

Gender Analysis of Agricultural Innovation and Decision Making among Rice Farming Household in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Rice importance in food security and contribution to Nigeria economy cannot be overlooked, rice is produced in Nigeria but productivity increase has been a challenge due to many factors. Actors involved in the production process include women who are faced with formidable obstacles. This research analyze agricultural innovation, constraints faced by male and female rice farming households and decision making among rice farming household in Nigeria rice hub. A 3-stage stratified random sampling procedure were used, descriptive statistics, Ordinal Ranking, Least Significant Difference and Women empowerment index were the tool of analysis. The study showed that 23.81% of the respondents are female-headed and 76.19% are male-headed; more than half of the women (54.29%) are without formal education as compared to men (25.89%). Only 13.39% and 8.57% of the male and female headed household use rice innovation; access to credit, high cost of input and poor soil fertility are the major constraints; women empowerment results showed 76.60% of decision is made by solely by male head, 7.80% is made by female and 7.09% of decisions are jointly made. The study recommends that; innovation usage should be advocated, subsidy should be intensified and gender consideration in decision making be made a priority.

1. Introduction

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with a population of about 168 million people. Its domestic economy is dominated by agriculture, which accounts for about 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and two-thirds of the labour force. Agriculture supplies food, raw materials and generates household income for the majority of the people (Federal Office of Statistics, 2012). Over the years, improvement in agricultural production has led to specializing in certain crops or products; maize, cowpea, sorghum, rice, etc. (Plucknett et al., 2000). Rice has emerged as one of the fastest growing agricultural sub-sector, it has moved from a ceremonial to a staple food in many homes, such that some families cannot do without rice in a day. (Idiong et al., 2006). Rice is produced in Nigeria using a variety of rice production systems and technological levels coexisting together, the production involve a chain of activities ranging from land clearing to post harvest activities such as winnowing,

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threshing among others which is been done by male and female small holder farmers who use traditional manual methods that are characterized with problems of low productivity and consequently poor livelihood (World Bank, 2013). Increase in production has been achieved largely through extending the area under cultivation rather than using productivity-improving technologies (FAO, 1999). Within this production cycle, women have been reported playing vital roles in rice production, processing and marketing.(Rahman 2004) However, women have limited access to a wide range of physical assets including agricultural inputs, technological resources, land, and so forth (Arndt & Tarp, 2000). Women are a key part of the mainstream in agriculture, yet they face formidable obstacles (Kandiwa, 2013). Ayinde et al. (2013a) opined that, it is of importance to have strategy to put men and women's concerns and experiences at the centre of research design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This involves looking at the socioeconomic settings of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally – often referred to as “gender mainstreaming”. Bridging the gap in access to technology between men and women, we could increase productivity; Ayinde et.al. (2013b) further affirmed that technological adoption among male and female farmers is crucial to improving the productivity in the face of climate change. Transformation lies in using innovation to improve the products and services delivered by men and women who are actors in rice production. However, the prevailing condition in Nigeria is characterized with gender blindness, deafness and dumbness in the formulation and implementation of most rice productivity policies (Ajani, 2008). Despite the effort to intensify increase in rice productivity, the demand for rice has been on the increase in the country and sadly Nigeria has not been able to produce enough rice for the domestic need of her teeming increasing population. Recognition of gender disaggregated constraints, gender imbalances, differentials in gender roles and decision making as related to rice production, technological transfer; input used, method of farming, processing is important for any transformation of Nigeria rice sector. It is against this background the study to answer the following; what are the socio-economic characteristics of male and female headed rice farming household in the study area? What are the available rice innovations? and the level of women participation in decision making within the rice farming households which has not been carried out in this rice hub before now.

2. Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the theory of production, which states that, given level of technology and production inputs, an efficient producer will achieve maximum production of outputs. This theory assumed effects of external and internal factors on different households (especially smallholder farmers) in agricultural production (Quisumbing, 1996). A production function is a technical relationship between inputs and outputs that specifies the maximum level of output possible, given input levels. The production function shows the ability of a farm manager to critically consider available production resources, make necessary decisions and produce output, given level of technology (Auma, 2010).

