

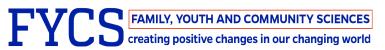
Rural Nonprofit Organizations in Haiti: Gender and Technology Transfer

Liliane Poincon, Graduate Assistant

Department of Family, Youth & Community Sciences, University of Florida <u>lilianepoincon@ufl.edu</u> (352) 301-0872

Authors: Liliane Poincon*, Marilyn E. Swisher*, Nana Yaa Adu*, Suzanna D. Smith*, Boaz Anglade*, Rosalie L. Koenig** Department of Family, Youth & Community Sciences*,UF/IFAS International Support**, University of Florida











A trainee of the AREA Project interviewing a farmer from the Kenscoff region. AREA researchers conducted more than 800 interviews with Haitian farmers to learn, amongst others, about their barriers to adopt new technologies.

Photo credit: Pelo Calixe/AREA









RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE

Rationale

- Farmers' Organizations' Roles Globally and in Haiti
- Haitian women's historical role in agriculture (Marketing and Production)

Objective

• Identify gender-related factors, if any, that could influence technology adoption by farmers in Haiti

Site of the Study

• Kenscoff - a municipality near the capital of Haiti, Port-au-Prince





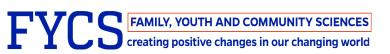




AREA PROJECT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPERIMENT

- Testing three widely used models of technical assistance; Farmer Field School model, the Master Farmer model, and the Extension Education model
- Gender dynamics in the farmer organizations as a component of the relationship between farmer groups and experimental treatment.
- Status and roles of men and women in farmer organizations and relationship to adoption of innovations.





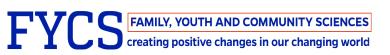




THE PROCESS

- Farmers learned about the 7 innovations not previously used in Haiti over the course of one full year.
- The innovations were provided to vendors then farmers were able to purchase inputs at the actual cost of the item over three months.
- Vendors kept a record of each item sold which was used as a count measure.
- Exit interviews were conducted to check independent on-farm testing effects.









SAMPLE SELECTION

- 30 farmer associations that participated in all aspects of this experiment were classified in four categories based on the percentage of female members:
 - Largely male membership
 - mixed-gender, 20% 40% female membership
 - mixed-gender, 40% 60% female membership
 - Largely female membership
- 6 of the 30 farmer associations with 20-40% female membership were sampled for my research
- Randomly selected 2 women and 2 men in each association for a total sample of 24 individuals.







DATA COLLECTION

Leader's Interview: the overall situation of the farmer associations from a leader's perspective

Farmer Group Dynamics: assessed the perception of trust, confidence and support in the farmer associations from the member's perspective

My Fieldwork: the distribution of power and benefits among men and women within the farmers' associations.







DATA ANALYSIS

- Mission/Focus of the associations
- Women's contributions to the farmers association
- Women's status as members in the association
- Women's economic activities
- Women's limitations and Issues as members in the association









MY FIELD WORK

Power and Authority

- The exercise of power and authority is high for both male and female members who serve on governing bodies in the association
- Males in leadership positions are recognized as the most powerful people in the associations

Benefits/Opportunities

- Male and female members of governing bodies in the associations have high access to benefits and opportunities
- More men have access to training and other benefits
- Women want benefits other than those related to agriculture, including credit, water cisterns, small livestock, and assistance for their children



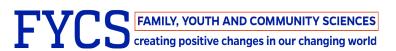




FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Motivation
- Decision Making
- Capacity
- Access to technologies
- Differences in benefits for male and female association members
- Different needs and different roles in agriculture for men and women.









GENDER & FARMER'S ORGANIZATIONS

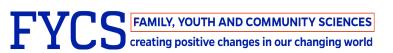
What farmers' organizations need to do to better serve the needs of women farmers.

 Need to empower women in these associations to exercise more power and authority and to get more benefits.

What donors can do to improve the benefits of farmers' associations for women.

- Before engaging with farmers' association, donors and other partner organizations should verify that the association treats women appropriately and supports gender equality within the association
- They need to be aware of women needs and issues for adopting certain technologies.





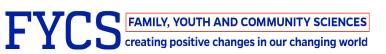




THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Acknowledgement and Disclaimer: "This study is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the cooperative agreement # AID-OAA-A-15-00039. The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government."









U.S. GOVERNMENT PARTNERS























FEEDIFUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov



