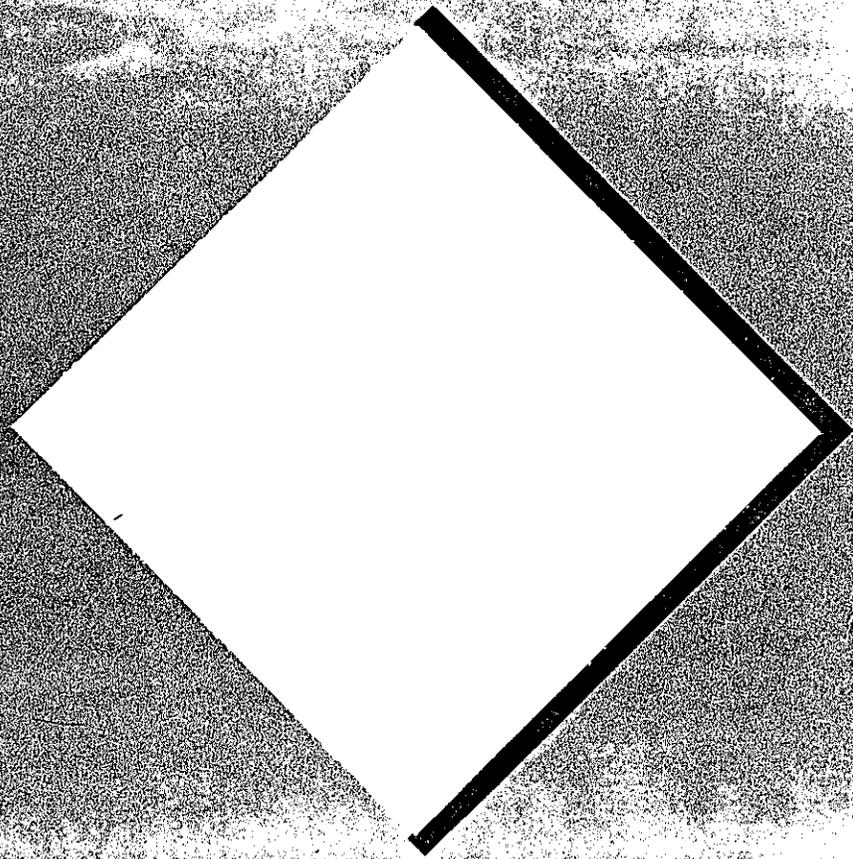


GENESYS



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**WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
IMPACT EVALUATION**

Carolyn Sachs

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The Futures Group International
1050 17th Street NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036

Key Comments

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IMPACT EVALUATION

Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance Program

**Carolyn Sachs
Submitted to GENESYS
January 5, 1991**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The major objective of the trip was to conduct an evaluation of the impact of the Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance ^(ZASA) Program on women engaged in agriculture in Zimbabwe. The goal was to identify lessons learned from the program by the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) and USAID and to identify factors which should be considered in the design of future projects.

Women are recognized as the major contributors to agricultural production in the small scale and communal sectors. Estimates suggest that women constitute 70 percent of the farmers in communal areas and contribute 80 percent of the agricultural labor. Although they are the major agricultural producers, discrimination based on gender inhibits their ability to earn decent incomes for their family and to fully contribute to increased food and agricultural production. Women have only limited access to land, credit, agricultural inputs, markets, education and extension services.

ZASA ^{focused} ~~was directed~~ primarily to the small ^{holder} sector and did not specify women as direct beneficiaries. However, because women comprise the majority of farmers in the small holder sector, ZASA could only achieve its goals through the participation of women.

ZASA's assistance in redirection of funding to the communal sector has benefitted women.

Women have benefitted from research and extension efforts in maize and have contributed to increasing maize yields in the communal sector. ZASA funding of the female hostels at

Chibero and Gwebi Colleges has paved the way for women to receive agricultural education for the first time in Zimbabwe and has resulted in women obtaining careers in agriculture, ^{related areas}

including employment by AGRITEX. The increased availability of credit, decentralization of

markets, and improved extension services has ^{increased} improved the production capacity of women as well as men in the communal sectors. However, ^{additional} improved efforts are needed to insure that ^{access to} women receive credit, are able to receive checks from the marketing boards, and are targeted as beneficiaries of extension services. Policy planning for agricultural development in Zimbabwe must include discussions of gender and ^{should be developed} develop policies to insure that women as well as men benefit from and are full participants in agricultural development efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General

1. Target women as beneficiaries and participants for the remaining ZASA funds. ^{- see with...}
Specify the impact of funded projects by gender.
2. Encourage the Central Statistics Office, MLARR, and other relevant organizations to collect and analyze data that is gender-disaggregated. Priority should be given to collection of gender disaggregated data on use of AFC credit, land rights in communal and resettlement areas, extension workers, extension clientele, marketing board card holders, and senior level government policy makers.

Research

3. Continue funding of on-farm trials and farming systems approaches to agricultural research.
4. Support research on crops that are typically grown by women such as groundnuts, finger millet, and pearl millet.

5. Research activities should incorporate all stages of the food system including harvesting, storage, processing, and nutrition as well as production.

Extension

6. Continue to increase the number and proportion of women hired as agricultural extension workers and subject matter specialists.
7. Provide training for men and women extension workers on extension methodologies for reaching women farmers.
8. Develop a female-focused extension methodology rather than a special women's department within AGRITEX.
9. Female-focused extension methods should consider:
 - group approaches to extension
 - high illiteracy levels of women
 - child care needs of women attending training
 - women's conflicted time demands between domestic tasks, household production, and agricultural production
 - limited access to land, credit, and income

Credit

10. Encourage AFC to offer loans to women farmers and to work more closely with rural women's groups.
11. Recommend that AFC increase the number of female staff who are in direct contact with farmers.

12. Increase the participation of women in successful cooperatives such as the fishing cooperatives.
13. Provide smaller credit packages to women, especially through credit to women's groups.
14. Develop educational programs linked to credit packages for small producers.

Market Input and Supply

15. Increase women's access to cards from the Grain Marketing Boards to insure that they receive payment for the crops they produce.
16. Improve transportation facilities available to both women and men in communal areas.

Land and Water Use

17. Advocate policies that will increase women's access to land in both the communal and resettlement areas.
18. Increase the percentage of plots that are allocated to women on irrigation schemes.

Human Resources and Training

19. Continue efforts to increase the number of women trained in agriculture at all levels.
20. Increase the number of women faculty, lecturers, and instructors in agriculture.
21. Provide funding to training facilities that have specific programs for reaching and training women farmers such as Wensleydale Training Center.

22. Encourage programs that train farmers such as the Cotton Training Center and Pig Industry Training center to include women as participants in courses.
23. Provide operating funds as well as funds for infrastructural development at the University, colleges and training centers.

Policy Planning

24. Consider gender issues in macro and micro economic planning related to agricultural development.
25. Include women as decision-makers in agricultural development policy.
26. Increase the number of senior level women on the ZASA working group.
27. Include women's issues in policy discussions, especially in the current policy planning relating to trade liberalization.

Next Steps

1. Conduct research project on women's participation in agriculture in Zimbabwe.
2. Design further agricultural projects with the results of the study as guidelines.

II. BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION

A. Scope of Work

The Zimbabwean agricultural sector has experienced fundamental changes since the country became truly independent in 1980. Prior to that date, during both the colonial period - stretching from the 1890's to 1964 - and the UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) period from 1964-1980, the sector was viewed by the government as being comprised solely of "modern" farming as practiced by the white minority which controlled most of the best agricultural lands in the country. During those periods, the large farming community within the black majority of the populace was paid little attention by the government except as it constituted a source of cheap labor for white-owned and operated farms. Blacks engaged in agricultural activities were relegated to a broadly-defined category of "subsistence farming," and little was done to contribute to their productivity. Such relations as existed between the government (and the white farming community) and black farmers originated largely from protection and control motivations on the part of the former. In 1979, the year before independence, over 90 percent of all marketed crops in the country ^{were} grown on white-owned farms.

Today, in 1990, just ten years since independence was achieved, small and medium-scale black farmers are marketing more maize, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower produce than ~~are the~~ ^{their counterparts} white farmers and their share in other marketed crops has increased dramatically as well. Remarkably, this great change has been accomplished without a diminution in the production or productivity of the white farming community, which continues to practice agriculture with excellent modern technologies and high-yielding results. The change has

come about, rather, because of a sustained policy initiative of the Government of Zimbabwe to incorporate small-scale black farmers into the commercial agricultural sector. This policy, part of a much larger framework of policies aimed at sustainably improving the welfare and standards of living of the nation's black majority, ^{has} ~~have~~ led to a comprehensive, coherent set of programs designed to provide small-scale farmers with needed incentives, ~~needed~~ inputs, and ~~needed~~ access to markets.

USAID/Zimbabwe has supported the Government of Zimbabwe in agricultural and rural development programs in many ways. The Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance (ZASA) Program is one of the most significant of ~~the~~ USAID vehicles providing this support.

In Zimbabwe, as in most other developing countries, women play many crucially important roles in agriculture. This is particularly so in the case of small-scale agriculture, where women are often the defacto head of farm families because ~~their~~ men are away earning cash incomes to supplement meager family resources. It is estimated that, in Zimbabwe, women constitute approximately seventy percent of the adult population actually engaged in small-scale farming. They make many of the decision affecting small farms, they provide much of the labor used on those farms, and they do these things in addition to the myriad ^{of} responsibilities they hold as mothers and daughters in a strongly family-~~and~~ land-oriented culture. Even when their husbands are present on the farms and exercising their perceived rights as titular heads of household, most if not all farming decisions within the family are made either directly by women or with their knowledgeable advice. Thus, it is entirely appropriate to think not only of women as farmers but of farms ~~as~~ women in the

farmers

Zimbabwean context. As a group, they outnumber their male counterparts by a substantial margin.

For this reason, it is important that programs and projects aimed at agricultural and rural development in Zimbabwe be designed with the roles played by women ~~in the rural household~~ firmly in mind. Development activities designed and implemented without reference or consideration of the gender of participants and beneficiaries are at best likely to be less than fully effective, ^{and} at worst to be entirely inappropriate and counter-productive.

The primary purpose of this WID component of the ZASA Impact Evaluation is to provide a comprehensive, unbiased evaluation of the impact the program had on women engaged in agriculture in Zimbabwe. Accomplishment of this purpose will provide not only a measure of what the program has achieved for this major, crucially important segment of the rural population, but also a measure - a very significant measure - of its impact overall on agricultural production, incomes and living standards in the country. Thus while examining the program to ascertain the extent to which it has been successful or unsuccessful in meeting planned objectives, and while commenting on its success^{es} and failures in that ^{regard} respect, the major thrust of this component will be to help in determining whether the design and the course followed by the program have been appropriate in terms of the gender realities of the arena in which it has operated. The major goal of the component will be to identify and articulate lessons to be learned from the experience of the program by the Government of Zimbabwe and USAID and, beyond that, to point to salient factors which should be considered in the design of future ^{agriculture development} programs ~~dealing with the development of the~~ sector.

Statement of Work

Because ZASA is a sector assistance program, and because it is the ^{primary} central purpose of ~~this~~ ^{the} evaluation ^{was} to reach findings and conclusions regarding the impact the program has had on the performance of the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe, it is imperative that the overall evaluation process be informed by insight into women's roles in agriculture and into the part women have played in the program itself. Therefore, the WID consultant will identify and focus his/her attention on gender issues associated with the evaluation team's examination of ZASA's design and implementation experience. Following the general format laid out in the main Impact Evaluation Statement of Work and working closely with other team members, the consultant will work to collect, organize, analyze, and interpret available data on

- 1) female participation in Zimbabwean agriculture.
- 2) governmental and social perceptions regarding women's roles in small-scale agriculture and their place as participants and beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of development-oriented programs and projects.
- 3) governmental policies guiding developmental assistance to the agricultural sector.

Specifically, the WID Specialist will work to obtain and utilize gender-disaggregated data which are pertinent to the purposes of the evaluation. Within this framework, he/she will seek answers to the questions which follow:

In relation to the ZASA program itself,

- Have women participated in proportion to their numbers and importance in agriculture?
- Have women benefitted in the same way and to the same degree as have men?

- Have activities been planned and implemented in ways that take women's needs and interests into consideration?

In relation to the government's agricultural and rural development program as a whole,

- Have women and men received equal access to resources?
- Have women and men received equal access to markets?
- Do government policies take gender differences into account?
- Are women able to access and utilize inputs made available to farmers in the same way as are men?
- If answers to these questions indicate that differentials do exist between men and women, what are the specific constraints which cause them, and what might be done
 ← to reduce or eliminate their effects?

B. Country Context¹

Zimbabwe is relatively unique among most other African countries in several respects. The country has

- * emerged from a war of independence with its economy largely intact, *and*
is achieving^e self-sufficiency in food production.
- * maintained a high level of harmony among widely diverse social and economic groups.
- * a highly diversified economy *with* including manufacturing *contributes* contributing 26% of *D* GDP, agriculture (15%), *and* mining (7%).

¹This section of the report is part of the overall impact evaluation. For more detailed information, see the final report.

- * a large commercial and industrial sector that contributes well over half of the gross domestic product.
- * a highly productive commercial sector that is both extremely competitive on world markets and contributes the largest proportion of foreign exchange earnings of any sector.
- * rising production ^{from} ~~form~~ ^{agricultural} communal sectors that has grown from 10% at independence to over 60% in 1989.
- * Growing linkages between commercial and communal sectors.

In the mid-sixties the country stood at the door of an agricultural revolution and a high proportion of adults were employed in the formal sector, over 30%. Together, given liberal, non-racist policies the country might have become the first African country to modernize successfully. White reactionary politics derailed that chance, leading to the economically wasted years of sanctions, an over-dose of import substitution, years of war and physical destruction, which coincided with the oil price shocks. A ruined government budget and large foreign debt was the inheritance at independence.

The previous government extended its life by running down an excellent capital stock, leaving the new government in 1980 to replenish an economy that in capital terms was on its knees. To maintain the industrial sector and jobs, the new government allocated scarce foreign currency to high cost firms without, until 1990, ~~beginning to demand~~ ^{ing} competitiveness, ^{in 1990} as trade barriers ^{were} ~~are~~ reduced. This ~~has~~ consumed a vast amount of the scarcest commodity, foreign exchange, and ~~has~~ kept intact a high-cost and inflation-creating sector, and ~~has~~ limited the policy options open to government. The long development hiatus from 1973 to

Needs new form of linking sentences

independence meant that in school, health, employment, and housing terms there was an enormous backlog. Remarkable strides have been made in education and in the increased coverage of health programs.