As a general proposition; provided technologies and managerial decision making skills are the same, farmers who have identical access to identical factors (both quantity and quality) may produce identical outputs of a given crop which will have overall effect on their income and subsequent poverty status within the economic society. That is, their productivity will be identical. If they use different technologies, or different quantities of these factors, or there is difference in quality of these factors, their productivity will differ. There may be differences in the productivity of male and female farmers and their income will drop which may also make them sit among the vast majority of the poor. Men and women within the rural African household pursue both on farm and off-farm activities and have different endowments such as land rights and education, and different access to technologies, to factors of production such as labour and capital, and to support services such as extension and credit and their level of decision making differs on productive inputs and other household activities. Such factors affect households engaged in agricultural production differently. Gender of the household head (farm manager) is an internal factor that may hinder achievement of efficiency in agricultural production amongst the smallholder farmers due to decision making ability. Gender is the cultural interpretation of sex which considers socially constructed roles, responsibilities, characteristics, attitudes, and beliefs towards men and women. These roles are defined, supported, and reinforced by societal structures and institutions.

There are two approaches to production function, the primal (direct estimation of production function) and dual approach (indirect estimation of production function through profit or cost function). Most studies on analysis of gender effects on agricultural productivity used primal approach to production function and the application of dual approach is quite recent (Quisumbing, 1995). Primal-approach to production function analyzes and estimates directly the production functions of a farm manager (gender of household head) i in household j

$$Y_{ij} = f(V_{ij}, X_{ij}, Z_j)$$

Where Y_{ij} is quantity produced,

V_{ij} is a matrix of inputs used by farm manager in household j , including land, labour, capital, and extension advice;

X_{ij} is a matrix of individual attributes, including gender; and

Z_j are household-and community-level variables. Correlation of input use with individual and household characteristics can be captured by interaction terms V_iX_i and V_iZ_j respectively.

The study used the dual approach to production analysis, it estimates profit function as a function of input and output prices, and derives the input demand and output supply functions from the restricted profit function. This approach has its advantages when there are multiple outputs and inputs, as in a multi-crop farming system. Modelling input choice explicitly also allows for the possibility that farmer characteristic influence the decision making process of conventional inputs.

$$Y = \alpha_0 L^{\alpha_1} T^{\alpha_2}$$

Where Y is output,

L is labour input (hired or family),

T is a matrix of land, capital, and other conventional inputs which include decision making.

Usually the equation is estimated by ordinary least squares (OLS) by linearizing the Cobb-Douglas production function:

$$\ln Y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln L + \alpha_2 \ln T + \beta \ln E + \delta \text{SEX} + \varepsilon$$

Where Y , L , and T are as defined above;

E is educational attainment or indicator variable for level of schooling (of farm manager, or household head);

SEX is the sex of household head or farm manager; and

ε is error term. The coefficient that indicates gender differences in technical efficiency is δ , an intercept shifter

