

**RURAL AFRICAN WOMEN'S ACCESSIBILITY TO RESOURCES FOR
FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH WEST REGION OF CAMEROON****Fon DE^{1*}****Dorothy Engwali Fon**

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has made agriculture more competitive in a way that access to and control of farm resources is extremely important. This study examines rural women's access to farm resources in arable small-scale food production in the North West Region of Cameroon. Using a multistage sampling technique a total of 1,120 rural women farmers were surveyed in order to capture their socioeconomic characteristics and access to arable land, agricultural inputs, agricultural extension information and source of finance and involvement in food production in smallholder production systems. All data collected was subjected to descriptive statistics. The results showed that rural women have access to arable land through their families but they do not control arable land. They have access to agricultural inputs but lack rural feeder roads and access to agricultural extension information and/or services. Rural women farmers lack finances and mostly access finance for arable agriculture from traditional social groups and their husbands to solve additional constraints of poor soils, pests and diseases. The rural women are involved in major crop production activities (land preparation (ploughing/ridging), sowing, weeding, harvesting and storage) which necessitate access to and control of farm resources but have limited access to resources in order to be efficient and competitive. Because of limited control of farm resources, they are not involved in decision-making, which usually translates into lateness in carrying out farm operations and consequently low yields. Access to land resources by rural women is controlled by cultural and technical factors. Boosting crop production will require that efforts are made socially and technically to remove the afore-mentioned barriers in the acquisition of farm resources. Therefore, agricultural production policies and programs should establish direct linkage between agricultural extension information and/or services, and rural women farmers, and provide incentives to rural women involved in arable small-scale agricultural production in order to maintain a steady growth rate of food production.

Key words: Women, access, inputs, finance, services

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood and employment opportunity for most people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America [1]. In Africa, it serves as the major source of income for approximately 70-80% of the population [2]. Renowned for its agrarian economy, Cameroon's agricultural production represents the main source of revenue for the government, with substantial contribution (20.7%) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [3]. Crops and livestock which contribute to the GDP are mainly but not limited to coffee, cocoa, rubber, bananas, oilseed, cereals, root starches, cattle, sheep and goats. Between 50 and 70% of the GDP contributed by agriculture comes from small-scale farmers who are mostly women (50-55%). The importance, therefore, of women and their role in sustainable small-scale arable farming and the sustenance of food security and income generation, cannot be overemphasized. The intensification of activities in food production by these women is attributed to the sudden shift from the agricultural sector to non-farming wage employment by a majority of the male household heads. As a consequence of this, women are confronted with making challenging decisions in their farming enterprises in addition to other responsibilities such as household maintenance, preserver of matrimonial ties, chaperon of children's education, and custodian of family matters [4, 5]. The prolonged absence of male labour from their respective households has adversely impacted land preparation in particular [6, 7].

Women contribute to all household expenses, and in Nigeria a man does not shoulder all or not more than half of the financial responsibilities at home [8,9]. Effective and efficient execution of household and farm roles by women requires quick access to farm and off-farm resources, which is usually not the case because of social and technical constraints. For example, it is argued that agricultural projects typically bypass or undercut women in the allocation of extension information and services, inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and credit [10]. The lack of recognition of women's contribution to agricultural development programs is attributed to the perceived dependent status of women as supplementary caretakers of homes and children, and as service providers. These attributes conceal women's contributions to the household and community. The above discussion suggests a need to look at agricultural policies as they can influence rural women's participation in small-scale arable farming.

The purpose of this study is to assess rural African women's accessibility to resources for food production in the North West Region of Cameroon. Specifically, this study seeks to determine the extent to which the rural women of the study area access arable small-scale sustainable land; acquire agricultural input; obtain agricultural extension information and /or services; their sources of finance and involvement in agricultural food production and to identify constraints encountered by women in arable small-scale and sustainable agriculture.

