desk at each station to serve as an information hub for farmer feedback, and station and programming development</li> <li>• Engage university radio interns to support Farmer Voice Radio</li> </ul>




<p>CNFA</p> 		<p>at the station and community levels as an accredited part of their studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through these activities, Farmer Voice Radio <b>aims to build the capacity of radio stations across Africa</b> to serve as an informational resource for small farmers.</li> <li>• It also seeks to encourage the participation of farmers through the use of other technologies, such as <b>mobile phones, SMS, and MP3 recorders.</b></li> </ul>
	<p><b>Kenya Agro-dealer Strengthening Program (KASP)</b></p>	<p>The goal of KASP is to <b>increase farmer incomes</b> through improved inputs, technologies and agronomic practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>KASP</b> will use its <b>US\$4.4</b> million grant to scale-up an existing network of 243 agro-dealers, who are concentrated in Western Kenya, to include <b>1,800 rural farm supply businesses in 32 districts across the country.</b></li> <li>• It will also work with 10 “Millennium Villages”, part of the Millennium Villages Project of the Earth Institute at Columbia University, to increase the economic sustainability of their farm input subsidy Program.</li> </ul>



**LAOS  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b></p> 	<p><b>Khoun Community Radio</b></p>  <p><i>The Khoun Community Radio in Lao PDR is entirely run by volunteers. (Photo: UNDP- Lao PDR)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Khoun Radio</b> is an innovative approach to grassroots development in launched by the Ministry of Information and Culture and UNDP.</li> <li>• It is being broadcasted in three languages-<b>Lao, Khmou</b> and <b>Hmong</b>-in the Khoun District of Laos.</li> <li>• The Community Radio <b>provides access to information</b> and <b>strengthens the voice of poor rural people</b>, particularly <b>women</b>.</li> <li>• The community radio broadcasts 7.5 hours per day, and is entirely run by volunteers trained by UNDP.</li> <li>• Training sessions include <b>interviewing skills, news writing, documentary making, panel discussions</b> and <b>drama production</b>, etc. that will enable the volunteers to cover their community's needs and interests.</li> <li>• The Radio has increased the understanding of people and their role in the social and economic development of their communities. It discusses <b>issues</b> such as <b>markets</b> and <b>prices, job opportunities</b>, cluster munitions and unexploded weapons, <b>agriculture</b>, health, education, etc.</li> <li>• The Community Radio will be expanded <b>to four other districts</b> of the country.</li> <li>• The goal is to include other communities by training more volunteer broadcasters and increasing the number of correspondents in different villages.</li> </ul>

<p><b>OXFAM</b></p> 	<p><b>Improving livelihoods and food supplies</b></p>	<p>Oxfam assists communities to <b>improve crop yields</b> and is establishing <b>rice banks</b> to provide rice during months of food shortage.</p> <p>Oxfam also trains communities in animal husbandry and disease prevention to improve the health of livestock.</p>
	<p><i>Supporting women</i></p>	<p>Oxfam is helping women in remote communities by supporting a local radio station which broadcasts information in local language</p> <p>The women are also encouraged to participate in village committees and trainings to build their skills and confidence.</p>
<p><b>The World Bank</b></p> 	<p><b>Lao PDR Upland Food Security Improvement Project</b></p>	<p>Approval Date: 2010 Closing Date: 2014</p> <p>Implementing Agency: National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute</p> <p>The project <b>objectives of</b> are:  (a) to contribute to <b>improved food security</b> of rural households in upland areas in the project provinces by demonstrating and implementing improved rice-based farming systems  (b) Address recovery needs of cyclone-affected households in the Xekong, Saravane, and Attapeu provinces.</p> <p>The project is a response to food insecurity in the Lao PDR uplands as a result of low crop productivity, isolation from services and inadequate agricultural infrastructure.</p>


**LIBERIA**  
**WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p data-bbox="184 602 539 675"><b>African Development Bank (ADB)</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="556 532 798 675"><b>Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation Project</b></p>	<p data-bbox="856 532 1213 565">Start date: 29/04/2010</p> <p data-bbox="856 570 1671 602">Location: Gedeh, Kru, Maryland, River Gee, Bassa, Moun</p> <p data-bbox="856 607 1892 743">The overall goal of the project is to <b>contribute to food security and poverty reduction</b>. Its specific objective is to <b>increase the income of smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs including women on a sustainable basis</b>.</p> <p data-bbox="856 784 1390 816">The project has three components:</p> <p data-bbox="856 821 1566 854"><b>I. Agriculture Infrastructure Rehabilitation</b></p> <p data-bbox="856 859 1881 956">(i) Rehabilitation of water management infrastructure for swamp rice cultivation in Grand Kru, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland counties;</p> <p data-bbox="856 961 1892 1026">(ii) Technical studies in preparation for future investments in irrigated rice farming;</p> <p data-bbox="856 1031 1369 1063">(iii) Rehabilitation of feeder roads;</p> <p data-bbox="856 1068 1856 1133">(iv) Development of community infrastructure, such as storage and agro-processing facilities.</p> <p data-bbox="856 1174 1822 1206"><b>II. Agricultural Production and Productivity Improvement:</b></p> <p data-bbox="856 1211 1892 1308">(i) Integrated Plant and Pest Management Approach (IPPM), provision of farm inputs, facilitating women's access to land, employment of youth for the heavy task of land clearance;</p> <p data-bbox="856 1313 1871 1414">(ii) Capacity Building of Agricultural Institutions, which will cover the re-equipping of the Ministry of Agriculture at national and local level and facilitating farmers' organizational capacity through regular</p>

<p><b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b></p>  <p><b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b></p> 		<p>training;            (iii) Training community-based agents to facilitate transactions between farmers and agricultural inputs suppliers and/or produce buyers;            (iv) Community capacity building activities to ensure sustainability of project interventions.</p> <p><b>III. Project Management</b></p> <p><b>Partners:</b>            The project has been acknowledged as necessary and complementary by other partners including IFAD, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, EU, FAO and USAID.</p>
	<p><b>Community- Based Recovery Development (CBRD)</b></p>	<p>The <b>Cooperative Credit Unions (CCU)</b> established by the CBRD programme has supported and promoted socio-economic recovery through a number of innovative sustainable livelihood projects, such as projects funded by the <b>Japanese Women in Development Fund</b> that provide <b>vocational training</b> and <b>micro credits</b> for women in 7 communities.</p> <p>The project enabled over <b>3,000 women</b> to access <b>micro credit facilities</b>. The project is being replicated in the <b>six districts of Lofa County</b> supported by the <b>Government of Denmark</b>.</p> <p>To-date the project has benefitted up to 4889 women in all the six districts, in addition they are also benefitting from <b>agricultural inputs</b> and <b>adult literacy programmes</b>.</p>
	<p><b>Emergency Agricultural Rehabilitation Project</b></p>	<p>CRS Liberia's emergency agricultural rehabilitation project assists farming families to recover their livelihoods through the <b>provision of seeds</b> and <b>farm tools</b>. The project is assisting <b>30,000 families</b> who might otherwise have remained in temporary camps for displaced people.</p>

**MALAWI  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b></p> 	<p><b>Democracy Consolidation Programme</b></p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Village Rights Committees (VRCs)</b> formed by the <b>Nkhotakota Youth Organization</b>, a project of the Democracy Consolidation Programme (DCP) are <b>sensitizing people about their rights</b>. The sensitizations have led to communities acquiring development projects such as <b>schools, health centers, boreholes</b>, etc. Nkhotakota Youth Organization aims to promote citizen participation and development. The work is done through VRCs and Community based Educators (CBE) trained on human rights, especially right to development and governance.</li>   <li>• <b>Takondwa Radio Listening Club (RLC)</b> provides leadership to the communities in <b>Nsanje district</b>, in demanding <b>the right to development using radio</b>. The training empowers the Club with problem identification, prioritization and analysis skills as well as advocacy and negotiation skills. Following the training, the Club identified food insecurity as the main priority. They led the community in a successful dialogue with the <b>Nsanje District Agricultural Development Officer (DADO)</b> for establishment of an irrigation scheme in the area. DADO offered financial resources, technical expertise and equipment. The community was provided with 7 treadle pumps, high breed maize seed, chemicals and extension services. Member of Parliament for the area donated 15 treadle pumps sourced from Government to the farmers. Goal Malawi also donated seed chemicals and fertilizer. It</li> </ul>

<p><b>The Hunger Project (THP)</b></p> 		<p>recently donated 50 treadle pumps to the community.</p> <p>There are <b>57 radio listening clubs</b> that the DCP supported project known as <b>Development Communications Trust (DCT)</b> runs across the country. The aim of the radio project is to empower rural communities to demand their right to development through the radio.</p>
	<p><b>Microfinance Program in Africa</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• THP is currently reaching over 110,000 partners in Malawi in <b>seven epicenter communities that include about 190 villages</b></li> <li>• Epicenters are <b>clusters of rural villages</b> where women and men are mobilized to create and run their own programs to meet basic needs.</li> <li>• The Epicenter Strategy achieves synergy among programs in <b>health</b> (including HIV/AIDS prevention), <b>education, adult literacy, nutrition, improved farming and food security, microfinance</b>, water and sanitation, and building community spirit.</li> <li>• The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is a <b>training, savings</b> and <b>credit</b> program designed specifically for women farmers. Through THP's <b>Farm Input Scheme</b>, women can gain buy fertilizers and seeds on credit, and receive training on best practices.</li> <li>• Since its inception, the AWWFI microfinance program has disbursed over US\$5.7 million to <b>95,326 women</b> in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, <b>Malawi</b>, Mozambique, Senegal and Uganda.</li> <li>• <b>Eighteen Rural Banks</b> have graduated to operate as their own independent, community-owned and women-led rural financial institutions.</li> </ul>

UNIDO



**Capacity Building for Women Entrepreneurship Development (Pipeline)**

- The microcredit facility at **Nsondole Epicenter** received official recognition to operate as a government-licensed Rural Bank in November 2005.