2.1. Conceptual Framework

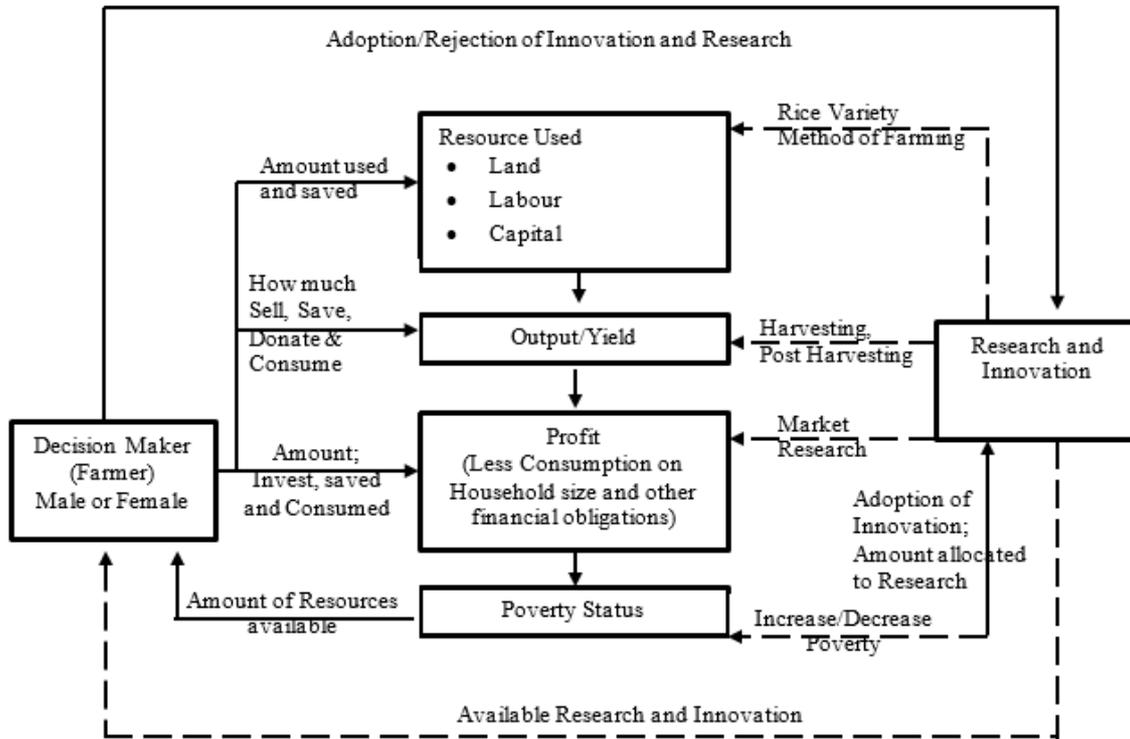


Figure 1. Source (Author, 2013) adapted from Olayide and Heady input-output process (1982)

The concept of this study is presented in Figure 1, agricultural activity as it shown as the combination of resources to yield an output and subsequent profit. These however determine the poverty status of the farmer. Decision maker (which represent the farmer with their respective sex), Research and Innovation envelopes agricultural activities. The effect of farmer's decision on the adoption of Innovation; the use of productive resources; output; profit and subsequent poverty status of any decision maker is represented above with undotted arrows; the effect of Innovation on; productive resources; Output; profit; poverty status; and its subsequent effect on the decision maker is represented by the dotted arrows.

The decision maker make decision on productive resources on the amount of input (Land, Labour and Capital) used, allocation of the output (How much to sell, save, consume and donate), the use of the profit (amount invest and saved) after removing the amount consumed and other financial obligation, the amount left for the farmer now determine the poverty status of the Decision maker (the farmer). The poverty status of the farmer also affects the type of decision that the farmer will make on the next productive cycle in form of the allocation of resources to yield a level of output. In similar way, Innovation and Research affect the amount of resources used; (through improvement in rice seed, planting methods, climatic information etc.) the final output (through harvesting methods, and post harvesting techniques, equipment used to achieve the final output, etc.), the profit (through market information); which later translate to increase or decrease in the poverty status of the farmer. It also gives to the decision maker ability to choose among available research and innovation which will consequently spur the adoption or rejection of innovations and the use for productive activities and the cycle continues in that order.

3. Methodology

3.1. Study area

The study was carried out in the Nasarawa/Benue rice hub of Nigeria. Rice Sector Development Hubs are zones where rice research outputs are integrated across the rice value chain to achieve development outcomes and impact. The Hub involves large groups of farmers and other value-chain actors, such as rice millers, input dealers and rice marketers (Cisse & Diagne 2012). The rice hub shares in the benefits of the Benue river valley for rice production. The Nasarawa/Benue hub is made up of four local government areas of Guma and Gwer-west in Benue state and Lafia and Obi Local government areas in Nasarawa state. Benue state is located within longitude 7° 47' and 10° 0' East and Latitude 6° 25' and 8° 8' North while Nasarawa state is located within 8°32' and 8.533°North and 8°18' and 8.3°East. The states are among the North Central States of Nigeria and are highly agrarian with a large percentage of their populace engaged in rice farming and other agricultural activities. Both states share a common boundary and have rich and diverse agricultural produce.