METHODOLOGY

Study population, unit of analysis and sampling technique

The study population composed of rural women involved in arable small-scale agriculture in the North West Region of Cameroon. The rural women are specifically

defined as those who depend solely on arable small-scale farming for their livelihood. A multistage stratified random sampling was used for the study. The multistage stratified random sampling procedure involved the following: in stage one, there was a random selection of four divisions out of a total of seven divisions that comprise the North West Region of Cameroon. The four randomly chosen divisions include Bui, Donga Mantung, Mezam, and Momo. In stage two, two subdivisions were selected at random from each of the four chosen divisions. This brought the study area to eight subdivisions (Jakiri, Mbven, Ndu, Nwa, Bafut, Tubah, Batibo and Ngie). In stage three, four villages were randomly selected from each of the subdivision initially selected. This brought the total number of villages to thirty-two (32) The final villages were: Kimar, Sop, Wainamah, Yer, Lam, Mumyu, Reh, Rifem, Ndu, Njimnkang, Ntumbaw, Talla, Mbem, Ntong, Nwa, Sih, Bambili, Bambui, Big Banbanki, Small Banbanki, Mambu, Manji, Nchum, Nforya, Efah, Guzang, Mbunjei, Oshum, Bonatu, Ebang, Etwii and Teze . In stage four, thirty-five (35) respondents were randomly selected from each of the thirty-two (32) villages. This gave a total sample size of 1,120 respondents. However, there were 1,118 completely filled and returned questionnaires representing 99.82%. The unit of analysis was the individual rural woman of the North West Region who participated in this study.

Validity and Reliability of Survey Instrument

The instrument used in this study consisted of a list of questions developed following an extensive review of the literature on rural women's role in the household and economic activities in Cameroon. The questions were carefully phrased to ensure consistency of inquiry. The researcher issued the questionnaire to an odd numbered committee of experts for possible clarity, relatedness, and evaluation (for validity). The questionnaire consisted of eight subheadings with varied number of items under each subheading. The responses from the experts were re-examined to ascertain that questionnaire items reflected the intent of the questionnaire. The evaluation form was a Likert scale type (ranging from one to five) where 5 is very good, 4 is good, 3 is average, 2 is poor, and 1 is unusable. Those questions with commonalities were maintained while those that disagreed were thrown out. Thus, it was after all the copies cross-examined by the experts had been scrutinized, compared and the appropriate corrections made, that, content validity was established.

The questionnaire was pre-tested with 20 randomly selected women of the population to discern the extent to which the instrument was readable and understandable. The pre-tested questionnaires information was keyed into the computer; utilizing the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, the Alpha Cronbach coefficient was calculated. Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficients for the variables of interest were significant enough to show consistency of the scores and the precision of the instrument. An Alpha Cronbach coefficient of 0.60 or more was considered acceptable. These Cronbach Alpha test scores suggest that the items on the survey had a moderate to high level of internal consistency, and hence the survey instrument was considered acceptable for use in collecting the data for this study.

Data collection and analysis

Data were obtained from primary sources. The primary data were collected using a set of structured and pre-tested questionnaires, which were administered to the rural women

farmers of the study area. Combinations of both open and close-ended questions were used. The technique of data collection was reactive. In administering the questionnaire, the researcher was assisted by well-trained indigenous females from the study area to avoid the problem of language barrier and unforeseeable cultural norms of a male trainee being close to the females. The enumerators were females from the study area because the rural women of the North West Region of Cameroon are more fluent in their dialects. This was to ensure that the women would feel more comfortable answering the questions sincerely to someone who is their gender. The questionnaire provided information on personal and socioeconomic characteristics of the women, their access to arable small-scale sustainable land, access to agricultural input, access to agricultural extension information and/or services, and source of finances and involvement in arable small-scale sustainable agricultural production. The problems encountered by rural women farmers in arable agriculture were also obtained from the survey. The data collected were subjected to descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

The sources of land are family, renting, as a gift, soliciting and communal land. The results (Table 1) indicate that a large majority (68-74%) of the rural women were of the opinion that access to arable small-scale sustainable land was mostly from family and from soliciting, while the next major group of the women (53%) were of the opinion that their primary source of land for arable small-scale sustainable land was as a gift. Only a few of the rural women were of the opinion that they accessed arable small-scale sustainable land from renting and communal land.