The post-independence government essentially redirected official expenditure to expanded services, to redressing in part the land issue and to promoting small farmer production. All of these redistributive measures produced real gains in the first years; numbers of school graduates, ~~declines in under-five~~ and infant mortality, longevity, and rapid increases in small farmer marketed production.

The shift of budget resources and agency activity in support of small farm production was based on known technologies and production and market systems developed over many years for white commercial farms. The new thrust, to be sustainable, had to adapt those advances to small farm conditions, and combine institutional evolution along with borrowed technologies.

Despite rapid gains, it became apparent that only the higher rainfall communal areas benefitted (maize and cotton), containing less than half the families, and that within these privileged districts only some 15% of households contributed the bulk of marketed crops.

C. The Agricultural Sector²

Prior to independence, the focus of government support was on the commercial agricultural sector. Subsequently, the orientation of research, extension, credit, marketing, input supply, land and water development, education and training was broadened substantially to include support for development and production in communal areas while

²This section is from the overall impact evaluation. For more detail see the final report.

Added to previous statement

maintaining basic support to commercial agriculture. Minimum wages—coupled with the prohibition against firing surplus workers, an overvalued exchange rate, and therefore low local costs of equipment—favored labor displacing mechanization to the detriment of employment of labor, particularly in grain production. Many laborers faced the additional economic insecurity of becoming contract laborers in a highly seasonal industry.

All farmers, both commercial and communal responded to viable technological packages and favorable prices for maize and cotton by increasing production dramatically. In view of surpluses, particularly in maize, nominal prices established by the government were maintained but real prices were allowed to fall in real terms through the impact of inflation and periodic devaluations. While communal farmers remained in these crops for the lack of viable alternatives, commercial farmers increasingly focused their attention on profitable markets for products such as flowers, fruit and vegetables air-freighted to Europe. They also concentrated their efforts on other high-value crops such as coffee and nuts such as macadamia. Sericulture, which holds considerable promise amongst small farmers, has been introduced.

Recently

It should be noted that these crops show good agronomic results and respond to the need recognized by the post-Independence Chavanduka Commission on Agriculture (1982) which stressed the need to intensify agriculture rather than promote extensive resettlement, but which had no recommendations as to how to transform communal area agriculture.

Many of the crops now being developed by commercial farmers, as is the case with coffee, or have the potential to also be produced by small farmers, provided the necessary marketing and other structures are in place. Commercial farmers are increasingly switching from

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↓
farmers
firms

They are to be developed into...

extensive cattle operations to wildlife farming in conjunction with gun and camera safari companies; potentially, such activities besides being strongly allied with resource conservation in the best sense of the word, are also highly profitable and do not require the research and marketing subsidies which maintains beef production based on exotic genetic stock. Wildlife programs are being carried out on communal and resettlement areas as well as on commercial farms. *Is there any evidence that 5 farmers are*

While agriculture is today the largest employer of labor, and production growth has been impressive, the distribution of benefits has been very limited both by region and among households. Table 1 shows that increases in maize production per household have been largely confined to the Mashonaland provinces-those that are located in favorable agricultural zones. In dry areas there have been no breakthroughs until very recently in terms of new adapted crops to dryland areas. While communities and ^{the} government recognize the problem of overstocking and overgrazing on communal lands, no adequate institutional structures have been developed yet which provide adequate incentives to encourage proper range management.

D. The ZASA Program

Within this context, USAID and the Government of Zimbabwe showed both sophistication and courage in designing a unique Commodity Import Program that provided an innovative, flexible, and responsive mechanism for supporting government policy that sought both to preserve the ~~commereial~~ sector and to stimulate the communal sector. The resulting Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance (ZASA) program was conceived in 1982

Table 1

**AVERAGE QUANTITY OF MAIZE SOLD PER HOUSEHOLD BY
PROVINCE TO THE GMB, 1980-1986* (in kg.)**

Province	AVERAGE SOLD PER HOUSEHOLD							Total 1980-1986**	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Tonnes	(%)
Manicaland	64	245	201	22	146	403	279	228,022	8.2
Mashonaland Central	224	996	1,284	654	1,250	1,756	1,589	565,162	20.5
Mashonaland East	197	626	1,097	287	912	1,578	897	587,433	21.3
Mashonaland West	391	1,475	1,389	1,084	1,691	2,503	2,334	683,211	24.8
Masvingo	39	211	72	>1	283	636	145	234,284	8.5
Matabeleland North	3	54	21	14	204	506	10	53,670	1.9
Matabeleland South	18	55	35	12	22	74	8	16,596	0.6
Midlands	98	499	230	15	307	916	425	371,369	13.5
Sector's Average (kg)	111	450	444	176	494	926	568		
Sector's Total (Tonnes)	87,421	363,274	366,418	150,312	432,690	832,655	524,842		

*The crop is normally harvested during May-July and sold shortly after. The GMB (Grain Marketing Board) intake year runs from April to the following March. Thus, the 1986 harvest crop was sold during the intake year April 1986 to March 1987.

**Plus another 17,875 tonnes that were not assigned to a particular province.

SOURCES: Compiled from GMB Producers' Registry records; CSO (undated); CSO (1984); Stanning, J. (1987).

as a mechanism for supporting what were seen as positive government initiatives by creating a forum that brought together all the rural smallholder-oriented interests in government. The rationale for the project derived from the fact that a significant proportion of GDP and the majority of foreign exchange earnings for Zimbabwe are derived from the agricultural sector while 70% of the population reside in the rural areas and are heavily dependent upon agriculture for their subsistence livelihood.

The ZASA mechanism was designed to expose investment linkages, to deal with sequencing of investments, and to encourage small, innovative experiments through the flexible provision of seed money. While the ZASA process may not always have lived up to its full potential, GOZ and USAID correctly assumed that individual investments would enjoy a reasonable chance of success as they would have cleared the standard government procedures and would enjoy the monitoring and attention of an inter-ministerial review process.

ZASA uses a commodity import model to make US foreign exchange dollars available, primarily to the private commercial agricultural sector, for the purchase of high demand commodities from the US. Private sector firms pay in local currency the equivalent of the \$US allocations made available to the government under the aegis of the ZASA Working Group.

Specifically, the ZASA program was targeted at supporting efforts to alleviate 7 major constraints faced by the smallholder: research, extension, credit, marketing and input supply, land and water use, human resource development, and policy and planning. ZASA allocations are reported in Appendix B.

E. Situation of Women in Zimbabwe

At the time of independence in 1980, the Zimbabwe Government expressed a commitment to ^{ward the} removal of discrimination ^{against} against women. The government recognized that women had fought side by side with men in the struggle for independence and established a policy to improve women's status.

Women's disadvantaged position is a result of both traditional patrilineal society and colonial policies that deprived women of rights and encouraged ^{them} dependence on men.