3.2. Sampling

A three-stage stratified random sampling procedure was used for this study. Local extension offices were visited to collect the list of villages and household in each village in the two states (the hub). Villages where rice is not produced or grown was dropped. The remaining list of villages was stratified based on; dominance of rice production. The villages were grouped into two; (rice in the target ecology as major crop; rice in the target ecology as minor crop). This resulted into two strata. In each stratum, eight villages was randomly selected using Microsoft excel worksheet to form a total of sixteen villages. Within these sixteen villages, ten households was randomly selected with a minimum of three household headed by women giving a total one hundred and sixty respondents (160) and at least thirty per cent of women headed household farmers.

3.3. Source of data

The study used primary data from the NCRI/Africa Rice baseline survey during which tablet computers were used to obtain information from the rice farming households. Africa Rice Centre in 2012 developed the Mlax application in Tablet computers to collect baseline data in the Rice Sector in Africa. The Mlax application is designed with such flexibility such that data collected are automatically sent to a cloud server after connecting the tablets to the internet.

3.4. Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics was used to investigate the socio-economic characteristics of male headed and female-headed rice farming household and available rice innovation, Likert ranking was done to rank the constraints faced by rice farmers while Least Significant Difference (LSD) was used to test for the significance level of the ordinal ranking of the constraints at 5% level of significance. Women empowerment index was used to examine the participation of women in agricultural decision within the households.

3.5. Likert scale and Least Significant Difference (LSD)

Constraints facing the rice farmers were asked to be listed and the three most important constraints to the farmers was identified in their order of occurrence. The relative frequency with which a constraint was experienced was used to establish its ordinal rank. Least significance difference (LSD) was used to test the ranking for statistical significance using the method represented in pair-wise comparison at 5% level of significant. The LSD expression is given by:

$$\text{LSD (at } \alpha = 0.05) = 1.96 \times (\text{SF}(n) \times (n+1)/6)^{1/2},$$

Where:

SF was the number of surveyed farmers (disaggregated into sex)

n was the number of ranked constraints.

3.6. Computation of the Women Empowerment Index (WEI) following International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI 2011)

The WEI sub-index shows how empowered women are, capturing the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agricultural sector in five domains: (1) decisions over agricultural production, (2) access to and decision-making power over productive resources, (3) control over use of income, (4) leadership in the community, and (5) time use. It assesses the degree to which women are empowered in these domains, and for those who are not empowered, the percentage of domains in which they are empowered.

$$WEI_{all} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n x_j}{d}$$

Where:

WEI_{all} = women empowerment index for all decisions per respondent

x = value of decision maker

j = code for the specific decision matter

d = total number of decisions replied by the respondent

n = number of decisions.

The value ranges from 1.00 to 5.00

- A value of 1.00 means that the male head tend to be the sole decision maker.
- Any value below 3.00 but higher than 2.00 means that female heads join in making the decisions but the decision of the male head dominates.
- A value of 3.00 means both the female and the male head makes the decision jointly with equal contribution.
- A value near 5.00 and higher than 3.00 means that the female head dominates in decision making than the male head.
- A value of 5.00 means the female head is the sole decision maker.

4. Results and Discussion

Majority of the respondent's household (76.19%) are male-headed, only about 23.81% of the respondents are female-headed suggesting that the involvement of women in rice farming in the study area is low; more than half of the women (54.29%) are without any form of formal education as compared to the men (25.89%). More than half of the male (52.68%) and female (68.57%) farmers do not belong to any form of association. This implies that they do not have the advantages of what groups could offer in term of; training, credits, mobilization of resources and dissemination of necessary information. On the average the rice area cultivated by both male headed household and female headed household are 3.05Ha and 2.58Ha and the mean household is 9 members for male-headed households and 7 for female-headed households. Averagely, 85.71% and 88.59% of male and female rice farmers have access to one form of improve variety or the other as shown in Table 1.