- **UNIDO Malawi** has a pipeline project on capacity building for women entrepreneurship development in **soya bean processing**.
- The project aims to create sustainable businesses in soya bean processing through transfer of technology and business development services.
- NGOs, along with other public/private agencies will provide women training as well as business advisory services, empowering them to produce high-value soya bean products.

**Labor Saving Technologies**

- This project empowers poor rural communities with **labor saving technologies** for increased labor productivity and food production.
- It also contributes to human development and labor shortages arising in HIV/AIDS stricken communities, especially in household and farming activities.
- The project will facilitate access to labor-saving technologies and practices in targeted areas by promoting **technical skills upgrading, technology transfer and development of the traditional micro and home-based food processing enterprises**.
- It will also develop the capacity of local service providers by strengthening the growth of **existing artisanal rural enterprises** specializing in metalworking and woodworking to produce labor-saving equipment.
- The project will be accompanied by the **training of community development facilitators**, to ensure the continuity of services.
- The expected number of beneficiaries is **3,200 households**, including **1,287 female-headed households**.
- Training for community development facilitators, local community technology promoters, self-employment skills for women and rural



CARE



	<p>service providers will benefit approximately <b>400 people</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The technology diffusion aspect of the project will benefit an estimated 5,000 smallholders and <b>1,250 women</b>.</li></ul>
<b>Access Africa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CARE is one of the leading members of CARE USA's Access Africa signature program which aims to provide at least 20 million poor people in Africa <b>access to financial services</b> within the next 10 years.</li><li>• This project will increase the scale of the <b>Village Savings and Loan program</b> and will help build partnerships with diverse financial institutions.</li><li>• In Malawi, the goal is to lift over 400,000 people (70% of whom being women) out of poverty over the next 10 years.</li></ul>
<b>Women and Agriculture Planning Grant</b>	<p>In this grant, CARE will explore significant opportunities to more productively and equitably engage women in agriculture. CARE Malawi economic programs include <b>70 percent rural women participants</b>.</p> <p>CARE Malawi work in food security and livelihood development has focused on four main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Income Diversification:</b> It has reduced the food security risks associated with <b>maize mono-culture</b> and promotes <b>diversification of food crops</b>. CARE has <b>linked business development services to VSLA groups</b>, promoted formation of farmer clubs for commodity bulking, and facilitated market access.</li><li><b>2. Sustainable Agriculture:</b> CARE Malawi has promoted a range of sustainable agriculture techniques, including: <b>identifying inputs and technologies for smallholders</b>; promoting crop diversification and <b>improved seed varieties</b>; and disseminating new techniques through <b>Farmer Field Schools</b></li><li><b>3. Institutional Development and Advocacy:</b> Working with civil</li></ol>

CNFA



**Malawi Agro-dealer Strengthening Program (MASP) [Funded by AGRA]**

society organizations and village umbrella communities. At the national level, CARE Malawi works with **CISANET (Civil Society Agriculture Network)**.

- 4. Policy and Advocacy:** CARE Malawi will explore initiatives that could protect the interests of women in such areas as land tenure. It will consider intervention strategies that **target men, community leaders, traditional authorities**, and other **powerful decision-makers in agriculture**.

The goal of MASP is to improve farmer incomes and productivity by linking them to improved agricultural inputs, new production technologies, credit and marketing channels through a commercial network of rural agro-dealers.

MASP works with the local affiliate RUMARK which focuses on the following components:

- Business Management Training
- Demand Creation Activities
- Improved Access to Credit through the Credit Guarantee
- Matching Grants
- Technical Training on Product Handling and Safe Use
- Policy Advocacy and Association Development

**Accomplishments:**

In the first half of MASP, RUMARK has achieved the following results as of November 30, 2008:



- 1,012 additional agro-dealers trained and certified in business management skills
- 287 farmer field days featuring 10 supply companies and attended by over 32,000 farmers
- \$1.18 million in input supply credit leveraged through the guarantee facility
- 9 technical trainings on product handling and safe use attended by 267 agro-dealers

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AGRA-Canada's World University Service</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 associations advocating for agro-dealer interests created and supported.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Farmer Voice Radio</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation - \$9 million grant</li> <li>• Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</li> <li>• Canada's World University Service</li> <li>• Commercial and community broadcasters in <b>Malawi</b></li> </ul> <p>Project Status: Will begin in 2010 and last for 36 months</p> <p>The project will complement the existing <b>farmer extension services</b> but will allow for interaction and participation of farmers. It will use the model of <b>information dissemination</b> via traditional media like <b>radio broadcasts</b> in vernacular languages - participatory radio campaign, seeking feedback from farmers.</p> <p>Farmer Voice Radio will help small farmers find the <b>best soil and seed varieties, conserve natural resources, increase crop yields</b>, and gain access to markets. It will implement multiple activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy public extension officers in ministries of agriculture to radio stations to help develop programming and content</li> <li>• Appoint radio field representatives in communities to deliver onsite reporting and share feedback from farmers</li> <li>• Create a research desk at each station to serve as an information hub for farmer feedback, and station and programming development</li> <li>• Engage university radio interns to support Farmer Voice Radio at the station and community levels as an accredited part of their studies</li> </ul> <p>Through these activities, Farmer Voice Radio <b>aims to build the capacity of radio stations across Africa</b> to serve as an informational resource for small farmerfarmers. It also encourages the participation of farmers through the use of other technologies, such as</p>



	<p><b>mobile phones, SMS, and MP3 recorders</b>, so they can obtain the information they need while sharing their concerns and experiences.</p>
<p><b>Women Accessing Realigned Markets (WARM) Project</b></p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To <b>increase women farmers’ access to appropriate agricultural</b> inputs by empowering them to express their needs and to generate evidence required to influence policy research agendas and service institutions to meet women farmers’ needs.</p> <p><b>Specific Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a platform for communities to dialogue on issues that affect women farmers’ access to input</li> <li>• markets</li> <li>• Empower women farmers to play a more active role in driving the development agenda</li> <li>• Align development research agenda to women farmers’ issues</li> <li>• Align input supply institutions and programs to women farmer needs</li> </ul> <p>FANRPAN will work with the <b>National Association of Small-holder Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM)</b> which has a membership of 100,000 most of them farming on less than a hectare of land to support an average family of six people. It will also collaborate with existing rural development programs (including AGRA and other BMG Foundation Grantees such as Ashoka, CLUSA, AWAL-Net) that are already working to improve the livelihoods of women farmers.</p> <p><b>Contact</b> Dr. Lindiwe Majele Sibanda FANRPAN Chief Executive Officer 141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park 0184 Pretoria, South Africa Email: <a href="mailto:imsibanda@fanrpan.org">imsibanda@fanrpan.org</a>; <a href="mailto:l.sibanda@cgiar.org">l.sibanda@cgiar.org</a> Tel +2712 845 9100; Fax +27128459110</p>

**MALI**  
**WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FAO</b></p> 	<p><b>Knowledge, Management and Gender</b></p>	<p><b>Mission</b> To improve the living conditions of rural populations, integrating <b>gender issues into projects</b> and ensuring knowledge exchange between different actors involved in the program through a participatory approach. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote knowledge sharing;</li> <li>• disseminate good practices, especially in supporting food security and empowerment of rural people, particularly women;</li> <li>• To articulate the largest possible number of development actors (networks, governments, civil society, farmer organizations, producer organizations, other international organizations bi-and multilateral).</li> </ul> <p>The Project will contribute to food security of rural populations in West Africa: Burkina Faso, <b>Mali</b>, Niger and Senegal. Beyond the mere provision of information, it will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive communication at all levels</li> <li>• Capacity Building</li> <li>• Partnership between all stakeholders, particularly farmers and women farmers and networking</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACDI/VOCA</b></p> 	<p><b>Agriculture Development Systems Activity (ADSA)</b></p>	<p><b>Increasing productivity and profitability for farmers</b></p> <p><b>Donor:</b> Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Mali- \$10.8 Million <b>Duration:</b> 3 years</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AGRA-Canada's World University Service</b></p>		<p>ADSA will work to increase the <b>productivity</b> and <b>profitability</b> of approximately <b>1,030 families</b> by improving agricultural techniques and establishing relationships among the various value chain actors to create a sustainable market system.</p> <p>ACDI/VOCA will design and implement interventions that focus on organization, capacity building and providing services to producers to transition them from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture.</p> <p>ADSA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Build competencies of farmers in producing rice and diversified products (crop and animal).</li> <li>▪ Promote establishment of producer organizations that provide services to increase the productivity and incomes of their members</li> <li>▪ Increase access to financial services to help farmers and households increase productivity and revenue</li> <li>▪ Build capacity in water management and maintenance of water networks.</li> </ul> <p>For more information, contact Penelope Hucker: <a href="mailto:pbhucker@acdivoca.org">pbhucker@acdivoca.org</a>.</p>
	<p><b>Farmer Voice Radio</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation - \$9 million grant</li> <li>• Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</li> <li>• Canada's World University Service</li> <li>• Commercial and community broadcasters in <b>Mali</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Project Status:</b> Will begin in 2010 and last for 36 months</p> <p>The project will complement the existing <b>farmer extension services</b> but will allow for interaction and participation of farmers.</p> <p>It will use the model of <b>information dissemination</b> via traditional</p>

media like **radio broadcasts** in vernacular languages - participatory radio campaign, seeking feedback from farmers.