Polygamy, bride-price, and patriarchal relations in the family have all contributed to women's subordinate status (Batezat and Mwalo, 1989). With the intrusion of colonialism,

men migrated from rural areas to work as semiskilled laborers on farms, factories and industries (Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, 1985). ^{freely with in to assist} Women's ^{defective} participation in the formal economy was limited as women remained in the rural areas to provide for their families' subsistence. At present, ^{almost} about 50% of households in ^{the} many rural areas are headed by women (Table 2). ^{approximately 50%}

Table 2: Percent Female-Headed Households by Province

Province	Female (%)
Manicaland	43
Mashonaland Central	48
Mashonaland East	47
Masvingo	46
Midlands	44

Source: ILO/Jaspa, 1986.

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~~Women in female-headed households frequently have limited access to land, credit, and other sources of income.~~ ^{NOW SEPARATE} Polygyny continues to be widespread in Zimbabwe, although data on the prevalence of polygyny vary widely. In Mashonaland West, one study found that 20% of households were polygamous (Zwart, 1989) and another found that 57% of married men had more than one wife (Ruzvidzo, et. al., 1989).

Passage of the Legal Majority Act in 1982 paved the way for removal of legal barriers for women. Prior to passage of this act, women were legal minors with guardianship passing from their fathers to their husbands upon marriage. In 1981, the Ministry of Cooperative and Community Development and Women's Affairs (CCDWA) was established to improve the position of women in Zimbabwe. The first minister of this program explained GOZ policy as:

The policy of this Government aims at the transformation of women's status so that they can assume their rightful role in society as participants alongside men on the basis of equality (Batezat and Mwalo, 1989).

However, the Ministry soon found that women's status could not be immediately transformed through government decree. The Ministry of Community Development wrote in 1985 that:

Die-hard negative attitudes about women acquired from centuries of tradition and practice continue to colour and cloud the thinking of many men as well as women themselves. Changing these attitudes is necessarily a slow and sometimes painful process. Hence many of the Ministry's suggestions and programmes receive only lukewarm support at best and are therefore ranked very low in the allocation of scarce national resources such as funds and adequate manpower (Ministry of Community Development, 1985).

F. Women in Agriculture in Zimbabwe

Women are recognized as the major contributors to agricultural production in the small scale and communal sectors. Estimates suggest that women constitute 70 percent of

the farmers in communal areas and contribute 80 percent of the agricultural labor.

The gender division of labor in agriculture varies by task and crop. Table 3 shows the variation in agricultural tasks by gender. Women either with their husbands or alone perform 40% of plowing, 75% of planting, 41% of weeding, 43% of transport, 31% of manure handling, 37% of winter plowing, 65% of gardening, and 24% of cattle herding. In addition, women are responsible for the majority of other tasks in rural households. ^{important} Women perform 81% of fuelwood gathering and 96% of cooking, collecting water, and caring for children (Zwart, 1990).

Table 3: % Performance of Agricultural Tasks

	Plow	Plant	Weed	Transport	Manure	Winter Plow	Garden	Cattle Herding
Wife	23.7	63.0	27.2	16.3	22.2	16.3	52.2	16.8
Husband	18.2	6.0	36.4	25.0	10.7	30.1	15.9	27.2
Both	16.7 40.4	11.6	13.8	27.0	9.0	20.4	12.7	7.6
Children	10.4	5.8	10.1	11.9	6.2	14.2	4.9	17.0
Hired Labor	8.2	2.7	2.4	6.8	6.3	4.5	1.2	8.7
Work Group	4.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	6.3	2.1	1.0	5.2
Other	13.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.9

Source: Johnson, 1988.

The gender division of labor varies by crop as well, ^{as shown in} Table 4 shows the gender ~~division of labor for various crops.~~

This chart indicates no plowing by women. The previous page has women doing most of the plowing.

Table 4: Gender Division of Labor for Major Crops by Task

Crop Type	Task	Labor Input by Gender
Millet and Sorghum	Plowing Hoeing Planting Transplanting Harvesting Threshing Winnowing, Transport Marketing (barter)	Men Women Women Women/work parties Women/men Women/men/work Women Women/men
Maize	Plowing Hoeing Planting Weeding Harvesting Shelling Transport & Storage	Men Women Women/men Women/children Women/men/children Women/children Women
Groundnuts	Hoeing Planting Weeding Harvesting Transport & Storage Marketing	Women Women Women Women/children Women Women
Beans and Sweet Potatoes	All Tasks	Women

Need to verify - at least 10%

Source: Johnson, 1988.

Women are quite involved in maize, groundnut, small grain, and bean and sweet potato production. Maize is produced both as a food crop and a cash crop. Compared to other crops there is a high degree of cooperation between men and women in the production of maize (Skapa, 1988). Groundnuts are traditionally a woman's crop. Women produce groundnuts as a source of food for the family and for income. ^{and} Unlike in maize production, ^{for the season,} women typically control the income from the groundnuts they sell. Groundnuts constitute a small but important and consistent source of income for women. ~~Women contribute the~~

majority of labor to cotton production, but men generally control the income. Cotton production is extremely labor-intensive. Women often perform the physically arduous tasks of hauling water, weeding, and picking. Despite their hard work, women's access to the benefits of their labor is seriously limited in cotton production. Female cotton producers are not interested in increasing production without a guarantee that they will receive income and technical assistance in decreasing their labor (Skapa, 1988).

Table 5: Gender Contribution by Crop

Crop	Male	Female	M/F
Cotton	21%	29%	50%
Maize	15%	23%	65%
Groundnuts	13%	67%	20%

Source: Skapa, 1988.

Although women are the major agricultural producers, discrimination based on gender inhibits their ability to earn decent incomes for themselves and their families and to fully contribute to increased food and agricultural production. Women have only limited access to land, credit, agricultural inputs, markets, education, and extension services. Passage of the legal age of majority act of 1982 paved the way for women gaining formal legal status in Zimbabwe. Prior to 1982, women were legal minors and were therefore prohibited from land ownership, access to credit, holding bank accounts, or making contractual arrangements. The Act provided women with the possibility of owning land, obtaining credit, and having

needs link

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2000
2000

legal access to income from their crops sold by the marketing boards. Prior to independence, women were not admitted to agricultural colleges and there were no women in the agricultural extension services.

III. FINDINGS

A. Procedure

In order to evaluate the impact of ZASA on women agriculturalists, several strategies were pursued. First, I worked closely with the evaluation team to evaluate the overall impact of ZASA on seven designated constraint areas in the small holder sector including 1) research, 2) agricultural extension, 3) agricultural credit, 4) market input and supply, 5) and water use, 6) human resources and training, and 7) policy planning. For each of these constraint areas, information was gathered on ZASA's impact on women, primarily

~~Information about ZASA's impact on women was obtained~~ through interviews, site visits, and use of secondary data and reports. Interviews were conducted with government personnel, farmer organization leaders, farmers, and non-governmental organization personnel. Site visits were conducted to various project sites, including Chibero College, Kadoma Cotton Training Centre, Grain Marketing Boards, Mutare Coffee Storage, Tsonzo Milk Collection Center, Nyanyadzi Irrigation Scheme, and Wensleydale Training Center. Secondary data and reports were obtained from faculty at the University of Zimbabwe, USAID, and the Zimbabwe Women's Resource Center.

B. Evaluation

Summary: ZASA was directed primarily to improving the small holder sector, but the project document did not specifically target women as beneficiaries or discuss how women would be included in the project. However, because the majority of the farmers in the small holder sector were women, ZASA objectives could only be accomplished through the participation of women.

