Impact Assessment Evaluation for the Peanut Collaborative Research Support Program

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INTRODUCTION

The Peanut CRSP program is aimed at enhancing peanut production in Africa and Latin America through the introduction of new peanut varieties and cultivation practices, as well as improving market access and peanut processing technologies. This study assesses the impact of the Peanut Collaborative Research Support Program by addressing production, market value and quality of life/consumer values in Ghana, Uganda and Bolivia. Impact assessment is conducted at different intensities among the study countries.

OBJECTIVES

- Examine the ex-post benefits of improved peanut varieties in Uganda and Bolivia from improvements in mean yields as well as yield stability.
- Examine the adoption and impacts of PCRSP supported IPM peanut practices in rural Ghana.
- Examine the inter- and intra-household distribution of PCRSP technology benefits, with a particular focus on technology impacts on poverty alleviation and benefits by gender, in Ghana and Uganda.
- Analyze food insecurity at the household level.

Awere Dankyi interviewing a farmer in Derma, Ghana

DATA AND METHODS

- Two household surveys were conducted in the summer of 2011 in Uganda (Eastern region) and in Ghana (Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Eastern regions)
- Uganda National Household Survey 2005/06.
- Additional data on PCRSP activities in Ghana, Uganda and Bolivia are documented through expert opinion and field and published data.
- The methodology includes economic surplus-models, models that account for risk benefits from increased yield stability as well as various types of regression analysis.

PRELIMINARY DATA EVIDENCE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

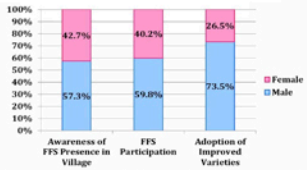
	Uganda	Ghana
Number of Respondents	463	372
Male (percentage)	68	56
Age (mean)	46	45
Years of Schooling (mean)	6.5	4
Respondent is Head of the Household (percentage)	76.4	66.8
Respondent's Number of Groundnut Fields (mean)	1.45	1.24

GHANA

USE OF IMPROVED VARIETIES

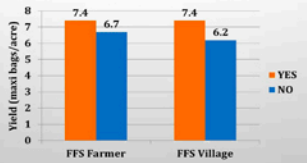
Improved varieties category represents the percentage of farmers that planted at least one improved variety in their fields.

GENDER DIFFERENCES



The difference among male and female respondents in their awareness of the presence of FFS (Farmer Field Schools) in their village, participation in FFS for Integrated Pest Management and the use of improved varieties of groundnuts.

YIELD DIFFERENCES



Differences in average yield per acre for FFS participating farmers versus non-participants and FFS participating villages versus non-participants.

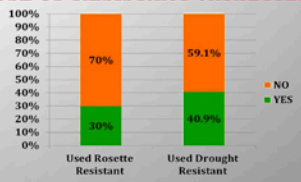
Anthony Murray (Graduate Student at Virginia Tech) with a team of enumerators in Iganga, Uganda

UGANDA

USE OF IMPROVED VARIETIES

Improved varieties category represents the percentage of farmers that planted at least one improved variety in their fields.

USE OF RESISTANT VARIETIES



Percentage of respondents that have used Rosette Resistant and Drought Resistant varieties of groundnuts.