Farmer Voice Radio will help small farmers find the **best soil** and **seed varieties, conserve natural resources, increase crop yields**, and gain access to markets. It will implement multiple activities:

- Deploy public extension officers in ministries of agriculture to radio stations to help develop programming and content
- Appoint radio field representatives in communities to deliver onsite reporting and share feedback from farmers
- Create a research desk at each station to serve as an information hub for farmer feedback, and station and programming development
- Engage university radio interns to support FVR at the station and community levels as an accredited part of their studies

Through these activities, Farmer Voice Radio **aims to build the capacity of radio stations across Africa** to serve as an informational resource for small farmers. It also encourages the participation of farmers through the use of other technologies, such as **mobile phones, SMS, and MP3 recorders**, so they can obtain the information they need while sharing their concerns and experiences.

UNDP



**National Multifunctional Platform (NMP) Programme**



- NMP consists of a **diesel engine** and various associated tools: **grinding mills, huskers, alternators, battery chargers, pumps, welding stations**, and carpentry equipment;
- Can also be used to **distribute water** and electricity;
- Assists women with **long and laborious chores**, and allows them time to generate new income streams;

**Results:**

- Women have more time to dedicate to the well-being of their children;
- Time saved leads to increase in **self-improvement** opportunities for women- in particular, **literacy classes**.

CIDA



**Agriculture Sector Supply Chains**

Maximum CIDA contribution: \$ 14,050,000  
Status-Operational  
Start-End: 2008-2015  
Executing Partner Agency: GROUPEMENT SNC LAVALIN INC/GEOMAR INC/FAAFNB


The project aims to **improve the performance of certain agricultural supply chains** in Mali, by intervening in critical phases of production, processing, and marketing chains. Focus is mainly on **Shea nuts**, as well as **shallots, onions and garlic**.




To achieve these results, the production/productivity, marketing, and organizational management capacities of **150 participating organizations** are strengthened.


**The project will attempt to strengthen equality between women and men by emphasizing activities usually initiated by women.** Women are thus better able to meet their specific needs, while increasing their power in several respects (economically, socially, and politically).




**MOZAMBIQUE  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FANPRAN</b></p> 	<p><b>Women Accessing Realigned Markets (WARM) Project</b></p>	<p><b>Specific Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a platform for communities to dialogue on issues that affect women farmers’ access to input markets</li> <li>• Empower women farmers to play a more active role in driving the development agenda</li> <li>• Align development research agenda to women farmers’ issues</li> <li>• Align input supply institutions and programs to women farmer needs</li> </ul> <p>FANRPAN will work with the <b>Mozambique’s National Union of Peasant Farmers. UNAC</b> has <b>625 member organizations</b> and some <b>49,947</b> members, most of whom are women.</p> <p>It will also collaborate with existing rural development programs (including <b>AGRA</b> and other <b>BMG Foundation Grantees</b> such as <b>Ashoka, CLUSA, AWAL-Net</b>) that are already working to improve the livelihoods of women farmers.</p> <p><b>Contact</b>            Dr. Lindiwe Majele Sibanda            FANRPAN Chief Executive Officer            141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park 0184            Pretoria, South Africa</p>

<p><b>The Hunger Project (THP)</b></p>   <p><b>ACDI/VOCA</b></p> 		<p>Email: <a href="mailto:imsibanda@fanrpan.org">imsibanda@fanrpan.org</a>; <a href="mailto:l.sibanda@cgiar.org">l.sibanda@cgiar.org</a>  Tel +2712 845 9100; Fax +27128459110</p>
	<p><b>THP Epicenter Strategy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epicenters are <b>clusters of rural villages</b> where women and men are <b>mobilized</b> to create and run their own programs to meet basic needs.</li> <li>• The Epicenter Strategy integrates programs in <b>health, education, adult literacy, nutrition, improved farming and food security, microfinance and water and sanitation.</b></li> </ul>
	<p><b>Microfinance</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is a <b>training, savings and credit</b> program designed specifically for <b>women farmers.</b></li> <li>• Since its inception, the <b>AWFFI</b> microfinance program has disbursed over <b>US\$5.7 million</b> to <b>95,326 women</b> in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, <b>Mozambique</b>, Senegal and Uganda.</li> <li>• THP's microfinance programme provides loans for agricultural ventures. It helps small-scale female farmers to take out loans for increasing their crops productivity and to sell it in the market.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACDI/VOCA has received \$5.8 million under the new USAID-funded <b>Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming (SCIP)</b> project, a 5-year multi-sector grant to improve the health and economic livelihoods of families in Zambia;</li> <li>• ACDI/VOCA will improve <b>yields, market access, market information</b> and <b>value chain linkages</b> for <b>farmers in Zambia</b>, improving the productivity of agricultural value chains in Mozambique;</li> <li>• It will address <b>barriers to improved family livelihoods</b> by investing in health infrastructures and <b>farmer access to</b></li> </ul>	

<p>African Development Bank (ADB)</p> 		<p><b>markets and agricultural technology;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACDI/VOCA tries to improve local market information systems and to link smallholder farmers with market actors along the value chain, such as processors and regional exporters;</li> <li>• ACDI/VOCA will also make <b>investments in irrigation infrastructure, warehouses and community health facilities;</b></li> <li>• It is also working with <b>irrigation equipment suppliers</b> to develop small-scale irrigation packages that will be affordable to smallholder farmers;</li> <li>• Based on its experience in other East African countries, ACDI/VOCA will launch a pilot <b>Warehouse Receipts Program (WRP)</b>, thereby facilitating grain storage to smallholders.</li> </ul> <p>For more information contact Cathy Phiri at <a href="mailto:cphiri@acdivoca.org">cphiri@acdivoca.org</a>.</p>
	<p><b>Women's Entrepreneurship and Skills Development for Food Security - Pilot Project</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval date: 25/01/2006</li> <li>• Start date: 29/05/2008</li> <li>• Status: Ongoing</li> <li>• Implementing Agency: MINISTRY OF WOMEN &amp; SOCIAL ACTION</li> <li>• Country: Mozambique</li> <li>• Location: Manica and Sofala Provinces</li> <li>• Target population: 200 Existing women's groups &amp; 150 new women's groups in the two provinces.</li> </ul> <p>1 The project objectives are to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>reduce household food insecurity</b> levels and duration,</li> <li><b>boost household nutritional status;</b></li> <li><b>provide entrepreneurship and technical skills in food processing;</b></li> <li>build the capacity at national, provincial and community level to</li> </ol>



<p><b>DVV International</b></p> 		<p>recognize HIV/ AIDS as a national and economic threat and to understand the need to integrate gender issues for improving household livelihood.</p> <p>The Project will have <b>two components</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural Livelihoods Promotion and Marketing Support; main outcome will be <b>4,500</b> trained women in basic <b>business management</b> and <b>agro-processing skills</b>. In addition, <b>900</b> women will be selected from this group to receive training in <b>advanced entrepreneurship</b> and <b>business-start up</b> skills.</li> <li>2. Institutional Support.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Felitamo (Female Literacy Angola Mozambique)</b></p>	<p><b>Funding:</b> European Union  <b>Project timeline:</b> 2010-2013</p> <p><b>DVV will be collaborating with the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Education for All" movement in Mozambique (Movimento de Educação para Todos MEPT)</li> <li>• <b>Mozambique Association for Progress</b> (<i>Associação Progresso</i>)</li> <li>• <b>African Women's Development and Communication Network FEMNET</b></li> </ul> <p>These organizations will work together in rural areas to provide <b>literacy courses designed</b> both <b>in methods</b> and <b>content</b> to meet the <b>needs of women</b>.</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training</b> and ongoing support for trainers and supervisors around themes specific to particular target groups and contexts</li> <li>• <b>Literacy courses</b> for <b>women</b> and <b>men</b></li> <li>• Development and production of appropriate teaching and</li> </ul>