Changes in agriculture since independence have resulted in the increased productivity of communal farmers. Increased credit, marketing, and extension facilities for communal farmers ^{have} resulted in increases in production especially in maize and cotton. Women benefitted from the overall improvement of agriculture in the communal sector, however benefits were unevenly distributed within the communal area. The beneficiaries in the small holder sector were the wealthiest farmers and many women are poorer farmers. Although production increases in communal areas were substantial, they were largely confined to a small portion of households (20%) that were situated in the more favorable natural regions in Mashonaland and Midlands (Batezat and Mwalo, 1989). ^{New Para.} ZASA funds were instrumental in increasing the number of women trained in agriculture through their support of Chibero and Gwebi Agricultural Colleges. However, in hindsight, ZASA would have improved its success through specifically targeting women as beneficiaries in each of the constraint areas.

1. Research: The redirection of research to communal farmers benefitted women producers. ^{What was} Improvements in maize production were readily adopted by women farmers whose production contributed substantially to overall increases in maize production in the

communal areas. However, much of this research focused on high use of inputs which were not readily available to women farmers. Farming systems research that ^{includes} assesses the household production system is more sensitive to women's concerns than commodity-specific research. More emphasis should have been placed on women's crops such as millet and groundnuts in addition to the research on cotton and coffee whose proceeds are largely controlled by men. ^{More research} Also, ~~women need~~ ^{is needed} research on harvesting, processing, storage, and nutrition ^{as well as on production which is jointly handled on most farms.} _{which are largely handled by women}

2. Agricultural Extension: Enhancement of the extension service for small holders was beneficial to women farmers. Employment of women extension agents has enabled AGRITEX to more effectively reach women farmers. Prior to 1981, there were no female extension workers ~~and present~~ estimates are that 8-18% of extension workers are women. AGRITEX does not have gender disaggregated data on the number of extension workers. ZASA funding of Chibero and Gwebi Agricultural Colleges ^{had} enabled women to be trained for careers in agricultural extension. Nevertheless, the majority of extension workers are men and their extension programs ^{remain} ~~are~~ geared to men farmers. ^{in Zimbabwe} Zimbabwe women farmers are more comfortable meeting with female extension workers than with male extension workers (Mutuma, et. al., 1989). Women are more likely to participate in extension programs when women agents are used (Saito and Weideman, 1990). Traditionally, it is inappropriate for men extension agents to work directly with a woman farmer except in groups. Studies have shown that it is difficult for women farmers to articulate their needs to male extension workers (Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, 1985). Training that

sensitizes extension workers to the special needs of women farmers is not currently provided.

Extension workers direct their programs primarily to master farmers, who until recently have been predominantly men. The master farmer program began about fifty years ago to develop a small group of elite black farmers. It was initially only open to men despite women's widespread participation in agriculture. Overtime, the master farmer scheme has trained ^{increasingly larger numbers of} more women (Table 6). As can be seen, in 1986/87, ^{significantly} more women than men completed the Master Farmer Training course. ✓

Table 4: Completion of Master Farmer Training Course by Gender

Year	Male	Female	Total
1978/79	733	177	910
1979/80	1,427	683	2,110
1980/81	1,996	1,005	3,001
1981/82	1,970	1,440	3,410
1982/83	4,290	2,120	6,410
1983/84	4,390	2,170	6,560
1984/85	3,890	4,101	8,100
1985/86	6,206	6,140	12,346
1986/87	6,300	10,544	16,844
1987/88	9,900	12,000	21,900

Source: Chiganze, 1989.

Unfortunately

Also, the majority of women in rural areas are illiterate and therefore can not access ^{this level of} the more advanced extension ^{material} ~~method~~ is primarily concerned with cash crops such as cotton, coffee and maize. Little information is provided on traditional women's crops such as groundnuts and small grains and limited attention is

Are there barriers to growing cash crop

directed to the other agricultural activities that women undertake such as food processing, storage, and care of poultry and small livestock. Currently, there is discussion of starting a home economics and nutrition component within AGRITEX. (20)

Extension programs have tended to focus on Communal Areas in the more favorable natural regions (Mutuma, 1989). Semi-arid food crops which can be grown in many communal areas in Zones 4 and 5 are not stressed.

3. Agricultural Credit: The AFC is the main provider of credit and has not explicitly discriminated against women since 1982 when women were first legally able to obtain credit in their own names. ^{In spite of this breakthrough,} Only a small percentage of small holders have access to credit and these tend to be the wealthier farmers. The gender of loan applicants are recorded on the applications, but AFC has not analyzed the data. Estimates suggest that between 30 to 40% of the borrowers are women. Many women are organized into groups, but AFC does not provide loans to women's group projects. Approximately one half million people are organized into rural savings clubs and rotating savings and credit groups, the majority of the members are women. At present the level of savings of these groups is generally low and not sufficient for agricultural ^{expansion.} inputs.

A comparative analysis of credit for women in agriculture in selective African countries reveals that women in Zimbabwe receive approximately 10.3% of agricultural credit (Table 7) (FAO, 1988). The percentage of credit received by women in Zimbabwe is less than in Kenya and Malawi and more than in Sierra Leone and Zambia.

but

By comparison with FAO data for Zimbabwe (Table 7), these estimates are too high.

Table 7: Agricultural Credit Disbursements by Selected Countries

US \$ million	Kenya	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total
Total est. dis. to agric.	437.0	50.0	0.4	40.0	150.0	677.4
Est. credit to smallholders	40.0	11.0	0.4	1.2	16.5	69.1
Est. credit to women	5.0	2.2	—	0.1	1.7	9.0
% credit to women	12.5	20.0	10.0	8.3	10.3	13.0

Source: FAO, 1988.

4. Market Input and Supply: The major marketing problems for women are access to transportation and marketing-procedures of marketing boards. ZASA funding of marketing storage and facilities near communal areas has benefitted women as well as men farmers. Although both women and men have transport problems, women have less access to oxen carts, scotch carts, and cash to pay truckers. In selling their crops, women have to rely on middlemen. Marketing is especially problematic for women's perishable crops such as vegetables and fruits. Preservation of such crops is limited, women are often unfamiliar with pricing systems, and transport is either not available or quite expensive (Kachingwe, 1986).

ZASA also funded dairy trucks to improve transport for dairy farmers. It is not clear that funding of dairy trucks has helped women since monthly milk checks normally go to the male household head. This policy should be reconsidered ~~and daily cash payments to the women in her role as daily decision-maker and family provider should be considered.~~

Interviews with women dairy farmers suggested that they often sold their milk locally rather

Role of women in prod. of

than through the DMB because of low quantity product, problems of transport, and access to immediate cash.

Marketing Boards issue cards to farmers to enable them to sell their crops. Cards are issued primarily to men, except in the case of female-headed households. A survey of women farmers reported that 42 percent had cards in their own name, but in 35 percent of the cases the cards were issued only in their husbands' names (Table 8). The grain cheques go to the person whose name appears on the card, and women with husbands therefore do not often directly receive the cash from their crops. Also, in an attempt to get around the stop order system, there has been an illegitimate use of women's names on marketing cards which has not been of much real benefit to women.

