



## Gender yield gaps in groundnut value chains in selected countries

### About the bulletin

The Bulletin of Tropical Legumes is a quarterly publication of the Tropical Legumes III (TL III) project. The project is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and is jointly implemented by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in close collaboration with the national agricultural research systems (NARS) of target countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. This quarter, we focus on components of objective one of the project, *'Leveraging gender analysis and learning to maximise impacts for farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia'*. We highlight the analysis of gender gaps in groundnut production at the farm level as well as the collective impact stories from initiatives around groundnut seed systems' models that promote and support the participation of men and women farmers under the auspices of the project.

### Focus in this edition

Gender mainstreaming and integration activities in TL III were designed to be customizable for each country. Gender analysis is better contextualized for each community situation in a country. However, that level of customized gender analysis has the potential of taking on a life of its own in each case. In attempting to get a general 'gender research question' across countries, a subject 'boundary' for TL III analysis was defined. The TL III, in partnership with other BMGF initiatives, aimed at accomplishing the Tropical Legumes' ten-year vision (2007-2018) of achieving 20% increase in productivity and 10% increase in production of legumes in targeted geographies. It was important to find out if that increase in production was the same for women and men farmers?

As each country team focused on a unique legume<sup>1</sup>, the starting point was in 'understanding gender gaps' in the production/productivity of the legume crop; identifying the key drivers that influenced the gap, and commissioning contextualized interventions to deal with the key drivers identified as constraints. Deploying this analytical process led to different experiences for each country team. Process questions have arisen about 'women plots and men plots'; notable differences were observed in gender dynamics in decision making about a crop when sectors of its value chain get commercialized. In this quarter, we share learnings on 'process', 'results' and 'stories of impacts' by individuals or collective communities, with a special focus on the groundnut crop systems in selected TL III focus countries.

### Gender gaps in Tropical Legumes production and productivity

The Tropical Legumes project is committed to gender equality in the realization of benefits from improved legume varieties developed and delivered through the project. Women contribute a significant amount of labor in sub-Saharan African agriculture. Legumes are crops that are mostly associated with women. In some literature, legumes are identified as 'women's crops' for different reasons. In some instances, it is because these are the crops that, in the division of tasks in the household, women are expected to grow (on their own plots) and contribute as a relish for dishes based on staples provided by the men from the men's plots. In some cases where the 'plots are not so clearly demarcated', legumes are identified as women's crops because they provide the most labor for its production or because it's the crop about whose use and sale women make the most decisions. Since the publication of the World Bank report on [Leveling the field: improving opportunities for women farmers in Africa](#), attention has been drawn to the fact that 'women tend to produce less than their male counterparts'. The difference between what men and women attain has been presented in literature as the 'gender gap'. The concept of 'gender gap' is intriguing for researchers and development workers, and has been studied extensively visavis labor and wages (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) across the world. In agriculture, data has been presented at the

1. These include cowpea and groundnut in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria; common bean and chickpea in Ethiopia; common bean and groundnut in Uganda and Tanzania; and chickpea in Uttar Pradesh, India.

national level on 'whole agriculture sector' production indices, which shows that women's production is 20-30% less than that of men. However, most studies do not disaggregate the gender gap data at the crop enterprise level.

Since TL III is focused on legumes that are considered women's crops among many of the target geographies' communities, was it possible that women were producing better than men (reversing the gap), and that the legumes were the ultimate pathway to women's empowerment? With this question in mind, select TL III country teams investigated the production practices and achievements of men and women farmers in a specific legume production system. Based on the evidence, each team was expected to design transformative interventions that contribute to ensuring that women farmers benefit from the TL III project outputs in the same way that men farmers did. In this issue, we share some findings from the analysis of gender gaps in two countries, Uganda and Tanzania. We also share how an intervention was designed to deal with the gaps Ghanaian women farmers were facing in their groundnut production.

## Uganda: Gender yield gaps decline when women farmers adopt improved groundnut varieties

This investigative study was carried out by a team of scientists from Makerere and National Agricultural Research Organisation- National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute (NARO-NaSARRI) Uganda<sup>2</sup>. The team hypothesized that there is a significant gap in groundnut yields between men and women (in favor of men), and that this gap was narrower for farmers using improved groundnut varieties.