AFRICARE



		learning materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Public promotion of education and adult education in particular</li><li>• Research studies around literacy</li><li>• Lobbying and advocacy for literacy with special consideration to the needs and interests of women.</li></ul>
<b>SANA</b>		<b>Food Security through Nutrition and Agriculture (SANA-July 1, 2008- June 30, 2011)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Funded by USAID, SANA seeks to <b>promote food security</b> in the <b>Province of Nampula</b> through interventions in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, and risk management.</li><li>• Africare works in conjunction with <b>Save the Children</b> and the <b>Cooperative League of the USA</b> to <b>form farmer associations</b> and <b>establish market connections</b> to help farmers prepare for natural disasters such as droughts, and teach mothers in the communities about maternal and child health and proper child nutrition.</li><li>• SANA aims to reduce the incidences of <b>malnutrition, hunger</b> and <b>poverty</b> in the Province of Nampula and will benefit approximately 368,256 vulnerable HHs or 1,841,280 beneficiaries living in the 14 targeted rural districts</li></ul>

**NICARAGUA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>OXFAM</b></p> 	<p><b>Learning New Farming Techniques</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxfam partner <b>FEMUPROCAN</b> is supporting women farmers' experimentation with new farming techniques and crops in the department of Jinotega in Nicaragua.</li> <li>• <b>Crops include:</b> cocoa, grapes, cardamom, and medicinal plants.</li> <li>• All of these crops are grown organically with technical assistance provided by a network of ecological promoters.</li> <li>• The federation is also providing assistance to <b>30 coffee growers</b> who are in the process of obtaining <b>certification as organic producers</b> and promoting <b>collective marketing</b> to help small farmers share costs and get a better price for their crops</li> </ul>
<p><b>IFAD</b></p> 	<p><b>Technical Assistance Fund Programme for the Departments of Leon, Chinandega and Managua</b></p>	<p>Total cost: US\$20.6 million Duration: 2001 - 2013 Directly benefiting: 15,000 households Co-financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) (US\$0.4 million)</li> <li>• World Bank: IDA (US\$3.2 million)</li> </ul> <p>Status: Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme improves the <b>productive</b> and <b>marketing capacity</b> of rural small- and medium-scale producers and entrepreneurs to help increase their income;</li> <li>• It promotes <b>community development</b> by encouraging <b>farmers</b>, particularly <b>women</b>, to participate in <b>decision-making</b> at all stages;</li> </ul>

Madre



### Harvesting Hope



- It will strengthen **organizations of small farmers** and entrepreneurs, enabling them to formulate their needs for technical assistance and to demand, negotiate and co-finance these and other agricultural support services.

#### Ladislao Rubio

Country programme manager

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- MADRE trains Indigenous **Miskito women** in **organic farming** and **sustainable livestock-management** and provides families with vegetable seeds and farm animals.
- **Harvesting Hope** organizes a **seed bank**, through which **women cultivate, save, and share local, organic** seeds from one growing season to the next.

- The program emphasizes sustainable land use methodologies, strengthens women's economic self-sufficiency and participation in public life.

- MADRE and its partner organization, **Wangki Tangni**, organize local farmers' markets where the women sell surplus produce.
- The markets also act as a focal point for community cohesion. It provides Wangki Tangni to distribute popular education materials about women's rights, collective Indigenous rights, and women's health.



#### The Results

1. Shift towards eating local, organic produce and grains.
2. Increase in women's income
3. Seed back allows access to new supply of seeds
4. Women who are trained in sustainable agricultural techniques expand the circle of participants by conducting trainings in

<p><b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b></p> 	<p><b>Agriculture and Natural Resource Management</b></p>	<p>other communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRS Nicaragua implements a number of projects that help small-scale farmers boost their incomes, while reducing their vulnerability to the constant threat of natural and man-made disasters.</li> <li>• The Projects promote <b>sustainable farming practices, strengthen farmer organizations</b> and <b>link farmers to formal markets</b>.</li> <li>• CRS also works with farmers to foster environmentally friendly agricultural practices that focus on <b>soil conservation, water source protection</b> and the <b>development of agroforestry systems</b>.</li> </ul>
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**RWANDA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>WOMEN FOR WOMEN INTERNATIONAL (WWI)</b></p> 	<p><b>Commercial Integrated Farming Initiative (CIFI)</b></p> 	<p><b>CIFI</b> is a 3-year income generation pilot designed to help women develop <b>agricultural</b> and <b>cooperative development skills</b>. CIFI participants learn how to <b>integrate crop</b> and <b>animal husbandry</b> and how to choose marketable products to produce.</p> <p>In Rwanda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 participants completed training in organic integrated farming techniques and cooperative formation.</li> <li>420 women formed a pineapple cooperative</li> <li>500 women formed a cooperative to grow chilli peppers</li> <li>Government of Rwanda donated 3 plots of land totaling 41 hectares</li> <li>20-year land lease agreement for establishment of Women’s Opportunity Center near the CIFI farm.</li> <li>Cooperative training provided by the Rwanda Cooperative Agency</li> </ul> <p>Developing new partnerships with Heifer International, SPREAD, FAO, WFP-Purchase for Progress and the Clinton –Hunger Initiative.</p>
<p><b>Gacko Organic Farming Training Centre (GOFTC)</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gacko Organic Farming Training Centre (GOFTC)</b> is a <b>sustainable organic farming training</b> and <b>demonstration model project</b>, located at East of Kigali.</li> <li>Since inception, the Centre has trained about <b>10,000 small holder farmers</b> in both its residential and non-residential training programs both at home and the neighboring countries, including facilitating study tours for interested parties both farmers and politicians.</li> </ul>

World Bank



**The Second Rural Sector Support Project**

**Project Implementation Agency: Ministry of Agriculture**  
**Project timeline: 2008-2012**

**Objective** is to **increase agricultural production and marketing** in marshland and hillside areas targeted for development under the project in an environmentally sustainable manner.

There are three components to the project:

- 1) Rehabilitation and development of marshlands and hillsides.
- 2) Strengthening commodity chains → **support the commercialization of smallholder agriculture** in targeted marshland and hillside areas by **intensifying production, promoting agricultural value addition, and expanding access to markets.**
- 3) Project coordination and support

IFAD



**Rural Small and Microenterprise Promotion Project – Phase II (PPMER II)**

Total cost: **US\$17.6 million**

Duration: **2004 - 2011**

Directly benefiting: **10,000 households**

Status: **Ongoing**

This project **strengthens rural microenterprises** managed by individuals or associations in order to modernize them. Priority is given to **disadvantaged groups** such as **women**, young people, orphans, landless farmers and families affected by HIV/AIDS.

The project's **objectives** are to:

- Create and develop a **network of farmers' organizations**, professional associations and federations to meet the needs of small businesses and microenterprises
- Raise productivity and standards of quality among microenterprises  
provide entrepreneurs with access to sustainable financial services, non-financial services and markets

IFAD



**Support Project for the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PAPSTA)**

**Contact:**

Francine Tumushime  
Project Coordinator  
P.O. Box 3907  
Kigali, Rwanda  
Work: +250 252 576865  
[pppmer@oldmail.rwanda1.com](mailto:pppmer@oldmail.rwanda1.com)

Total cost: US\$32.7 million

Duration: 2006 - 2013

Directly benefiting: 10,000 households

Co-financing:

- Belgium (US\$5.0 million)
- Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World (BSF) (US\$0.0 million)
- German Development Service (US\$0.1 million)
- Netherlands (US\$0.0 million)
- To be determined (US\$1.7 million)
- United Kingdom/Dept. for International Development (US\$5.4 million)
- World Food Programme (US\$2.7 million)

Status: Ongoing

This project supports the Government of Rwanda to affect a **gradual shift from prevailing subsistence agriculture to market-based farming**.

Priority is given to rural poor and vulnerable people, **including households headed by women**.

The project has **two main** components:

- **Institutional strengthening** of the **agricultural sector** through:
  - Assistance to MINAGRI
  - Coordination support

IFAD



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Capacity-building for decentralized bodies and farmers' organizations</li><li>- Strengthening of the management information system and communications system.</li><li>• <b>Pilot interventions</b> working to improve <b>agricultural</b> and livestock <b>production</b> through specific activities, and to overcome constraints related to <b>soil fertility</b> and <b>watershed protection, rice production and research development.</b></li></ul> <p>Contact: Janvier Gasasira Project Coordinator P.O. Box 621 MINAGRI Kigali, Rwanda Work: +250 252 55116716 <a href="mailto:gasasira@gmail.com">gasasira@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Kirehe Community-based Watershed Management Project (KWAMP)</b></p>	<p>Total cost: US\$49.3 million Duration: 2009 - 2016 Directly benefiting: 22,500 households Co-financing:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ German Development Service (US\$0.5 million)</li><li>▪ World Food Programme (US\$8.1 million)</li></ul>Status: Ongoing</p> <p>This project promotes the <b>shift from subsistence</b> to intensified <b>market-based agriculture</b> in <b>Kirehe District.</b></p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating <b>strong district, watershed</b> and <b>farmer-based institutions;</b></li><li>• Empowering <b>small-scale</b> and <b>landless farmers</b> to plan and implement sustainable market-led investments;</li><li>• Rehabilitating feeder roads to improve links between farmers and markets.</li></ul>