Table (1). Socio-Economic Characteristics of rice farming households

Householdhead Sex	Frequency	Percentage			
Female	35	23.81			
Male	112	76.19			
Total	147	100			
Male			Female		
Age	Frequency	Percentage	Age	Frequency	Percentage
≤30	8	7.13	≤30	0	0
31-40	27	24.12	31-40	3	8.57
41-50	31	27.69	41-50	14	40.01

51-60	24	21.44	51-60	12	34.29
61-70	17	15.17	61-70	5	14.3
≥71	5	4.45	≥71	1	2.83
Total	112	100	Total	35	100
Mean	49.08929		Mean	54.17143	
Std. Dev.	13.64713		Std. Dev.	8.678865	
Membership of Association			Membership of Association		
No	59	52.68	No	24	68.57
Yes	53	47.32	Yes	11	31.43
Total	112	100	Total	35	100
Education Level			Education Level		
Junior high school	8	7.14	Junior high school	3	8.57
Literate/Koranic	9	8.04	Literate/Koranic	0	0
None	29	25.89	None	19	54.29
Primary	23	20.54	Primary	6	17.14
Senior high school	24	21.43	Senior high school	4	11.43
Tertiary	19	16.96	Tertiary	3	8.57
Total	112	100	Total	35	100
Household Size			Household Size		
≤5	27	24.1	≤5	12	34.29
6 – 10	50	44.65	6 – 10	17	48.55
11 – 15	28	25	11 – 15	4	11.44
16 -20	6	5.36	16 -20	1	2.86
≥21	1	0.89	≥21	1	2.86
Total	112	100	Total	35	100
Mean	8.839286		Mean	7.257143	
Std. Dev.	3.960511		Std. Dev.	4.513658	
Rice Cultivated Area			Rice Cultivated Area		
≤2	62	55.36	≤2	21	60
3 – 4	31	27.68	3 – 4	11	31.43
5- 6	8	7.14	5- 6	2	5.71
7-8	5	4.46	7-8	0	0
≥9	6	5.36	≥9	1	2.86
Total	112	100	Total	35	100
Mean	3.047411		Mean	2.577143	
Std. Dev.	2.539682		Std. Dev.	2.11338	

4.1. Analysis of Rice Innovation in the study area

Technological Innovation if properly understood from the gender perspective can foster increase in agricultural productivity (Tavya et. al. 2013). NERICA variety is a more recent innovation in the study area. It was introduced by AfricaRice to increase farmers' productivity in an attempt to reduce poverty. This variety has the ability to double farmer's productivity. Lower percentage of the male and female rice farming household use NERICA variety. Table 2 presents gender usage of rice technology and the particular NERICA Variety which is the innovation under consideration in the

study area. The result shows that male and female rice farming household considerably uses most of the improved varieties present in the study area. Larger percentage of the surveyed female rice farming households (88.57%) use improved varieties than the male rice farming household (85.71%) 13.39% and 8.57% respectively. Further test shows that there is no significant difference in the use of the NERICA variety by both male and female rice farming households. The implication of this is that innovation in rice farming has not been properly utilized in the study area.

Table 2. Technology and Innovation in Rice Farming

Distribution of Rice farming Household according to the use of All Improved Variety except NERICA				
Gender		Frequency	Percentage	t-value
Female	Non-use	32	91.43	0.118
	Use	3	8.57	
	Total	35	100	
Male	Non-use	97	86.61	
	Use	15	13.39	
	Total	112	100	
Distribution of Rice farming Household according to Use of NERICA Variety				
Gender		Frequency	Percentage	t-value
Female	Non-use	4	11.43	0.383
	Use	31	88.57	
	Total	35	100	
Male	Non-use	16	14.29	
	Use	96	85.71	
	Total	112	100	

4.2. Decision Making Analysis

Level of Women control over productive resources; ownership of the land and other productive assets. Decision making is important in productive process. Ability to make decision as to the use of resource and product from farm is important to know the gender empowerment within the household. Table 3 presents the women involvement about decision making within the household, the decision studied include; control over productive resources (land, capital structures as well as their involvement in decision as to the use, acquisition, rent or sale of such resources); decision of types of variety to be grown by the household and the ecology; plot management (planting, fertilizer application, irrigation, weeding and harvesting); distribution of farm output; decision about income from plot; total household income; other general agricultural decisions.