Table 5: Grain Marketing Board Cardholders

Holder	Percentage
Wife/Wives	36
Husband <i>only</i>	35
Each has card	6
Other	23

This figure does not match 42% noted above.

Source: Mutuma, et. al., 1989.

The failure of the input supply cooperatives has been detrimental to both women and men. The exception is the fishing cooperatives that have been quite successful. Each cooperative has 2 women out of 16 members. The women ^{who} are engaged in fish processing

and report that their incomes have dramatically improved since joining the cooperatives. ✓

5. Land and Water Use: Access to sufficient high quality land remains the major factor limiting production^{for} both men and women farmers. Women's access to land is problematic, but can not be separated from the wider national issue of land reform. ✓

Women's land rights vary on the small-scale, communal and resettlement schemes. On small-scale farms, women have been legally able to own land only since 1982, consequently very few women actually hold title to land. In the communal areas, land use rights were traditionally allocated to the male head of household. Usually male heads allocated plots to women to grow crops such as groundnuts, cowpeas, finger miller, pearl millet and sorghum ^{sp?} for household subsistence. Women traditionally had decision making powers over these plots and controlled the income from the plots. Land in communal areas is still invariably allocated to male household heads with few women having use rights to communal land (Sunga, 1990). With increasing land use pressure and increased production of cash crops, women's plots have been diminishing. Thus, women are losing access to the few land use rights which they held on communal land. However, on communal land, women continue to have access to household plots if their husbands are employed elsewhere. ^H The resettlement schemes legally can grant land to women. ✓ The major criteria for selection is that the permit holder is not employed elsewhere. The general practice is to issue the land permit in the name of the husband who has all rights and obligations. Married women seldom hold permits and only 7% of permits have been given to divorced, widowed, or single parents (Chimedza, 1988). National level data on permit holders is not disaggregated by gender.

Women without permits can not obtain credit, services, or checques from the marketing board in their own names.

ZASA has provided funds for irrigation development on communal lands. Irrigation schemes have been problematic due to equipment failures and the consequent lack of sufficient water. Women seldom hold rights to plots in irrigation schemes in their own names, although they perform the majority of labor in these schemes. One woman explained that she hoped to get an irrigated plot on the new scheme at Nyanyadzi, however she would have to get the plot in her brother's name.

6. Human Resources and Training: Sufficiently trained personnel is a major obstacle for agricultural development in the small holder sector of Zimbabwe. Prior to independence women seldom, if ever, received education or training in agriculture. The Government of Zimbabwe recognized that women were the major agricultural producers in the communal areas and that the improvement of agriculture was tied to the training of women.

ZASA has provided funds for education and training at the degree, diploma, and informal levels. A major accomplishment of ZASA in providing training for women was the construction of female hostels at Chibero and Gwebi Agricultural Colleges. These hostels enabled women to attend the colleges and for the first time to be granted diplomas in agriculture. Chibero expanded student capacity from 80 to 120 through construction of new student hostels. ZASA funds were committed to building hostels for 40 female students for the purpose of training more women in agriculture. The principal at Chibero at the time of

the initial ZASA funding reported that construction of the female hostels was the major impact of ZASA at Chibero. Chibero's initiative to train women has had an impact on other institutions and has opened the way of for the acceptance of women into agricultural positions. Many of these women ^{graduates} have been employed as extension agents for AGRITEX, some have been employed by the commercial agricultural sector, and a large number are teachers of agriculture and science. Unfortunately, Chibero has not been able to enroll enough women to fill the spaces in the female hostel. Present enrollment is 104 students, with approximately 28 women. Increases in female enrollment from 1981 to 1985 are reported in Table 9. Women students at Chibero reported that they were treated fairly by the faculty once they arrived, but that admission requirements emphasized physical strength and therefore discouraged interested women from attending. ~~P~~ Funds were also provided to Gwebi to expand their student enrollment from 80 to 120 students. Similarly to Chibero, hostels were built to include 40 female students. Gwebi began admitting women students in 1989 and has also not met the capacity of the female hostels. Few women apply for the 20 ~~available~~ ^{or is it} available places. The principal of Gwebi reports that the female hostels are largely empty and they may reconfigure the hostels so that men can use the extra space. Both male and female graduates have been successful in attaining jobs after graduation, although many of the graduates are underemployed. An adequate survey of graduates has not been done, [✓] however program administrators at MLARR are concerned that many graduates are [✓] ~~under~~employed as teachers rather than as agricultural extension workers or in positions in the commercial agricultural sector. The principal at Chibero estimates that 80% of the 1989 class [✓] took jobs as agriculture or science teachers. The projected expansion of agricultural

(males and females)

extension field staff did not materialize and therefore employment opportunities are limited. ← *Jobs
MAKE*

Several AGRITEX staff reported that although AGRITEX does not officially discriminate by gender in hiring, there is a preference for hiring men extension workers among some provincial officers. Provincial officers explain that they are reluctant to hire women because they might have children or get married and leave their jobs.

Table 9: First Year Enrollment At Chibero College by Gender, 1981-85.

Year	Females	Males	Total
1981	5	35	40
1982	7	38	45
1983	10	31	41
1984	21	48	69
1985	25	38	63

Source: Mugabe, 1988

Funds provided for the enhancement of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Zimbabwe, although not specifically targeted for increasing the enrollment of women, have enabled expanded enrollment from 35 in 1980 to 108 in 1989 and the percentage of women has increased from 14% in 1980 to 19% in 1989 (Table 10).

Table 10: First Year Enrollment in Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zimbabwe

Year	Total	% Female
1980	35	14
1981	39	15
1982	43	14
1983	54	13
1984	65	16
1985	63	5
1986	104	19
1987	103	16
1988	104	15
1989	108	19

Source: University of Zimbabwe, Faculty of Agriculture, 1990.

A newly funded ZASA project at Wensleydale Training Center provides 2-7 day training courses to farmers, with women comprising about 50% of their trainees. Women are most likely to be enrolled in poultry and small livestock courses. Wensleydale has hostels that can be used for both men and women and allow women to bring their children to the Center. According to a woman trainer, women are willing and able to come to courses, but their major problem is that they take their ideas home but are not able to carry out their plans because their husbands will not give them money. Currently they are training women to produce chickens for market. The women have few problems in production, but they have limited access to transport to purchase feed or to take their chickens to market. The Wensleydale Center recognizes the special problems of women farmers and has targeted their training programs to address factors related to male and female decision-making roles. However, the women farmers suggest that training should be linked with credit programs.

R Kadoma Cotton Training Center has an excellent program that trains 600 communal cotton growers annually (300 funded by ZASA and 300 funded by EEC). The Center relies on AGRITEX to recommend farmers for training and women have not been targeted as a specific audience. Women comprise only 3 to 4 percent of the farmers trained.

7. Policy Planning: The ZASA working group has been an innovation in policy planning with the various Ministries working together to distribute ZASA funds to various projects. ZASA has allowed flexibility in the allocation of resources. However, gender considerations have rarely been taken into account in policy planning. Although it is recognized that women perform the majority of agricultural work in Zimbabwe, few women are in decision-making positions in agriculture in Zimbabwe. In the MLARR, in 1986, there were no women permanent secretaries, Deputy Secretaries or Under Secretaries (Table 11).