CARE



	<p>Main goal is to <b>increase producers' incomes</b> and <b>food security</b> by increasing the production of crops and livestock for markets.</p> <p>The project also supports the <b>operation of affordable irrigation</b> facilities by poor and landless farmers in the district, allowing farmers to shift to crops of higher value in response to market demand.</p> <p><b>Contact</b> Janvier Gasasira Project Coordinator P.O. Box 621 MINAGRI Kigali, Rwanda Work: +250 252 55116716 <a href="mailto:gasasira@gmail.com">gasasira@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Claus Reiner Country programme manager Via Paolo di Dono, 44 Rome, Italy Work: +39 0654592797 <a href="mailto:c.reiner@ifad.org">c.reiner@ifad.org</a></p>
Farmers of the Future Initiative (FOFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>FOFI</b> aims to enhance the <b>capacity of primary school pupils</b> and <b>surrounding communities</b> in <b>natural resources management</b> and <b>rural enterprise development</b>.</li><li>• This is a 3-year project that integrates agriculture training into primary school curriculum in Rwanda.</li><li>• The project started <b>with 27 pilot schools in nine districts</b>: Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru Districts in the Southern Province, Gatsibo and Nyagatare Districts in the Eastern Province, and Karongi, Rutsiro, Rubavu, Nyabihu and Ngororero Districts in the Western Province.</li></ul>

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each pilot school received funding from CARE to invest in a school garden or farm. The profits from the garden went back into the school's agriculture program while the other half was used to help another school, called a satellite school, start its own garden.</li><li>• Students experimented and were trained in farming techniques that emphasize the <b>preservation of natural resources</b> as much as they do crop production, such as <b>agro-forestry, intercropping, mulching</b> and <b>compost</b>, and <b>non-chemical methods</b> of pest and disease control.</li><li>• The school gardens also benefit students' parents and their local community.</li><li>• The project empowers young women to become self-reliant and less dependent on their male counterparts as bread-winners in the future.</li></ul> |
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**SIERRA LEONE  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p data-bbox="226 537 497 570"><b>IFAD</b></p> 	<p data-bbox="569 537 835 691"><b>Rural Finance and Community Improvement Programme</b></p>	<p data-bbox="869 537 1276 639">Total cost: US\$10.9 million Duration: 2008 - 2014 Status: Ongoing</p> <p data-bbox="869 678 1864 854">The overall objective is to <b>improve food security</b> and <b>reduce poverty</b>. The programme also aims to <b>empower communities</b>, particularly <b>women</b> and develop their <b>institutional capacities</b> so that they can participate in and benefit from community based investments.</p> <p data-bbox="869 894 1839 1036">The <b>goals</b> are to: -Make significant changes to the rural finance sector -promote pro-poor investment in rural areas -decentralization of economic and administrative decision-making</p> <p data-bbox="869 1073 1898 1390"><b>Activities</b> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="911 1110 1881 1175">• village-based resource persons, such as development planners at district level;</li> <li data-bbox="911 1182 1255 1214">• farmer field schools;</li> <li data-bbox="911 1221 1835 1286">• informal and formal groups, such as groups of producers or traders;</li> <li data-bbox="911 1292 1898 1390">• Development of pro-poor associations of participants in the commodity chain, such as farmers' organizations and chambers of agriculture at various levels.</li> </ul>

ACDI/VOCA



**Promoting Agriculture, Governance and Environment (PAGE)**



**Target group**

The programme will target **34,000** households from three categories, namely: **smallholder farmers**, including **women heads of households** micro-entrepreneurs (including women) and young people, including ex-combatants, and sexually abused young women and single mothers.

Contact Person: **Paul Samuel Koroma** , Project Coordinator  
[paulsamko@yahoo.com](mailto:paulsamko@yahoo.com)

**Areas of operation:** Kono, Kailahun, Kenema and Koinadugu  
**Funding:** \$13.2 million funded by USAID for a 4-year project.

**Objective:** The project will **increase agricultural productivity** while supporting sustainable natural resources management and **promoting transparent and participatory democratic governance.**

The project is led by ACDI/VOCA and partners with ARD, Inc., World Vision International. It builds on other USAID projects LINKS and LEAD and seeks to:

- Enhance community capacity to better articulate needs and mobilize resources to solve common problems;
- Build farmer and agribusiness capacity;  
Support **the participation of women** and youth in
- **agribusiness;**
- Expand access to and improve the use of quality inputs and appropriate technologies;  
Improve access to credit and other financing mechanisms for firm-level and farm-level upgrading and product marketing;
- Broaden marketing options
- Strengthen democratic culture



<p><b>ALISA WOMEN'S FARMING PROJECT</b></p>		<p>Through this project, ACDI/VOCA will support producer's organizations and marketing associations through a market-driven, value chain-based approach.</p> <p><i>For more information contact Katie Roman at <a href="mailto:kroman@acdivoca.org">kroman@acdivoca.org</a></i></p>
	<p><b>Food Crop Production and Small Ruminants</b></p>	<p><b>Implementing Organization:</b> Royal Integrated Agricultural Project</p> <p><b>Location of Project :</b> Panlap, Makarie Gbanti Chiefdom, Bombali District, Northern Province.</p> <p><b>Project Beneficiaries:</b> 1,732 Members</p> <p><b>Duration of Project:</b> One year.</p> <p><b>Date of Commencement</b> August, 2009</p> <p><b>Date of Completion</b> August, 2010</p> <p>The Alisa Women's Farming Project is a community-based Umbrella organization of 5 Women's associations. The overall objective of the project is in accordance with the Government Agricultural policy of <b>increasing food production and diversification of the present farming system</b> so as to attain sustainable food security. Other objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the production of crops;</li> <li>• To raise livestock (small ruminant, and piggery);</li> <li>• To strengthen the productive capacity of the women members;</li> <li>• To create awareness about sustainable agriculture production among the women;</li> <li>• To re-organize and strengthen the existing 5 villages.</li> </ul> <p>The direct project beneficiaries would be the project members and</p>

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)



	<p>their household members from the project village. <b>1,732 women farmers</b> and their <b>families will benefit</b> from the project through the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sensitization campaign.</li> <li>2. Mobilization/meetings.</li> <li>3. Work schedules/timetable such as brushing, plowing, clearing, cutting of sticks, assembling of stones and sand.</li> </ol> <p><b>Contact Person:</b> Mrs. Fatmata Fofanah. Tel 011-232-76-834-550  <b>Contact Person (USA):</b> Mr. Sidi S. Kaloko.          Email: balia@comcast.net          Phone: 571-275-0403</p>
<p><b>Agriculture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRS Sierra Leone's agriculture projects <b>empower communities to improve the availability of food.</b></li> <li>• CRS works with <b>farming families</b> to enhance their <b>farming knowledge</b> and improve their business <b>management skills</b>, especially <b>market analysis</b>.</li> <li>• Farmers apply that knowledge in <b>selling crops</b> such as such as <b>rice, cassava, vegetables, oil palm, coffee and cocoa.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Women's Rights in Sierra Leone</b></p>	<p>3-year partnership project on <b>women's property and literacy rights</b>          Areas: <b>Kono, Koinadugu</b> and <b>Kailahun</b> districts</p> <p>COOPI is a partnership made up of <b>Oxfam GB</b> Sierra Leone, <b>Forum for African Women Educationalists</b>, and <b>Sierra Leone Youth Empowerment Organization</b>.</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to <b>strengthen</b> and <b>link women-led efforts</b> to promote <b>women's property ownership</b> and <b>literacy rights</b> in Sierra Leone</p> <p>The <b>specific objectives</b> are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity and improve networking between</li> </ul>





Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)



	<p>community-based groups to raise awareness of women's property and literacy rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for greater participation of women in decision-making on property ownership and for a more enabling environment for women to exercise their property and literacy rights</li> </ul> <p><b>Project components</b> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Mobilization and engagement of women and men for community-based advocacy on property rights of women</li> <li>• Literacy training of women through the REFLECT approach</li> <li>• Capacity building of district level networks</li> <li>• Strengthening of national women coalitions and development of a national advocacy strategy and campaign on literacy and property rights.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Women's Rights in Sierra Leone</b></p>	<p>3-year partnership project on <b>women's property and literacy rights</b>            Areas: <b>Kono, Koinadugu</b> and <b>Kailahun</b> districts</p> <p>COOPI is a partnership made up of <b>Oxfam GB</b> Sierra Leone, <b>Forum for African Women Educationalists</b>, and <b>Sierra Leone Youth Empowerment Organization</b>.</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to <b>strengthen</b> and <b>link women-led efforts</b> to promote <b>women's property ownership</b> and <b>literacy rights</b> in Sierra Leone</p> <p>The <b>specific objectives</b> are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity and improve networking between community-based groups to raise awareness of women's property and literacy rights.</li> <li>• Advocate for greater participation of women in decision-making on property ownership and for a more enabling environment for women to exercise their property and literacy rights</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Project components</b> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising</li><li>• Mobilization and engagement of women and men for community-based advocacy on property rights of women</li><li>• Literacy training of women through the REFLECT approach</li><li>• Capacity building of district level networks</li><li>• Strengthening of national women coalitions and development of a national advocacy strategy and campaign on literacy and property rights.</li></ul>
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**SUDAN**  
**WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Women For Women International (WWI)</b></p> 	<p><b>Commercial Integrated Farming Initiative (CIFI)</b></p> 	<p>CIFI is an <b>income-generating</b> project designed to help women develop <b>agricultural</b> and <b>cooperative</b> development skills. Participants learn how to integrate crop and animal husbandry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>US \$62,000</b> in produce sales;</li> <li>• Participants trained in <b>organic farming techniques</b> and <b>cooperative formation and management</b>;</li> <li>• Women trained in <b>land use, irrigation, crop types, and farming techniques</b> as well as <b>marketing</b> of their products</li> <li>• <b>Value chain analysis</b> and <b>market linkage development</b> completed;</li> <li>• Excellent support from the government and people of south Sudan;</li> <li>• Two <b>boreholes</b> donated by government of South Sudan for irrigation;</li> <li>• <b>90 hectares</b> of land donated by the Makerhoum community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Crops:</b> Okra, Spider plant, Kudur (flat-leafed green), Spinach, Eggplant, Cucumber, Collard greens, Pumpkin</p>
<p><b>Madre</b></p> 	<p><b>Women Farmers Unite (WFU)</b></p> 	<p>MADRE enables women farmers to grow their own food in order to sustain their families. It provides women with <b>seeds and supplies, tools (including plows), resources, and technical assistance</b>. With the assistance of MADRE and Zenab for Women in Development, women farmers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchasing larger quantities of organic seeds</li> <li>• Hiring extra workers</li> <li>• Renting land, farm equipment, storage space for grain and</li> </ul>