Data was collected in Northern Uganda (Dokolo, Nwoya and Pader districts) and Eastern Uganda (Kumi, Soroti, Serere and Iganga) regions. Two sub-counties that led in groundnut production were purposively selected in each district. In each sub-county, farmers identified as women plot owners and men plot owners were selected randomly. Jointly owned plots were not selected, since the purpose of the study was to compare the yield differences in male-owned and female-owned plots. A sample of 228 farmer respondents (58% females) were interviewed. Gender yield gap was defined as the difference between the groundnut yields female plot managers obtained compared to that obtained by their male counterparts. When farmers were growing local groundnut varieties, women obtained 41% less than the men farmers; whereas when farmers adopted improved varieties, women obtained 14% less than their male counterparts. While the groundnut yield gap was still there, it was reduced significantly when women adopted improved varieties.

Among the production resources identified as reasons for the difference in male and female production in Uganda,



Photo: David Kalule, Uganda

Figure 1: A women farmer winnowing her groundnut (S14R variety) produce.

'decision making on sales of groundnut produce' was found to be a key driver. In instances where women were not involved in decisions about if/how the groundnut crop would be marketed, they produced significantly less. Only 37% of female farmers growing local groundnut varieties and 29% of women growing improved varieties reported that they had the 'decision-making authority' over their groundnut produce. This lack of decision-making authority could be hypothesized as the reason why female groundnut plot managers still perform below their male counterparts even when the model used for econometric analysis switches the male farmers' resources coefficients to those of women farmers. If women in this Ugandan sample were to have the same production resources as the men, the yield gap shrinks but it is still skewed against the women plot managers.

## Tanzania: Gender gaps are in the income benefits obtained at the groundnut marketplace

In 2016, a national representative household survey was conducted in Tanzania. Farm-level production data was collected from 9 regions of Tanzania including Shinyanga, Mwanza, Geita, Dodoma, Tabora, Songwe, Rukwa, Mbeya and Mtwara. Groundnut was grown by 938 households in this farmer sample. The analysis of production data showed that there was no significant difference in groundnut yields between men farmers (0.42 t/ha) and women farmers (0.336 t/h); however, both men and women are attaining yields below their potential of 0.8 t/ha given the resources they currently have (land, labor, and seed). A gross margin analysis however revealed that men make 24% more money from groundnut sales than women.

Results from these examples seem to suggest that even in legumes, which are considered women's crops, there are gender gaps in production or marketing, to the disadvantage of women farmers.

The Ugandan case validates the twin objectives of the TL III project, of investing in improving groundnut varieties,

2. Johnny Mugisha, Christopher Sebatta, Elizabeth Ahikiriza, Kai Mausch, David Kalule Okello and Esther Njuguna-Mungai, upcoming publication



Photo: Jackline Shayo, Tanzania

Figure 2: Women and men farmers in a Focus Group Discussion, Tanzania.

among other legumes and improving accessibility to improved varieties by investing in better seed systems. If all farmers were using improved varieties, the gender yield gap between men and women plot managers would be narrower. However, for women to even realise better benefits, there is a need to promote behavior change interventions that allow them more decision making leverage on the groundnut product that eventually gets to the market. Focusing on generating improved legume varieties and enhancing efficiencies in the delivery of the seeds should ideally be accompanied by measures that enhance women's performance. Reversing the resources available to women to the level owned by men in their communities from the examples shown here won't lead to 100% closure of the 'gender gap' in the production of legumes. This is an interesting result because there are recommendations documented that call for women to avail 'equal productive resources' as have men in order to level the production level of women farmers. There are social norms and cultural and institutional challenges that hold back the productivity of women farmers. Sharing this intriguing result with a colleague led to an interesting question: Are these results indicative of lower 'efficiencies in time use' as women are multi-taskers while men focus on one task? This is an area that needs further research.

## Ghana: How to shrink gender gaps through a Village Savings and Loans Association

The TL III team in Ghana from the national partner, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Institute (CSIR), Savanna Agricultural Research Institute (SARI), conducted a survey on gender gaps in groundnut productivity across 10 selected groundnut producing districts. The survey sought to ascertain the presence or absence of productivity gaps between men and women groundnut farmers and identify the underlying factors that account for them, if any. The result of the survey was shared at a workshop which brought together stakeholders in the groundnut value chain to brainstorm on and design strategies to mitigate the identified gaps.