Table 11: Percentage of Women Agricultural Administrators in the MLARR

Post	Percent Female
Permanent Secretaries	0
Deputy Secretaries	0
Under Secretaries	0
Assistant Secretaries	29
Directors	9

Source: Mugabe, 1986.

Gender issues in agricultural development are rarely discussed, and when discussed are often viewed as marginal or peripheral to macro or micro economic policies. Policies related to

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trade liberalization and structural adjustment should be evaluated in terms of their short and long term impacts on women and other disadvantaged groups.

IV. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

Women are the primary agricultural producers in the small holder sector. While their importance in production is recognized, women continue to have limited access to land, credit, inputs, markets, education and extension services. Investment in the small holder section has improved production by communal farmers, however the major beneficiaries are the top 15 percent of communal farmers. Less economically advantaged farmers, including a large proportion of women farmers and farmers in regions 4 and 5, have not received the ^{full} benefits of government research, credit, extension, input and marketing programs that have been targeted for the small holder sector. ✓

ZASA has benefitted both men and women in the small-holder agricultural sector through the direction of resources in research, extension, credit, marketing, and training. ZASA funding was not specifically targeted to women as participants or beneficiaries, nevertheless, it was assumed that since the small holder sector was the beneficiary of ZASA that both men and women in communal areas would benefit. Detailed statistical analysis on the extent that women benefitted from ZASA is hampered by the lack of gender ^{disaggregated} data. The major ^{direct} contribution of ZASA to women in agriculture is in education and training of women in agriculture. ✓

Women as well as men are hampered by the seven constraint areas identified by ZASA, but differentials in gender access to resources result in ^{additional} different problems for women. ✓

Women's major problems are the inability to access adequate resources to improve production and to control the proceeds from their production. Research on maize and other crops has benefitted women producers, but limited research effort has been devoted to women's crops such as groundnuts and small grains. The redirection of extension services to communal areas has provided women farmers with information on agricultural production. Agricultural extension has made some efforts to reach women producers, but ZASA funds have not been directed towards improving extension services for women farmers except indirectly through training women with diplomas in agriculture. The majority of women farmers in communal areas do not receive advice directly from agricultural extension agents. There were no women extension workers prior to independence and women presently comprise 8% of extension workers. The increase is attributable to Training of female students at agricultural colleges which was made possible through ZASA funding of female hostels at Chibero and Gwebi Colleges. Although ^{the number of} there are more female extension workers, ^{has increased} the majority are men who have difficulty working with women on a one-to-one basis. Presently, AGRITEX does not target women farmers for extension assistance either in terms of the methodology employed or the content of their messages. Credit and marketing channels are more available to women since independence, but they are still limited in their access to credit and marketing board cards in proportion to their contribution to agricultural production. ZASA funding of irrigation schemes offers the possibility of increasing productivity of the communal farmers, but few women are given access to irrigated plots in their own names. Investment in the repair of current irrigation schemes prior to construction of new schemes would have assisted both women and men farmers. More women have

been trained in agricultural education as the result of ZASA funding at the University of Zimbabwe and Chibero and Gwebi Colleges, ~~however lack of operating funds at the Colleges~~ has resulted in a decline of educational programs. Policy planning has largely excluded gender issues related to agriculture. Women are not included as decision makers in the MLARR.

B. Recommendations

General

1. Target women as beneficiaries and participants of ZASA funding. Specify the impact of funded projects by gender.
2. Encourage the Central Statistics Office, MLARR, and other relevant organizations to collect and analyze data that is gender-disaggregated. Priority should be given to collection of gender disaggregated data on use of AFC credit, land rights in communal and resettlement areas, extension workers, extension clientele, marketing board card holders, and senior level government policy makers.

Research

3. Continue funding of on-farm trials and farming systems approaches to agricultural research.
4. Support research on crops that are typically grown by women such as groundnuts, finger millet, and pearl millet.

5. Research activities should incorporate all stages of the food system including harvesting, storage, processing, and nutrition as well as production.

Extension

6. Continue to increase the number and proportion of women hired as agricultural extension workers and subject matter specialists..
7. Provide training for men and women extension workers on extension methodologies for reaching women farmers.
8. Develop a female-focused extension methodology rather than a special women's department within AGRITEX.
9. Female-focused extension methods should consider:
 - group approaches to extension
 - high illiteracy levels of women
 - child care needs of women attending training
 - women's conflicted time demands between domestic tasks, household production, and agricultural production
 - limited access to land, credit, and income

Credit

10. Encourage AFC to offer loans to women farmers and to work more closely with rural women's groups.
11. Recommend that AFC increase the number of female staff who are in direct contact with farmers.

12. Increase the participation of women in successful cooperatives such as the fishing cooperatives.
13. Provide smaller credit packages to women, especially through credit to women's groups.
14. Develop educational programs linked to credit packages for small producers.

Market Input and Supply

15. Increase women's access to cards from the Grain Marketing Boards to insure that they receive payment for the crops they produce.
16. Improve transportation facilities available to both women and men in communal areas.

Land and Water Use

17. Advocate policies that will increase women's access to land in both the communal and resettlement areas.
18. Increase the percentage of plots that are allocated to women on irrigation schemes.

Human Resources and Training

19. Continue efforts to increase the number of women trained in agriculture at all levels.
20. Increase the number of women faculty, lecturers, and instructors in agriculture.
21. Provide funding to training facilities that have specific programs for reaching and training women farmers such as Wensleydale Training Center.

22. Encourage programs that train farmers such as the Cotton Training Center and Pig Industry Training center to include women as participants in courses.
23. Provide operating funds as well as funds for infrastructural development at the University, colleges and training centers.

Policy Planning

24. Consider gender issues in macro and micro economic planning related to agricultural development.
25. Include women as decision-makers in agricultural development policy.
26. Increase the number of senior level women on the ZASA working group.
27. Include women's issues in policy discussions, especially in the current policy planning relating to trade liberalization.

V. NEXT STEPS

1. Limited data has been collected on women's participation and decision-making in agriculture. Information that has been gathered has frequently been limited to one or two provinces in the favored ecological zones. A nation-wide study of women in agriculture would be useful in assessing women's needs and strategies that would improve their production and household welfare.
2. Use the information collected in the study as background in the development of any new agricultural projects in Zimbabwe.