IFAD




**Southern Sudan Livelihoods Development Project**

	<p>trucks to deliver their harvest to Darfur.</p> <p><b>Results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Delivery of sorghum, millet and peanut seeds</u> to hundreds of <b>Women Farmers' Union</b> members in <b>Gungulesa, Guregana</b> and <b>Um Khanjar</b>, Sudan</li><li>• Alleviation of hunger and improvement in nutrition and health of women.</li><li>• Women and families living in the refugee camps in Darfur are receiving food aid.</li><li>• Women farmers are sharing resources and work to boost their economic conditions over time.</li><li>• Enhanced organizing skills and decision-making power of women within their communities.</li><li>• Community food sovereignty strengthened because the project supplies women with organic seeds to grow nutritious traditional foods, including cereals and vegetables.</li></ul> <p><b>Partner: Zenab for Women in Development ( <a href="http://www.zenab.org">http://www.zenab.org</a> )</b></p>
	<p>\$29.9 million, funded by IFAD, Dutch govt, GOSS, beneficiaries</p> <p>The aim of the project is to <b>increase food security</b> and <b>incomes</b> through <b>improved agricultural productivity</b> and <b>marketing</b>. It will operate in a total of six counties. IFAD will work closely with government Ministries and NGOs, as well as with other programmes and projects in Sudan and with the Government of the Netherlands.</p> <p>The project will adopt a community outreach approach. It will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>mobilize community organizations</b></li><li>▪ <b>develop the organizations' productive capacity in agriculture</b></li><li>▪ <b>build the capacity of county offices</b></li></ul>

Technology  
Innovation for  
Sustainable  
Societies (TISS)



	<p><b>Target groups:</b> people engaged in <b>farming</b>, herding and fishing. The project will focus particularly on the most vulnerable people <b>including women, households headed by women</b>, and households displaced by conflict.</p> <p>National and international NGOs will provide <b>technical assistance</b> to <b>village clusters: BDCs</b>. The project will build the capacity of the BDCs and enable them to plan and mobilize support for <b>agricultural</b> and <b>business development</b> that will benefit the community. The project will also promote <b>rural infrastructure</b> and <b>market facilities</b> to improve food security and generate higher incomes from agricultural activities</p> <p><b>Geographical coverage:</b> Terekeka in C. Equatoria Magwi in E. Equatoria and Bor in Jonglei</p>
<p><b>Darfur Stoves Project</b></p> 	<p>The <b>mission</b> of <b>TISS</b> is to link research institutions, NGOs, and private distributors to increase the availability of affordable, appropriate technology to the Base of the Pyramid (BOP). The <b>Darfur Stoves Project</b> aims to improve the safety and wellbeing of refugees, particularly women, in Darfur by providing fuel efficient cook stoves.</p> <p>The Berkeley-Darfur Stove® requires only one quarter the amount of firewood needed to cook using traditional three-stone fires. It is <b>fuel efficient</b> and <b>limits the amount of time women in Darfur need to spend outside the safety of the displaced persons camps to gather fuel for cooking</b>. This decreases exposures to violence for Darfuri women while also limiting deforestation and the release of toxic indoor smoke.</p> <p>The Berkeley-Darfur Stove® costs <b>US\$30</b> to make, and saves a household that currently uses a three-stone fire and purchases wood,</p>

BRAC



more than **US\$210** per year. The Darfur Stoves Project has distributed **5,000** fuel-efficient cook stoves in Darfur and will raise this number to more than **14,000** by mid-2010

The stove designs are sent to engineering manufactures in Mumbai: **Sri Hari Industries**. They are assembled in Darfur with the help of **Oxfam America** and **Sustainable Action Group (SAG)**. The assembly shop **employs ten displaced persons**. The shop workers can assemble about **60-70 stoves per day, or almost 15,000 per year**.

***Agriculture & Livestock Program***

- established two trial pots for testing seeds and fertilizer
- Trained 47 farmers

***Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development***

This program will be implemented through support from BRAC and the World Food Program (WFP) to combine food aid with training and credit for 500 returnee refugee women.



**TANZANIA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

**ORGANIZATION**

**Catholic Relief Services (CRS)**



**PROJECT**

**DESCRIPTION**

**Agro-Enterprise**



CRS Tanzania is piloting **agro-enterprise work, targeting poor farmers** in the country's semiarid northern and lake zones.

The goals are to:

1. Increase farming incomes by developing markets for local crops;
2. Connect farmers to new market opportunities
3. Improving yields for greater sales.

Key crops include **pigeon pea, chickpea** and orange-fleshed **sweet potato**.


Farmers through this project, can access **new seed varieties** for high yields, market quality and drought resistance. CRS partners provide technical and marketing assistance to maximize yields and generate more income for poor farmers.

In addition, CRS Tanzania is helping to stop the spread of **cassava diseases** by giving farmers access to **disease-resistant cassava plants**, enabling them to grow more roots to both eat and sell.

**Chickpea Market Promotion Project**

CRS Chickpea Market Promotion project is funded by private donations from the Ryan memorial Foundation and started in 2005.

Within 2 years, more than 3,800 farmers organized into 149 farmer's groups and collectively sold 1,600 tons of chickpea, earning a gross

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRAC</b></p> 	<p><b>CRS Partners in Tanzania</b></p>	<p>income of more than \$500,000</p> <p>CRS Tanzania works closely with <b>community-based agricultural partners</b> to provide <b>technical</b> and <b>marketing assistance</b> to <b>poor farmers</b>.</p> <p>Initiatives aim to <b>maximize yields, generate more income</b> and <b>reduce the impact of crop diseases</b>. These partners include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kikangonet</li> <li>▪ Kimkumaka</li> <li>▪ Lake Zone Agriculture Research and Development Institute</li> <li>▪ Maruku Agricultural Research &amp; Development Institute</li> <li>▪ Mogabiri Farm Extension Center</li> <li>▪ Mwanza Rural Housing Program</li> <li>▪ Tanzania Home Economic Association</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Sweet Potato Promotion Project</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started in 2004, the CRS-supported TAHEA Sweet Potato Promotion project initially targeted <b>300</b> local farmers from <b>15</b> farmers' groups.</li> <li>• Funding was provided by the <b>Foods Resource Bank</b>.</li> <li>• The project first distributed seedling vines of <b>eight different orange-fleshed sweet potato varieties</b>.</li> <li>• With training from TAHEA and government agricultural extension officers, the farmers multiplied these vines.</li> <li>• The TAHEA project is now working with <b>60 local farmers' groups</b> that have a total of <b>1,800 members</b>..</li> <li>• Greater yields provide the farmers with an excess they can sell.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agriculture, Livestock &amp; Poultry</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BRAC's Agriculture and Livestock Programme in Tanzania has been in operation now for two years</li> <li>• By December 2008, more than <b>20,000 women farmers</b> had been selected to receive <b>assistance</b> and <b>training</b>- 15,300 were general farmers and 3,500 livestock rearers.</li> <li>• BRAC also has a large scale <b>seed distribution</b> program to provide</li> </ul>

		<p>small holder farmers with good quality and high yielding seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 230 farmers were trained as <b>seed entrepreneurs</b> - they distributed a total of 31 metric tonnes of maize, rice and vegetable seeds to approximately 5,000 small and medium scale farmers.</li> <li>• The primary outreach agents for the agriculture activities are the <b>self-employed model farmers/agricultural workers</b>.</li> <li>• The agricultural workers on the completion of their training identify farmers living in their communities.</li> <li>• Farmers are trained on technical issues such as improved seeds, crop spacing, rotation, intercropping, weeding, planting, fertilization, pest control, post harvest management, utilization of by-products, as well as integration of crop and livestock enterprises within the farm.</li> <li>• Crops grown are: bananas, cassava, fruits, maize, rice, vegetables, roots and tubers - as well as other traditional varieties such as a plantain, sweet potato, millet, sorghum, beans and ground nuts.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Microfinance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008, BRAC's microfinance programme in expanded from 7 area and 42 branch offices to 15 area and 78 branch offices.</li> <li>• It now operates in 17 out of the 26 regions in Tanzania and Zanzibar.</li> <li>• 227 new employees mainly women from local communities were recruited and trained.</li> <li>• BRAC has a national task force of nearly 500 specialist microfinance staff (93% women).</li> <li>• New microfinance village groups established in 2008 – reaching 1,280 communities in regions such as Kagera, Mara, Shinyanga, Tabora (Nzega), Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, and Kilimanjaro.</li> <li>• Membership has been steadily increasing-17,000 women joined the</li> </ul>

IFAD



**Agriculture Sector Development Programme**

- local microfinance groups.
- The average loan size in 2008 was USD 200.