Access to and affordability of production inputs were identified as significant causes of the gender productivity gap in Northern Ghana. Strategies for closing this gap were discussed, one of which was the implementation of the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) across five districts in northern Ghana in partnership with SEND-Ghana, a Non-Governmental Organization known for its community advocacy and development initiatives, to empower women by facilitating their access to affordable financial credit. SEND Ghana facilitated the enhancement of the women's skills in advocacy for better access to production resources. The VSLA concept was designed as a community self-help initiative aimed at mobilizing financial resources at the grassroots through weekly savings by members.

Monies realized from these savings are loaned to group members who repay at a low interest rate after a period agreed upon by the group. The initiative is managed by group members. Currently, there are 150 VSLA members (95% women) across the five districts in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions of Ghana. These groups meet weekly to save and loan out monies to members. A community volunteer was selected from each VSLA group and trained on the management plan of the VSLA in Tamale, the Northern Region's capital. The volunteers were given an intensive one-day training on the VSLA model by a facilitator from SEND-Ghana. The participants were also trained in drafting the VSLA constitution and how to keep records on savings passbooks. A practical session was conducted to assess participants' understanding of the concept and to identify challenges they could encounter during record keeping. In the practical session, they collected member savings, issued loans to group members, learnt how to calculate interest rates as well as recover loans from members. A VSLA kit (comprising of a calculator, a membership card, a metal box to house the savings and two plastic boxes to collect money during meetings) was provided to each participant to enable them to start the savings process in their respective communities.

Since the inception of this initiative in early 2018, about 90% of the women have been able to borrow money to establish and expand their businesses, support in the payment of their children's school fees and other household expenses including medical bills, which hitherto would have required borrowing from external sources at a higher interest. This has indeed helped to improve



Figure 3: (L) The passbook of a member and (R) a Village Savings & Loans Association in northern Ghana.



Figure 4: (L) VSLA kits and (R) Mr Desmond S Adogoba (Gender and Social Scientist, SARI/TLIII) presenting a VSLA kit to a community volunteer.

women's household decision-making and control of production resources.

The Gbimsi 'Tilangum' VSLA, located in the Gbimsi community of West Mamprusi District of Northern Region, is an all-women VSLA of 30 members, with 9 elected executives who manage its financial affairs and meet once a week to make weekly contributions. Mrs Dachia Midana and Hajia Poanaba Sumani, leaders in the Gbimsi 'Tilangum' VSLA say: "We want to use these VSLA savings to cultivate 60 acres of groundnut in the 2018 cropping season".

In Gbimsi 'Tilangum' as with all other communities where VSLAs were created, a process to sensitize chiefs and land owners at the community level on the need to release fertile arable land to female farmers was largely agreed upon. "This has given hope that women will have better access to arable land for groundnut and other crop cultivation," says Mr Sardi Linus Handua, the male Secretary of the VSLA Gbimsi 'Tilangum'.

The survey identified access to high quality seed of improved varieties as a major contributor to gender productivity gaps. Farmers were of the view that these seeds were expensive. Although this was the view among both men and women farmers, the men were more likely than women to travel longer distances to buy seed.

To bring quality seed closer to farmers at an affordable price, the VSLA members were trained in community seed production by the project. Each group was supported with 200 kg of foundation seed of an improved groundnut variety (Nkatiearie) to produce seed in the upcoming cropping season in 2018. All production activities will be financed by these groups, from plowing to harvesting. The seed certification agency of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will be involved in ensuring that seed produced is certified as Quality Declared Seed (QDS). The seed will first be sold to members of the group and the excess to other members of the community. In the future, the groups will be linked to seed companies to serve as out-growers. This will not only help strengthen the community seed delivery systems but also provide an additional source of income to the group.

Gender integration into breeding programs is very crucial for product development. Over the years, the participation

of women in trials and demonstrations has brought about technologies that are gender friendly, improving their adoption by both men and women. During the seed production training event, the VSLA members were introduced to pipeline groundnut varieties (GAF 1665, GAF 1723 and ICGV-IS 08837) earmarked for release by the end of 2018. During the season, the breeding component of the project will also conduct field demonstrations with these groups to showcase the field performance of these materials under good agricultural practices. The demonstrations will be established on 1.5 acre-plots (0.5 acres per line) to quicken seed multiplication, popularization and dissemination.