VI. PERSONS CONTACTED

Gary S. T. Magadzire, President, Zimbabwe National Farmers Union
Doug Pickett, Agricultural Officer, USAID
Simon Pazvakavamba, Director, AGRITEX
Shamiso Moyo, Wensleydale Farmer Training Center
Enoch Moyo, Ministry of Cooperatives
Mr. Dickens, Chief Agricultural Education Officer
Mr. Takavarasha, MLARR
Tendai Barre, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Development
Pamela Reynolds, Anthropologist
Tom Jayne, Agricultural Economist, University of Zimbabwe
Kevin Clemmens, Africare
Shadreck Tsimbi, Director of Training, Wensleydale Training Center
Mike Mangwanyano, Africare
Robinson Gopena, Farmers Union
Mr. Margesson, GMB Manager Mutare
Mrs. Sakupwanya, Undersecretary of Women's Affairs
~~Douglas Pickett, USAID~~
Bob Vaughn Evans, Kadoma Cotton Training Center
Mr. Matutu, Chibero College
Paule Klaris, AGRITEX
Solomon Maira, AGRITEX, Irrigation
M. Sithole, Irrigation Manager, AGRITEX
E. Chidenga, AGRITEX

VII. APPENDICES

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Appendix B:

ZASA WORKING GROUP APPROVED ALLOCATIONS AS OF:			19-Oct-90
Activity	Agency/Ministry	Amount	Allocated
		Z\$	US\$
Higher Education(AGR/UZ)1	Faculty of AGR-UZ	7,702,987	5,054,244
Higher Education(UZ/FA)2	Faculty of AGR-UZ	607,000	
Communication Radios	AGRITEX	1,541,881	2,382,911
S.T.Training Abroad	General AGRIC		900,000
Jojoba Feasibility	ARDA		76,900
Diploma Training	Chibero College	1,550,000	
College Development	Chibero College	65,000	
Irrigation Development	MLRRD	2,000,000	
Cooperative Credit	Coop. Unions/AFC	2,000,000	
Coop. Mktng.& Supply	Dept. of Coops.	2,000	
Open Wells Test	Dept. of Water Dev	100,000	
Rutenga Mapping	MLRRD	541,132	104,000
Small Farmer Research	MINAG	107,800	
Underground Water	MWRD	400,000	
Nat. Res. Ext. Ed. Hard	MNRT	275,000	540,670
Nat. Res. Ext. Ed. Soft.	MNRT	1,139,800	
Nat. Res. Ext. & Mont.	MNRT	215,000	134,400
Forestry Commission	FC	150,000	
Ranching Scheme	ARDA/MINAG	500,000	
Heartwater Research	MINAG	904,903	1,094,515
Henderson Res. Stn.	MINAG	76,500	217,056
Animal Wastes Study	MINAG	68,600	
Microfiche Libraries	MINAG/ARDA		12,600
Conservation Strategy	MNRT	32,000	
Murimi/Umlimi Magazine	MINAG	75,000	
Irrigation Dev. (Farm)	Faculty of Agr. UZ	205,000	
Tawona Irrigation Sch.	MLARR	360,000	
Zambezi Valley Tillage	MLARR	100,000	
Mutare Bag Depot	MLARR/GMB	1,350,000	
Coffee Storage (Chipinse)	MLARR/GMB	200,000	
Tsetse Control Camps	MLARR/Vet. Serv.	600,000	
Foot and Mouth Lab.	MLARR/Vet. Serv.	120,000	
Dip Tanks	MLARR/Vet. Serv.	1,151,000	
Mahuwe Multipurpose Depot	MLARR/GMB/CMB	470,600	
GMB Stackers	MLARR/GMB	240,000	
GMB Inspan Sheds	MLARR/GMB	225,000	
Irrigation Support Fund	MLARR	2,000,000	
DECODE/FC Training	MLARR/DECODE	550,000	
GMB Rural Depots1	MLARR/GMB	1,600,000	
GMB Rural Depots2	MLARR/GMB	2,000,000	
Nenhowe/Nyanyadzi Irrig.	MLARR	2,476,000	
Soil Colour Charts	MLAAR/AGRITEX		20,000
Vet. Toxicology Unit	MLARR/Vet. Serv.	6,000	250,000
Vet. Toxicology Reagents	MLARR/Vet. Serv.	25,000	
Coop. No. 2 Acc. Audit	MLARR/DECODE	200,000	
Kapenta Fishing Coops	MLARR/DECODE	180,000	
AFC Internal Audit	MLARR/AFC	44,000	13,500
Castor Bean Growth	MLARR/R&SS		28,303
Gwebi College Expansion	MLARR	2,250,000	
Agric. Data Analysis	MLARR/AMA	20,000	100,000

Mgmt of Indigenous Fore.	FC	200,000	101,001
Norton Bag Depot	MLARR/GMB		77,000
Forestry Research	FC	158,000	
ZASA Evaluation Fund	MLARR/AGRITEX	2,500	
Zambezi Anti-Poaching	MNRT/DNPWL	577,047	
National Parks Housing	MNRT/DNPWL	4,000,000	
Forklift Trucks	CMB/MLARR		491,418
DMB Distribution Trucks	DMB/MLARR	2,050,000	
DMB Milk Distribution	DMB/MLARR	3,200,000	
Locust Control	DR&SS	300,000	
Coffee Equipment	GMB/MLARR	6,700,000	
Cleveland Dam D/Nut Dept.	GMB/MLARR	1,950,000	
Kadoma Cotton Trg. Cent.	MLARR	1,818,399	
Forklift Trucks	GMB/MLARR		29,250
Tractors	GMB/MLARR		48,000
Chipinge Water Augme. Sch.	MEWRD		35,000
Soil Survey Equipment	DR&SS/MLARR		53,000
MNRT-Comm. Radios	DNPWL/MNRT		190,883
AGRITEX T.O.T. Course	AGRITEX/MLARR	19,340	
Pig Production Trg Centre	MLARR/PIB	200,000	
Parastatal Invest. Proj.	MFEPD		127,000
Wildlife Symposium	MNRT	20,000	
Suswe Primary Mktng. Dpt.	CMB/MLARR	750,000	
ZASA Evaluation Fund	DECODE/MCCDWA	3,000	
KMC Fishing Cooperatives	DECODE/MCD	237,258	
ZASA Evaluation Fund	FA/UZ	5,000	
ZASA Evaluation Fund	FA/UZ	3,050	
Agric. Sector Assessment	WB/MLARR		47,750
MLARR/USDA Tech. Exchange	MLARR	8,000	
Wensleydale Farm Trng Centre	MLARR	1,490,147	
Inst. Agric. Engineering	MLARR	1,876,000	
Plant Inspec. Office Constr.	DRSS	60,000	
		=====	=====
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS		62,064,944	12,129,401
		=====	=====

SUMMARY

TOTAL GENERATIONS FOR 604:	53,877,934
TOTAL GENERATIONS FOR 607:	8,503,412
TOTAL ZASA GENERATIONS AS OF 6/30/90:	62,381,346
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 604:	52,934,898
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 607:	9,130,046
TOTAL ZASA ALLOCATIONS AS OF 10/18/90:	62,064,944
	=====
BALANCE TO BE PROGRAMMED:	316,402

Appendix C. Acronyms

AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGRITEX	Agricultural, Technical and Extension Service
DMB	Dairy Marketing Board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GOZ	Government of Zimbabwe
MLARR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
ZASA	Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance Program



January 7, 1991

⇒ Increase file 3501-03

Keys Macmannus
Suite 300
The Futures Group
1029 Vermont Avenue
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Keys,

Enclosed are two copies of my report for the Zimbabwe evaluation. I have also sent a copy of this report to the team leader, Malcom O'Dell, in Massachusetts. However, I have not sent a report directly to USAID in Zimbabwe. It was my understanding that I would submit this report to you and to Malcolm rather than directly to the mission.

I have organized this report to fit the format of the overall impact evaluation. They have organized their report based on the seven constraint areas. I have discussed the impact of ZASA on women in agriculture in terms of the constraint areas so that the WID evaluation could be easily and appropriately included in the overall evaluation. An alternative would have been to organize the report according to the questions in the scope of work, but I assumed that my work would have a greater impact if it was included in the general report rather than if it stood alone.

Let me know when you would like me to discuss the report in Washington and also if you would like any changes.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Sachs