Total cost: **US\$180.9 million**  
IFAD loan: **US\$56.0 million**  
Duration: **2009 - 2016**  
Directly benefiting: **1,489,320 households**  
Co-financing: **Basket Funding (US\$89.7 million)**  
Status: **Ongoing**

The **objectives** of the programme are to:

- Improve farmers' access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, for the purpose of contributing to higher productivity, profitability and farm incomes
- Promote private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment

**Target Group:** Poor women/men in rural districts who have the potential to improve their agricultural productivity and income, as well as the food insecure.

**Main Outputs:** (i) more responsive and efficient research and extension services; and (ii) increased investment in productive assets.

These outputs will generate benefits in the form of higher farm productivity and incomes, greater farmer voice in decision-making, and more effective public expenditures.

**Agricultural Services Support Programme**

Total cost: **US\$114.4 million**  
IFAD loan: **US\$25.0 million**  
Duration: **2007 - 2014**  
Directly benefiting: **549,842 households**  
Co-financing: **Basket Funding (US\$72.7 million)**  
Status: **Ongoing**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AGRA-Canada's World University Service</b></p>		<p><b>Target Group:</b>, poor households and farmers, including landless laborers, women, households headed by women and orphans, and HIV/AIDS-affected smallholders. These poor farmers are held back by lack of access to technology, financing, markets and natural resources.</p> <p>The programme will work to <b>improve agricultural productivity</b> by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ promoting <b>farmer's organizations</b> to prioritize and manage development needs</li> <li>▪ <b>strengthening linkages</b> between farmers and local and central government as well as the private sector</li> <li>▪ <b>improving access</b> to relevant agricultural knowledge and technologies</li> <li>▪ <b>promoting policy changes</b> in favor of poor farmers</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Farmer Voice Radio</b></p>	<p><b>Partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation - \$9 million grant</li> <li>• Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</li> <li>• Canada's World University Service</li> <li>• Commercial and community broadcasters in Tanzania</li> </ul> <p>Project Status: Will begin in 2010 and last for 36 months</p> <p>The project will complement the existing <b>farmer extension services</b> but will allow for interaction and participation of farmers. It will use the model of <b>information dissemination</b> via traditional media like <b>radio broadcasts</b> in vernacular languages - participatory radio campaign, seeking feedback from farmers.</p> <p>Farmer Voice Radio will help small farmers find the <b>best soil</b> and <b>seed varieties, conserve natural resources, increase crop yields</b>, and gain access to markets. It will implement multiple activities:</p>

CNFA



**Tanzania Agro-dealer Strengthening Program (TASP)**



- Deploy public extension officers in ministries of agriculture to radio stations to help develop programming and content
- Appoint radio field representatives in communities to deliver onsite reporting and share feedback from farmers
- Create a research desk at each station to serve as an information hub for farmer feedback, and station and programming development
- Engage university radio interns to support Farmer Voice Radio at the station and community levels as an accredited part of their studies

Through these activities, Farmer Voice Radio **aims to build the capacity of radio stations across Africa** to serve as an informational resource for small farmers. It also seeks to encourage the participation of farmers through the use of other technologies, such as **mobile phones, SMS, and MP3 recorders**, so they can obtain the information they need while sharing their concerns and experiences.



- The goal of TASP is to **increase farmer incomes** through improved inputs, technologies and agronomic practices.
- Funded by **AGRA**, TASP is currently operating in 17 districts of Tanzania, offering additional **business management training** in 21 others.
- TASP stimulates access to finance, agro-dealer market development and business management training programs through the use of guarantee facilities.
- TASP has increased crop yields and incomes for almost 880,000 farmers and improved livelihoods and economic opportunities for more than 3 million Tanzanians.

<b>National Microfinance Bank (NMB)</b>		<p><b>Accomplishments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,600 Agro-dealers trained and certified through CNFA’s six-module Basic Business Management Training Course</li> <li>• 17 associations advocating for agro-dealer policy advancements established.</li> <li>• Government input subsidy program redesigned to assimilate a market-friendly voucher program and rolled out in 53 districts during the 2008/9 growing season</li> <li>• 162 agro input demand creation activities and technical trainings on product handling and safe involving 30 agro-inputs supply companies organized</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Credit</b></p>	<p>NMB has provided a US \$5 million line of credit to <b>AGRA</b> and the Tanzanian government’s Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) to be made available to agro-dealers who run small farm supply stores serving small farmers-in five pilot districts: Songea Rural, Mbeya Rural, Mbarali, Mufindi and Kilombero</p> <p>NMB has agreed to lend to agro-dealers at interest rates of 18%, compared to the typical rate of 46% charged by microfinance institutions.</p> <p><b>AGRA</b> and <b>FSDT</b> are providing an additional US \$1.1 million “guarantee fund” to cushion NMB against losses that could result from defaulted loans.</p>

**UGANDA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b></p> 	<p><b>Agriculture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support Ugandans' ability to grow and sell food, CRS implements numerous agricultural projects.</li> <li>• CRS works with local community-based agricultural organizations to <b>increase crop yields, help farmers access markets</b> and to increase food availability.</li> <li>• The CRS-led <b>Great Lakes Cassava Initiative</b>, a project funded by the <b>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b>, aims to stem the spread of two devastating cassava diseases in Uganda and five other countries.</li> <li>• Other agricultural projects in Uganda include <b>innovative voucher-based fairs</b> in the north. These fairs, funded by the U.S. government and the European Union, <b>enable farmers to select seeds, tools and goats to restart farming activities.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>The Hunger Project (THP)</b></p> 	<p><b>Microfinance- Inganga Epicenter Rural Bank</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hunger Project's (THP's) Microfinance Program is a <b>training, savings</b> and <b>credit</b> program designed specifically for women farmers.</li> <li>• Since its inception, the AWWFI microfinance program has disbursed over US\$5.7 million to <b>95,326 women</b> in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and <b>Uganda.</b></li> <li>• THP's <b>Inganga Epicenter Rural Bank</b> was recently named the "<b>Best SACCO of 2009</b>" (SACCO is an acronym for Savings and Credit Cooperative) by the District Commercial Officer of the</li> </ul>



 <p>BRAC</p>		<p>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry in Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>all-women</b> board of directors of the <b>Iganga Rural Bank</b> received training from THP. Through the training, they gained a deep understanding of their responsibilities and developed the capacity to manage the Rural Bank operations.</li> <li>At the end of 2009, the Iganga Rural Bank had approximately <b>1,000 active borrowers, 1,300 savers</b> and capital of approximately <b>US\$200,000</b></li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agriculture, Livestock &amp; Poultry</b></p>	<p>BRAC's Agriculture and Livestock Programme in Uganda has been in operation for two years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2008, 40 BRAC microfinance branches were providing agriculture and livestock services to farmers in their vicinity.</li> <li>By December 2008, more than <b>23,000</b> participating farmers were targeted for different kinds of assistance - including 7,730 livestock rearers and <b>14,000 crop farmers</b>.</li> <li>The goal is to serve <b>160,000</b> farmers by the end of 2010.</li> <li><b>680 women farmers</b> were selected from BRAC microfinance groups to be trained as <b>agricultural extension workers</b> and <b>model crop farmers</b>. More than half of them have already completed their intensive training and are establishing model farms with BRAC assistance.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Community Knowledge Worker (CKW) Initiative</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CKW initiative</b> provides vital information links to improve agriculture. It is part of the <b>Information Communications Technology (ICT)</b> Innovation program directed by Grameen Foundation's Technology Center in Seattle.</li> <li>CKW initiative is a self-sustaining, scalable, network of rural information providers who use cell phones to help provide critical information to smallholder farmers.</li> </ul>
<p>Grameen Foundation</p>  <p>GRAMEEN FOUNDATION</p>		