### Nigeria: Bridging gender gaps in groundnut production<sup>3</sup>

Nigeria is the largest groundnut producing country in West Africa, accounting for 51% of production in the region and contributing 10% of the total global production. Despite the availability of high performing varieties, their adoption continues to be low in the country due to poor access to quality seed. Smallholder farmers in Nigeria obtain yields that are less than half the potential yields and the

3. Jourdain Lokossou, Benjamin Ahmed and Hippolyte Affognon



Figure 5: A cross section of the Salankpang VSLA members training on community seed production.



Figure 6: Showcasing the pipeline varieties to participants.



Figure 7: Participants take part in a hands-on demonstration on row planting.

situation is even worse with female groundnut producers. A gender gap in productivity has been documented from agriculture in general among male and female farmers even when they have access to similar resources (World Bank 2014).

A household survey was conducted in Bauchi, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina and Kebbi States in North West Nigeria aimed at investigating the TL III project's contribution to closing gender gaps in groundnut production in northern Nigeria. These States lie in the Northern Guinea and Sudan Savanna regions of the country. A purposive selection was done of three Local Government Areas (LGAs) in each State where groundnut is extensively cultivated. In each of the LGAs, 2-3 communities were chosen from which 100 groundnut farmers were randomly selected; in total 1,476 households were interviewed. The respondents represented the project's male and female plot managers who are project participants and non-participants. The project's contribution to closing the gender gap that was based on four indicators (access to and adoption of improved varieties, yield and income) are summarized in Table 1.

Among the non-project participants, the group of male farmers had more access to improved varieties compared to female farmers. The percentage of males (96.9%) with access to improved varieties was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) compared to the percentage of females (79.17%) with access to improved varieties. The project has significantly improved female access to improved varieties by reversing the trend; 100% of the female participants had access compared to 98.9% of the male participants. Overall, the gender gap in terms of access to improved seeds was 17.74% among non-participants and 1.1% among participants, showing a significant reduction of 16.63%.

Coming to the adoption of improved groundnut varieties, among both non-participant and participant groups, female groundnut producers have a significantly higher adoption rate compared to the males ( $p < 0.001$ ). Both male (49.62%) and female (62.66%) participants in TL III had higher adoption rates compared to non-participating female (52.94%) and male (27.80%) farmers. The gender gaps were 25.13% and 13.04% for non-participants and

	TL III	
	Non-participants (n=509)	Participants (n=961)
<b>Access to improved varieties (%)</b>		
Male (n=1,353)	96.9	98.9
Female (n=117)	79.17	100
Gender gap	17.74***	1.1
Reduction in gender gap between participants and non-participants	16.63***	
<b>Adoption of improved varieties (%)</b>		
Male (n=1,353)	27.80	49.62
Female (n=117)	52.94	62.66
Gender gap	-25.13***	-13.04**
Reduction in gender gap between participants and non-participants	-12.09***	
<b>Yield (kg/ha)</b>		
Male (n=1,353)	738.94	716.26
Female (n=117)	326.63	649.79
Gender gap	412.31***	66.47
Reduction in gender gap between participants and non-participants	345.84***	
<b>Income per ha (Naira/ha)</b>		
Male (n=1,353)	159,554	155,177
Female (n=117)	72,630	140,355
Gender gap	86,924***	14,822
Reduction in gender gap between participants and non-participants	72,102***	

\*\* =  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < 0.01$ .

participants, respectively. This represents a significant gap reduction of 12.09% in favor of men who were less of adopters.

The yield gap between male and female non-participants was estimated at 412.31 kg/ha and was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). With project interventions, the yield gap between male and female farmers was reduced



Figure 8: Women in a groundnut field in Shagari Local Government, Sokoto State, Nigeria.

significantly from 412.31 kg/ha to 66.47 kg/ha (reduction of about 346 kg/ha). This was because the participating women had significantly increased their groundnut yields. The difference in yield between non-participating and participating females was estimated at 323.16 kg/ha and was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The difference in income derived from groundnut between non-participating male and female farmers was estimated at 86,924 Naira/ha and was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). The project interventions reduced the gap in income between male and female participants significantly, from 86,924 Naira/ha to 14,822 Naira/ha (reduction of 72,102 Naira/ha). The participating women increased their incomes significantly. The difference in income between female participants and non-participants was estimated at 67,725 Naira/ha and was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

## Burkina Faso: Women farmers lead the way in creating community seed systems

In Pagou village, 200 kilometers from Ouagadougou, Bambara Alizeta is happy to explain how dramatically her life has changed over the past two years. She is one of the 180 pilot women farmers involved in groundnut community seed system in Burkina Faso with the TL III

project's support. The 180 women are members of three Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) in Burkina Faso, 60 members representing each MSP.