Rural Women's Access to Small-Scale Sustainable Agricultural Input

The agricultural inputs that were studied were chemical fertilizer and manure. Table 2 indicates that a majority (69%) of rural women have access to chemical fertilizers. A large majority (91%) of the rural women have access to manure of which a sizable proportion (58%) of rural women has access to cow dung as manure. Only a third (31%) of the rural women in the study area indicated not having access to chemical fertilizers and less than 10 % have no access to manure.

Rural Women's Access to Small-Scale Sustainable Agricultural Extension Information and/or Services

Information is an essential production factor in agriculture. Farmers need relevant and timely information to improve their production techniques and increase their income. Rural women farmers have various channels of communication through which they receive advice on agricultural production matters, namely agricultural extension officer or agent, friend, relative, meeting house and church. Meeting houses and churches are informal channels through which rural women access information and /or services concerning arable agriculture. Such pieces of information and /or services are geared toward improving their farming techniques or acquiring new agricultural production techniques (seed treatment methods) and agricultural production materials like seeds.

Table 3 presents the results of the rural women's opinion about their level of access to agricultural extension information and/or services in the North West Region of

Cameroon. The table indicates that a majority (53%) of the women were of the opinion that they did not have access to extension information and/or services.

Financing Small-scale Sustainable Agriculture

Financing for arable agriculture is derived from various sources including husband, relative, friend, *njangi* (traditional social group), cooperative, credit union, bank and government. Table 4 presents the frequency distribution of rural women according to their sources of financing in arable agriculture. The table shows that a majority of the rural women ranked their sources of finance as *njangi* (85 %), friend (59%), husband (58%), and relative (54 %); while credit union, cooperatives and banks were the least source of finance for arable agriculture.

The Extent of Rural Women's Involvement in Agricultural Production Activities

Table 5 displays the distribution of rural women farmers in the study area according to the extent of their involvement in farm activities. The table shows that more than 50% of the rural women farmers in the study area significantly contributed labour on a regular basis in all areas of farming (land clearing, staking, ploughing/ridging, sowing, weeding, harvesting, transporting, storage, processing and commercializing).

Problems Faced by Rural Women Farmers in Farm Activities

The problems encountered in arable small scale sustainable agriculture in the study area in order of importance suggests that lack of finances, lack of rural feeder roads, poor soils and pests and diseases were some of the worst problems encountered by rural women farmers in the study area. High cost of farm inputs, poor yield of agricultural food crops, and scarcity of farm inputs were serious problems encountered by rural women farmers. Other problems identified by the respondents included poor seed germination, erosion, transportation of agricultural produce from the farm to the homestead, low cost of agricultural food produce, and marketing of agricultural produce. Theft, scarcity of labour, high cost of acquiring arable land, and unreliable hired labour were not considered as problems.

DISCUSSIONS

The results on access to arable land for small-scale sustainable agriculture indicate that the prevailing pattern of land accessibility could be due to socio-cultural or land tenure practices in the study area. It was recognized from the World Bank policy research report that in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, women obtain land rights chiefly through their husbands as long as the marriage endures [11]. The study found that rural women farmers in the study area, generally, do not have access to arable land for small-scale sustainable agriculture. This finding is consistent with previous findings that divorced women nearly always lose access to their ex-husband's land [12, 13]. This may be a reflection of the paternalistic nature of the culture of Cameroon and most developing countries where women have minimal roles in economic decision making.