<b>Centenary Rural Development Bank</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CKWs are local intermediaries serving farmers who lack basic access to up-to-date information on best farming practices, market conditions, pest and disease control, weather forecasts and a range of other issues.</li> <li>• In the nine-month pilot, completed in August 2009, <b>40 CKWs</b> in Uganda’s Mbale and Bushyeni districts had more than <b>14,000 interactions with smallholder farmers</b>.</li> <li>• Grameen Foundation has received a new grant from the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation to scale up the CKW initiative.</li> </ul>
	<b>Agricultural Loan Product</b>	<p>The Agricultural Loan Product is designed to primarily <b>finance activities in the agricultural sector</b> like <b>crop</b> and <b>animal production</b> (diary, poultry and piggery projects), fishing and fish farming, bee keeping as well as <b>food processing i.e. grinding mills, oil mills and hullers</b>. The loan period is dependent on the nature and season of the agricultural activity to be financed.</p> <p><b>Basic Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Savings or Current account with the Bank.</li> <li>• Applicant must not be having more than one loan with the Bank at time of application.</li> <li>• Project undertaken must be an agricultural activity.</li> <li>• Business project must have a minimum of 2 production seasons.</li> <li>• Applicant must be resident within the branch designated area of operation.</li> <li>• Applicant must be owner or tenant of the land on which he/she operates.</li> <li>• Securities include land titles, unregistered land or moveable assets like cows, goats, sheep, household property or business equipment and tools.</li> <li>• Application fee of UShs. 5,000.</li> </ul>

Stanbic Bank  
Uganda



### Agriculture Financing Program

- Stanbic Bank Uganda has teamed up with **AGRA** and **Kilimo Trust** to create an innovative US\$**25 million fund for Africa's smallholder farmers** and small- and medium-sized agricultural businesses previously considered too risky for lending.
- AGRA and Kilimo Trust are providing a US\$2.5 million loan guarantee fund.
- The new program targets five food crops: **maize, sunflower, barley, rice, sorghum, beans** and **soybeans**.
- The loans will be available to smallholder farmers and the entire value chain of the five crops, from primary farm production, to post harvest handling, storage, processing, transportation and trade in agricultural inputs and produce.
- 60% of loan funds will go to **farmers' associations** and groups of smallholder farmers organized by agricultural marketing companies (also referred to as intermediaries). The remaining 40 % will go to other **agribusinesses** in the value chains.
- **Smallholder farmers** will access the loans through their own associations or through intermediaries, which could include large **cooperatives; contractual buyers** of farmers' produce; **warehouse groups; processors and millers;** and **exporters**.
- Farmers' association or intermediaries will disburse inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers to smallholders, in exchange for delivery contracts on the farmers' produce.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AGRA</b>, the <b>Kilimo Trust</b> and other partners will provide <b>technical support</b> to farmers and other enterprises within the value chains.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Busia Women’s Producers Association</b></p>	<p><b>Production of Improved Seeds</b></p>	<p>Busia Women’s Producers Association is a cooperative comprising <b>200 small-sized women’s groups</b>, with a total membership of <b>5,000 farmers</b> in Eastern Uganda. The members produce and disseminate improved <b>groundnuts</b> and <b>cassava</b> to smallholder farmers, improving their food security. Busia Women’s Producers Association is being funded by <b>AGRA</b> to double its production of improved seed.</p>
<p><b>Technoserve</b></p> 	<p><b>Training in Market Functions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With support from AGRA, Technoserve in Uganda has enabled <b>12,000</b> farmers-<b>4,600 of them women</b>-to increase their farm gate prices by 20 percent.</li> <li>• Technoserve trains banana growers in market functions, grades and standards.</li> <li>• The farmers can negotiate with buyers, often via mobile phones.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>“Women Mean Business” Program</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TechnoServe is running an entrepreneurship program called <a href="#">“Women Mean Business.”</a></li> <li>• It is designed to equip high-potential female entrepreneurs with the skills, information, and financial and market links they need to start and grow successful businesses in sectors such as <b>agriculture</b>, trade, services, transportation and education.</li> <li>• It will also develop a pool of women mentors and coaches who can go on to help more women succeed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)</b></p>	<p><b>Enhancing Access to Agricultural Information using ICTs in Apac District (EAAI)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EAAI develops and improves information and communication systems to enable easy access to agricultural information for <b>rural women farmers</b>.</li> <li>• The project is ongoing in twelve parishes/villages within Maruzi and Kole counties in the Apac District in Uganda.</li> <li>• The project involved setting up the <b>Kubere Information Centre (KIC)</b>, which acts as an <b>information resource point</b> and supports project implementation and <b>two-way linkages with</b></li> </ul>



**the women farmers.** From the centre, women farmers can access **training in agricultural practices**, as well as in the use of information and communication technologies (**ICTs**) such as cell phones. Some of the groups have also received training in group dynamics and management.

- In addition to the centre, the project airs a **weekly agricultural radio show**, in partnership with community radio station **Radio Apac**, which provides information about agricultural techniques and resources.
- Farmers can also receive information by short messaging service (SMS).
- Local agricultural information has also been made available on audiotape, videotape, CD-ROM, and on notice boards. All content produced is available in the local language, Luo.

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**ZAMBIA  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE & DEVELOPMENT**

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CARE</b></p> 	<p><b>Livelihoods and Natural Resources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARE is part of a consortium that promotes sustainable crops and livelihoods to address the underlying causes of food insecurity.</li> <li>• It helps farmers improve their access to markets and assists communities to develop actions and safety nets in times of emergencies.</li> <li>• CARE helps form local cooperatives to allow farmers great access to market and stronger negotiation power with buyers and transport companies.</li> <li>• It is promoting organic farming methods with specialized marketing skills to improve productivity of small-scale farming households.</li> <li>• Focus Crop: Sorghum</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IFAD</b></p> 	<p><b>Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme</b></p>	<p>Facts and figures            Total cost: US\$23.6 million            Duration: 2010 - 2017            Directly benefiting: 24,000 households            Status: Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Smallholder Agribusiness Promotion Programme</b> is a public-private partnership that aims to reduce poverty among small-scale farming households.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The goal is to <b>increase the income levels of about 24,000 poor rural households</b> by improving the quality and quantity of production of specific commodities.</li> <li>• Of these small-scale farmers, 80 per cent are poor — 66 per cent are extremely poor — <b>and more than half are women.</b></li> </ul> <p>The programme will allow farmers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access technology to increase their yields and improve the quality of their produce</li> <li>• Enhance their capacities for activities such as sorting, grading, drying and storing</li> <li>• Make better commercial decisions based on appropriate market information</li> <li>• Get higher prices with farming contracts</li> </ul> <p><b>Contact:</b>  Carla Ferreira  Country programme manager  Via Paolo di Dono, 44  Rome, Italy  Work: +39 0654592722  <a href="mailto:c.ferreira@ifad.org">c.ferreira@ifad.org</a></p>
	<p><b>Rural Finance Programme</b></p>	<p>Facts and figures  Total cost: US\$17.4 million  Duration: 2007 - 2013  Directly benefiting: 150,000 households  Status: Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme supports development of <b>long-term rural financial services</b> for rural poor people, including savings and credit groups.</li> <li>• It allows women to generate savings and access small loans.</li> </ul>

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)



**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- People can access loans for investment in various income-generating activities through village banks
- The programme ensures the participation of the poorest rural households in all its activities.

Programme objectives will be achieved through investments in activities that work to:

- Develop sustainable community-based financial institutions
- Promote rural banking services
- Increase small-scale production in contract-farming operations
- Develop new and existing financial service products in rural areas

**Partners: (web site links)**

- [United Nations Office for Project Services \(UNOPS\)](#)
- [Sida – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency](#)
- [National Savings and Credit Bank](#)
- [Ministry of Finance and National Planning](#)

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**C-FAARM – Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition, AIDS, Resiliency and Markets**

C-FAARM is a five-year project run by **CRS, CARE, World Vision** and **Land O' Lakes International Development** that helps vulnerable communities in six districts in southern and western provinces of Zambia.



<b>Zambia Women in Agriculture (ZWA)</b>		<p>The project addresses underlying causes of chronic hunger in targeted rural areas by increasing food security and community resiliency.</p> <p>C-FAARM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes diverse and sustainable agriculture activities</li> <li>• Improves access to markets</li> <li>• Encourages improved child nutrition and health practices</li> <li>• Helps communities conduct risk assessments to increase their ability to respond to shocks.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>LISAR – Livelihood Initiative in Support of Agriculture Recovery</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LISAR helps create lasting improvements in livelihood security for impoverished rural families, with additional support for women-headed households affected by HIV and AIDS.</li> <li>• Activities include <b>promoting seed vouchers</b> and <b>fairs for grain</b> and <b>vegetable production</b>, and <b>conducting trainings</b> to help communities identify, prepare for and mitigate risks, such as droughts.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Zambia Women in Agriculture (ZWA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZWA is an association of women peasant farmers working to <b>build better transportation</b> and <b>marketing systems</b> for agriculture. The association gathers agriculture produce from its members in districts and seeks out buyers.</li> <li>• ZWA is also training its members to <b>adopt modern</b> and sustainable <b>farming methods</b> that conserve the soil and water by using mulch to minimize erosion and improve growing conditions.</li> <li>• Members of ZWA are encouraged to grow crops that can adapt to changing weather seasons such as high and low rainfall seasons.</li> <li>• They have also engaged the private sector to improve rural incomes.</li> </ul>

**OXFAM**



**Rural livelihoods**

Oxfam's main programmes in Zambia are based in Southern, Western and Copperbelt Provinces:

Work at community level involves helping people to diversify the crops they grow, and the livestock they rear.

This work also covers:

- animal restocking;
- production and processing;
- technology training;
- water-harvesting;
- small-scale irrigation schemes;
- land access and use;
- improving access to markets;
- business skills;
- Income generation and small loans.