It all started in 2015 in the MSP of the Centre East, when three women in Pagou underwent training in improved agronomic practices and improved groundnut varietal testing on 0.25 ha each using two released varieties (SH 470P and QH 243C) for seed production. Fifty-year-old-Bambara Alizeta was among the three pioneers selected in 2016 to produce the first-ever improved groundnut seed in Pagou. With their produce in hand, these women then shared the seeds with 10 other women the following year. With this, a community-based system was initiated!

Pagou now has 23 women trained from different farmer's organizations to be community seed producers. According to Dr Amos Miningou, Groundnut Breeder at the Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles du Burkina Faso (INERA), nearly 180 women have been introduced to groundnut community seed production and 540 are expected by the end of the project in 2018. "The initial foundation seed was provided by the project to the first 3 pilot women farmers. Each member was responsible for producing enough seeds for her own use and to share it with two new members; that's how we aim at reaching more members of MSPs," he explains.

Each community seed producer (about 90% female) in each MSP is trained in improved seed production and good agronomic practices. "I used to grow a local variety which yielded very little. Since I got access to improved seed, I can harvest up to 2 bags (200 kg) over 0.25 hectare, where I could barely harvest a bag of 100 kg," says Bambara, who now grows SH470P, an early-maturing (90 days) large seeded variety. "The local variety was unproductive and its seeds were too small and difficult to decorticate," she clarifies.

These seed producers have been successful not only because of the improved varieties but also due to the good agronomics practices they followed. "I used to sow any way I liked. Now I sow in rows. I follow many other improved agronomic practices since I am trained for seed



Figure 9: (R to L) Mrs Bambara Alizeta (groundnut seed producer) and Mrs Zombra Maimouna (with bicycle) and members of the Pagou women farmers group, Burkina Faso.



Figure 10: (L to R) Community groundnut seed producer Madam Clarisse along with three members she shared her seed with. In return, these women will share their produce with 3 other women.

production. I even apply fertilizer to my groundnut field,” says Bambara.

Bambara produced her first improved groundnut seeds in 2016 and reached out to other women in the community. “I sold the rest and used the money earned to pay for the fertilizer in my field in 2017. Without the support of the project and the multi-stakeholder platform, I would not have accomplished all this,” states Bambara, who has been a groundnut producer for the past 20 years. The project has introduced the entire community to the production of QDS. There are many others who can’t wait to start groundnut production again.

Zombra Maimouna is another pilot groundnut producer of the project. “When I and two other women started in 2016, it was for the first time that this type of seed was produced in our community. In my first year, I produced 63 kg of seed. The following year, I produced 90 kg. It is an important breakthrough for me,” says Zombra.

Following the women’s success, the men in the community have started showing interest. “When I saw the quantity of harvest from my wife’s seed production plot in 2016, I was wondering why the project is investing only in women? If only I could get this improved variety, I could compete with her,” says Biyen Gaston, whose wife is a community seed producer in To, Burkina Faso.

The community seed system is not just effective for groundnut but is also being used by women in crops such as cowpea. Madam Cécile Belem, mother of six, participated in the Zondoma multi-stakeholder’s platform of cowpea. Inspired by the success of a cowpea varietal testing plot organized by the project in 2016, she produced 1250 kg of improved varieties Tiligré and Komcallé over 1.5 ha. Like for many producers in the region, Tiligré is her preferred variety for its high yield and better taste compared to the local varieties and many other improved cowpea varieties. “When there is insufficient rainfall, Tiligré seeds yield better; they do not blacken like other varieties of cowpea,” she explains. Cécile has already sold nearly 200 kg of her produce and says the money will be used not to expand her farm but to help in intensification of production on the same plot.

Groundnut and cowpea are important crops in Africa as they allow producers not only to feed themselves and their animals, but also serve as an important source of

income for producers, especially women. Several efforts have gone into introducing improved varieties and enhancing their adoption under the project in order to help smallholder farmers improve yields and ensure better incomes with varieties that are resistant to early and late leaf spot, aflatoxin contamination and are also drought tolerant.

