Gender Analysis of Maize and Legume Value Chain: Case Study of Tanzania

Where and how can multipurpose maize and legumes be scaled for SI of maize systems and what would be the potential impacts be in the medium terms, across food system in Tanzania? [This question takes into account gender].

Methodology

Table 1: Data Collection Tools Used in the Study and the Number of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value chain node</th>
<th>Data collection mode</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed actors</td>
<td>Key Informant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producers</td>
<td>Focus Group</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producers</td>
<td>Focus Group</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailers and processors</td>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local buyers and traders</td>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export market buyers and traders</td>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area of Research Study

Data was collected in two regions namely Arusha and Morogoro. In Arusha Region the study was carried out in Karatu District in three villages, namely Bashay, Kilimatembo and Changarawe villages. In Morogoro Region the study was carried out in Kilosa District in three villages, namely Msimba, Muungano and Mandela villages.

A Map of Tanzania

Findings from Gender Analysis of Maize and Legume Value Chain Study

- Opportunity to expand maize and pigeon pea production in Tanzania exists. However, this will require improving farmers’ access (men and women) to high yielding seeds, fertilizer/manure and pesticides.
- Differences across the regions: Gender mapping of the value chain reveals that women in the North (Arusha Region) particularly are heavily concentrated at points along the value chain with minimal resources.
- Women in the East (Morogoro region) are involved in every aspect of the value chain.
- Female Headed Households (FHHs) fair worse than Male Headed Households (MHHs).
- Need to tighten quality control and seed policies: Quality of maize seeds that are sold needs to be checked.
- Recognition that from production to processing, gendered patterns of behavior and resource allocation exists.
- Scaling: (a) Efforts to scale maize and legumes (esp. pigeon pea), need to isolate the gendered based constraints from general barriers in order to address gendered implications for adoption and expansion of the maize and pigeon pea at farm level;
(b) Gendered incentives to participate at post-production levels of the value chain; and
(c) Improving the design and targeting of solutions to address constraints at both levels.

Moving from Findings to Scaling

- In the Northern Region: Intra-household gender relations, which give men control over income generated from women’s labor and allow expenditure behaviors, which do not reflect the needs of all household members weaken the incentives to expand production beyond HHs consumption needs.
- In the Northern Region: Men would appropriate the crop if access to profitable markets is improved, thus women’s income can be increased by involving them in local seed production and processing of maize and pigeon pea.
- In the Eastern Region: Frequent price fluctuations and price information asymmetries means that innovations to improve the efficiency of trade and the wellbeing of value chain actors need to support reliable access to price information. This can be done through ICTs and AIPs.
- In the Eastern Region: When women are given access to resources, the likelihood for success of food security programs is increased.