Based on the findings of the extent of access to agricultural extension information and/or services, it could be argued that agricultural extension agents could lose the confidence of rural women farmers due to lack of proper communication and inability to adequately

convey extension information effectively to them. It is assumed that rural women farmers' access to agricultural extension information and/or services and their ability to comprehend technical information are lower when they lack the minimum formal education. Moreover, because of illiteracy, rural women farmers are less able to understand written extension materials.

The finding that *njangi* is the major source of finance for small-scale arable agricultural production from this study is consistent with the finding that in Cameroon *njangi* is a very important source of raising capital [4]. The study's finding that more than 50 percent of the rural women farmers in the study area significantly contributed to labour on a regular basis in all areas of farming (land clearing, staking, ploughing/ridging, sowing, weeding, harvesting, transporting, storage, processing, and commercializing) is consistent with the literature that there are no gendered agricultural production activities in recent times. No agricultural production activity is shared equally by men and women. The high percentage of rural women farmers (61%) involved in land clearing is consistent with previous findings that the gender specific nature of African farming is disappearing as women are taking on tasks such as land clearing which was traditionally performed by men [14].

It was not surprising that hired labour and high cost of acquiring land were not serious major problems because rural women farmers mostly relied on family labour or during peak seasons hired labour from other families or villages or hired seasonal farm workers, particularly for land preparation, cultivation, harvesting and processing of their crops [2]. Spoilage of produce was not a major problem since most of the respondents reported having been involved in food processing. This is consistent with the Food and Agricultural Organization reports that women carry out most of the food processing activities [15].

In summary, there are many areas of the economy in which rural women play vital but officially ignored roles, thus very little data is available to inform policymakers. Collecting gender-desegregated information is a first step toward developing gender responsive policies and programs. The agricultural crop production sector remains the major source of food for most Sub-Saharan African countries. The bulk of agricultural production processes are carried out by women, but they have the least access to those resources that lead to the final output. The non recognition of women's contributions to the agricultural crop production sector makes them invisible to planners and policy makers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, the following major conclusions can be gleaned from this study: Sources of arable land for small-scale sustainable agricultural production include family, soliciting and as a gift. Rural women farmers have access to all types of agricultural inputs (chemical fertilizers, and manure), with a large proportion (91%) of the women having access to manure especially cow dung. Most (53%) rural women do not have access to agricultural extension information and/or services. Most (85%) rural women farmers accessed financing for small-scale sustainable agriculture from *njangi*

(traditional social group) and husbands. Rural women farmers in the study area, on the average, are involved to a large extent in all the different farm operations/activities, but more involved in ploughing/ridging, sowing, weeding, harvesting and storage. Rural women farmers of the North West Region of Cameroon encountered problems of lack of funds, lack of rural feeder roads, poor soils, pests and diseases, high cost of farm inputs, poor yield of agricultural food crops and scarcity of some farm inputs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Access to agricultural production resources, input and services is essential to elevate the rural poor women from perpetual economic doldrums and encourage them to contribute to sustainable human development.

Expanding access to essential agricultural production resources requires attention to policy changes. Agricultural policies, particularly in Cameroon and developing countries in general, are not always fully attuned to ensuring that agricultural resources are available, affordable, or appropriate. Solutions must begin with an understanding of local agricultural conditions. There should be a participatory approach to agricultural development (farmer participation rather than mere involvement) in decision-making, implementation, and evaluation. This is critical because of their experiences and proximity to the many challenges. Local farmers live more closely to the real problems, constraints, and opportunities afforded by the environment.

Development strategies and programs, as well as incentives programs and projects, in the field of food and agricultural production should be designed in a manner that fully integrates women at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in all stages of the development process. Such integration would facilitate and enhance this key role of women and would ensure that women receive proper benefits and remuneration, commensurate with their contribution to agricultural food production field.

A professional consultation should begin between policy makers and bureaucrats on the issue of rural women's access to agricultural resources. A policy enactment, as a consequence of consultation, implies that all concerned should be trained. For example, there should be implementation of agricultural training programs for rural women geared towards preparing them on the utilization of agricultural inputs like chemical fertilizers.