Within innovation platforms, researchers from several partner organizations are responsible for the introduction and dissemination of new high-yielding groundnut and cowpea varieties. The platforms allow farmers to access the best varieties suitable for their use. The role of local partners such as INERA and extension workers is crucial in selecting varieties adapted to the socio-economic conditions of producers.

## First spinoff course on ‘Capacity building for gender responsive research and reporting’



What does it mean to have gender responsive product profiles? How can gender be integrated into breeding programs? These were some of the important issues addressed at a spinoff course on ‘Capacities Building for Gender Responsive Research and Reporting’ from 26 Nov - 1 Dec 2018, in Kampala, Uganda, funded by the Gender-responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation (GREAT) and TL III projects, both funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

The activity was part of the MoU between ICRISAT and Makerere University in April 2018, for the University to train biophysical and social scientists of the TL III project.

Attended by 18 participants (9 social scientists and 9 legume breeders) from sub-Saharan African countries working in NARS and universities, the training aimed to build the capacities of participants for gender integration in their breeding programs, implementing gender responsive activities, and having gender responsive product profiles.



Figure 11. Instructors and participants at the course.



Figure 12. Dr Esther Njuguna of ICRISAT at the opening ceremony.

The course was intended to be practical so that each team could examine the data they had already collected on gender gaps, delve into the interpretation of results they were obtaining and design interventions that would tackle gender gaps they had in their breeding programs. A few breeding programs that had made progress in data collection shared the results and plans they had designed for interventions. Teams that had not collected any data on gender gaps started off by making plans for data collection. The training was organized for broad application to impact country breeding programs. The workshop led to some participants writing blogs on their experiences and learnings which will be uploaded on the TL III and GREAT websites.

For more, go to [website](#).

## Change in roles and responsibilities

Here's an update on the changes in personnel and their roles and responsibilities within the project:

### At ICRISAT

- Dr Kai Mausch who has moved to ICRAF has been replaced by Dr Esther Njuguna as Objective 1 Coordinator; she will continue her work as gender scientist.
- For economics work of Objective 1, Dr Michael Hauser will assist temporarily until an Economist comes on board. Dr Hauser is Theme Leader for Markets, Innovations, Nutrition and Diversity (MIND) Theme at ICRISAT, based in Nairobi.
- Dr Pooran Gaur is now the Research Program Director, Asia at ICRISAT and he remains the Leader for Objective 5 (Chickpea Crop Improvement).

For TL III updates follow:

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**Webpage:** <http://tropicallegumes.icrisat.org/>

### At the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR)

- Dr Sushil K Chaturvedi is now Dean (Agriculture), Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh). His role in the project has been taken over by Dr GP Dixit as PI for TL III Project at IIPR. Dr Dixit is well known in the chickpea community and is serving the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) as coordinator for the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Chickpea. He is based at IIPR, Kanpur.

### At ICRISAT - WCA

- Dr Issoufou Kapran joined us under Seed Systems in WCA. He will be working closely with Dr Lucky Omoigui from IITA and Dr Akpo Essegbemon in ESA.
- The Tanzania beans team too has undergone a change with the joining of Edith Laurence Kadege.

Our thanks to Dr Kai Mausch and Dr SK Chaturvedi for their incredible work and outstanding contribution to the project. We wish them and Dr Pooran Gaur all the best in their new roles.

We welcome Dr Michael Hauser, Dr GP Dixit, Dr Issoufou Kapran and Edith Laurence Kadege on board!

## Obituary



We are sad to announce the demise of Patience Kalat Duniya, a PhD student from the Nigerian Groundnut Breeding Program in an accident in Nigeria on 14 June 2018 while on a visit from Ghana.

Duniya was pursuing a TL III project-sponsored PhD in Communication

and Gender at the University of Development Studies, Ghana, under the guidance of Prof Ben Ahmed. As part of her thesis, she collected data on improved groundnut adoption and impacts and sampled groundnut grains for DNA fingerprinting, actively participated in field monitoring visits, and collected farmers' views and success stories on the groundnut breeding program of Nigeria. The dataset she contributed to is a critical asset for the project.

The TL III community extends its condolences to her family, friends and colleagues.

**Acknowledgments:** With contributions from Esther Njuguna-Mungai and the TL III Gender team in ESA and WCA.