The result shows that 80.15% of the male have access and solely make decision as touching productive resources as compared to 8.09% of the females. 8.09% of the decisions are jointly made in equal proportion, the decision jointly made by the male and the female in the households but with the

male dominating such decisions represent 3.68%. 79.31% of decisions of choice of innovation to be used in rice farming (type of variety and ecology) is solely taken by the male, 0.86% of the decision is made by the female, 7.76% is jointly made with equal contribution from both the male and the female, 2.59% is jointly made with male dominating the decision, 0.86% are jointly made with the female dominating. 81.88% of the plot management decision is solely made by males, 8.70% is solely made by females, 7.24% is jointly and equally made while 2.17% of plot management decision is made jointly but the male dominates. Farmers after harvesting distribute the output into categories; the amount to be sold, the amount to be saved as seed, the amount to be given as donation and the amount to consume within the household. 80.70% of distribution decisions are solely made by the male head, 10.53% are solely made by the female head, 6.14% of such decisions are jointly made with equal contribution, 1.75% is jointly made with the female head dominating, 0.88% is jointly made with the male head dominating. More than half of the decision as touching the income generated from the plot is solely made by male head (80.74%), 8.89% is solely made by the female head; 7.41% is jointly made with the male and female head having the same percentage of contribution. 2.22% of farm income decision is jointly made but the male dominates while 0.74% of the decision is jointly made but with women dominating. On household income, 78.44% of the income decisions are solely made by the male head, 10.34% of the decision is made by the female head, 6.90% are jointly decided, 2.59% are jointly made with the male dominating and 1.74% are jointly decided with the female dominating. On the general agricultural decision made, 76.60% of agricultural decision is made by solely by male head, 7.80% of agricultural decision is solely made by female, 7.09% of the agricultural decision is made jointly by both male and female head of the household. Decisions made jointly by the male and the female household head with male dominating such decision represent 6.38% while only 2.13% of the household decision as related to agricultural activities are jointly decided by females with males dominating. The result of the women empowerment index shows the marginalization of women in decision making as touching agricultural activities in the household. These results agree with (Rahman, 2008; Ani, 2003)

Table 3. Results of the Women Empowerment Index (Decision Making)

Decision Making About;	Freq.	Percentage	Cum.
Productive Resources			
Male Alone	109	80.15	80.15
Joint but male Dominating	5	3.68	83.82
Joint with equal contribution	11	8.09	91.91
Female alone	11	8.09	100
Total	136	100	
Choice of innovation			
Male Alone	92	79.31	79.31
Joint but male Dominating	3	2.59	81.9
Joint with equal contribution	9	7.76	89.66
Joint with female dominating	1	0.86	90.52
Female alone	11	9.48	100
Total	116	100	
Plot management plot			
Male Alone	113	81.88	81.88
Joint but male Dominating	3	2.17	84.06
Joint with equal contribution	10	7.25	91.3
Female alone	12	8.7	100
Total	138	100	
Distribution of output			

Male Alone	92	80.7	80.7
Joint but male Dominating	1	0.88	81.58
Joint with equal contribution	7	6.14	87.72
Joint with female dominating	2	1.75	89.47
Female alone	12	10.53	100
Total	114	100	
Distribution of income from plots			
Male Alone	109	80.74	80.74
Joint but male Dominating	3	2.22	82.96
Joint with equal contribution	10	7.41	90.37
Joint with female dominating	1	0.74	91.11
Female alone	12	8.89	100
Total	135	100	
Household income			
Male Alone	91	78.45	78.45
Joint but male Dominating	3	2.59	81.03
Joint with equal contribution	8	6.9	87.93
Joint with female dominating	2	1.72	89.66
Female alone	12	10.34	100
Total	116	100	
General agricultural practices			
Male Alone	108	76.1	76.6
Joint but male Dominating	9	6.3	83
Joint with equal contribution	10	7	90.1
Joint with female dominating	3	2.1	92.2
Female alone	11	7.7	100
Total	141	99.3	

5. Summary and Conclusion

The study revealed that despite the available rice technologies present, the use of recent rice innovation (NERICA variety) by farming household is low; Technological interventions aiming to improve livelihoods that bring gender equity can become successful only when the prevailing gender roles in society and access to different livelihood opportunities are fully understood. Aside households whose head are majorly women, the result of the women empowerment index women are not justifiably included in decision making as touching agricultural activities in the household. It is therefore recommended that if progress will be made in rice production across the value chain, innovation usage should be properly advocate, subsidy should be intensified and women consideration in decision making to foster their empowerment should not be a matter of propaganda in policy, it should rather be a priority.

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