Limitations and Prospects for Future Research

In this study, the target population was rural women of the North West Region of Cameroon who are engaged in agricultural/food production related roles for livelihood. In addition, the sources of data were limited to the respondents. This study was a case study of the rural women of the North West Region of Cameroon regarding their access to productive resources in agricultural production. This type of study has three major limitations [16]. First, there is complete absence of control, and only rural women of the Northwest Region of Cameroon participated in this study, thus limiting the external validity of the study's findings. Second, there was no provision for comparison, which is the basis of science, except implicitly and intuitively. Third, this approach to inquiry usually involves the "error of misplaced precision" in that a great deal of time is devoted

to the collection of data about which the conclusion derived can only be impressionistic and imprecise. These limitations imply that interpretation or generalization of the findings of this study should be made to populations with similar characteristics.

Acknowledgements: The author is grateful to the Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MICD) for providing the financial assistance for this research work.

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Sources of Rural Women's Access to Arable Land for Small-scale Sustainable production

Source	Not a Source of Land Access		Source of Land Access		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	N
Family	288	25.80	830	74.20	1118
Renting	688	61.50	430	38.50	1118
Gift	530	47.50	587	52.50	1117
Soliciting	362	32.30	756	67.70	1118
Communal	871	78.00	245	22.00	1116

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Extent of Rural Women's Access to Chemical Fertilizer, cow dung and manure

Response Category	Manure					
	Chemical fertilizer		Cow dung		Others	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No Extent at all	173	15.47	168	15.02	36	3.22
No Extent	174	15.56	334	29.88	62	5.55
To Some Extent	494	44.19	380	33.99	629	56.26
To an Extent	217	19.41	190	17	272	24.33
To a Great Extent	60	5.37	46	4.11	119	10.64
Total	1118	100.00	1118	100.00	1118	100.00

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of the Extent of Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Extension Information and /or Services

Category	Frequency	Percent
No Extent at all	75	6.7
No Extent	514	46.0
To some Extent	450	40.3
To an Extent	78	7.0
To a Great Extent	1	.1
Total	1118	100.0

Table 4: Sources of Finance for Small-Scale Arable Farming by Rural Women

Source	Total	Yes			No	
		Frequency	Percentage	Rank	Frequency	Percentage
Husband	1118	651	58.23	3 rd	467	41.77
Relative	1118	606	54.20	4 th	512	45.80
Friend	1114	659	59.16	2 nd	455	40.84
Njangi	1118	954	85.33	1 st	164	14.67
Cooperative	1118	102	9.12	6 th	1016	90.88
Credit Union	1118	341	30.50	5 th	777	69.50
Bank	1118	13	1.16	7 th	1105	98.84
Government	1118	0	0.00	8 th	1118	100.0

Table 5: Distribution of Rural Women's Involvement in Farm Operations/Activities

Activity	Not Involved at all		Not Involved		Somewhat Involved		Involved		Very Involved		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Land Clearing	99	8.86	56	5.01	285	25.49	156	13.95	522	46.69	1118
Staking	86	7.69	83	7.42	293	26.21	227	20.30	429	38.37	1118
Ploughing/ridging	15	1.34	15	1.34	207	18.52	147	13.15	734	65.65	1118
Sowing	37	3.31	15	1.34	201	17.98	191	17.08	674	60.29	1118
Weeding	6	0.54	1	0.09	163	14.58	146	13.06	802	71.74	1118
Harvesting	4	0.36	0	0.00	173	15.50	272	24.30	669	59.84	1118
Transporting	8	0.72	1	0.09	278	24.87	356	31.84	475	42.49	1118
Storage	6	0.54	11	0.98	238	21.29	285	25.49	578	51.70	1118
Processing	41	3.67	89	7.96	262	23.43	269	24.06	457	40.88	1118
Commercializing	37	3.31	85	7.60	282	25.22	249	22.27	465	41.59	1118

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