



MOVE PROJECT

2025 Annual Survey of **Rice** and **Cashew** Producers

Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Senegal

Annual survey • 2025 fieldwork • MOVE / GIZ / SinDev • Presentation of the Results • August 2026

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I. Presentation of Team mobilized for the MOVE project

- **Mr. NAYO Ankouvi Mawoudoudji**, Statistical Engineer and Economist Director of **SINDEV**, who served as the **Mission Team Leader based in Côte d'Ivoire**;
- **Mr. WONOU Edem Yao**, Statistical Engineer and Economist, responsible for **data processing**.

Five experts responsible for supporting field operations in the different countries:

- **Mr. HAROUNA Wassongma**, for **Burkina Faso**;
- **Mr. MISEFA Yaw**, for **Ghana**;
- **Mr. DIO Emmanuel**, for **Nigeria**;
- **Mr. KARGBO Edward**, for **Sierra Leone**;
- **Mr. AYIZOU Richard**, for **Senegal**.

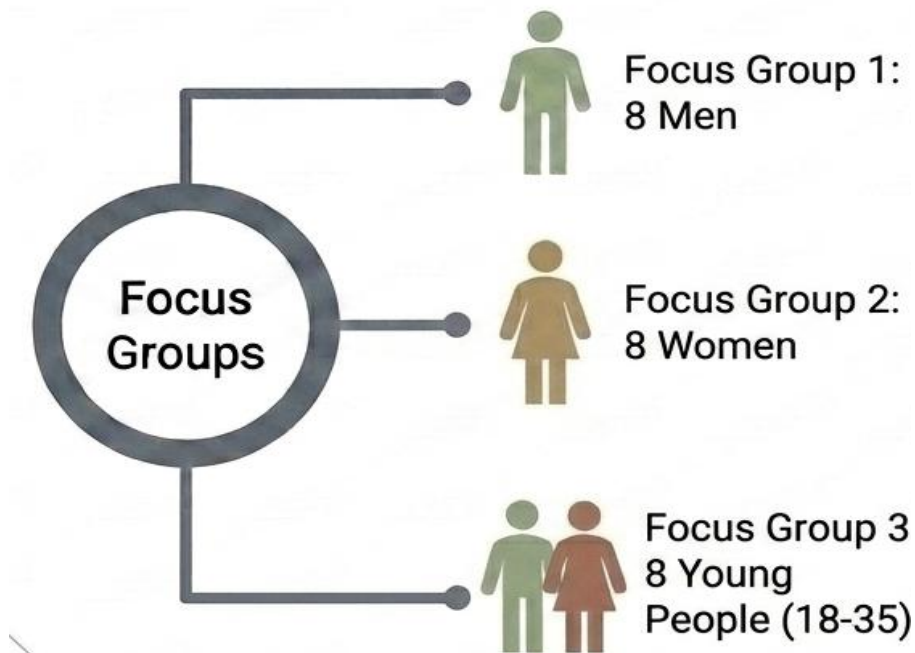
I. Purpose of study

- **Objective 1:** Monitor the progress of direct beneficiaries (cashew and rice producers) in terms of knowledge, behavior, productivity, income, and access to services ;
- **Objective 2:** Assess the adoption and impact of the project's supporting measures (training, input support, market access, and access to financial services) ;
- **Objective 3:** Collect disaggregated data (by gender, age, country, and value chain, comparing baseline data with current data) ;
- **Objective 4:** Provide information and lessons learned for key stakeholders (project teams, partners, producers, and policymakers).

II. Methodological Approach

For the 2025 round, the survey adopted a mixed-methods approach, *combining both quantitative and qualitative* data collection techniques.

- Data collection involved *individual interviews with households and service providers*
- Three focus group discussions in each locality



N.B : The composition and implementation of the focus group discussions were adapted to the local context and realities of each locality

II. Methodological Approach

Sampling methodology

Stage 1: Selection of Localities/Municipalities/Communities

Stage 2: Sample Allocation

Stage 3: Mobilization and Recruitment of Producers

Extrapolation

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

where:

- $Y_i = 1$ if the individual/household has the characteristic of interest;
- $Y_i = 0$ otherwise;
- $w_i = pwCor_i$ is the extrapolation/survey weight;
- $\hat{P}$ is the estimated population proportion.

III. Progress of Data Collection

Table 1 : Progress of data collection

Côte d'Ivoire 592 farmers surveyed 71 focus-group	Ghana 583 farmers surveyed 143 focus-group	Sierra Leone 369 farmers surveyed 24 focus-group	Nigeria 601 farmers surveyed 63 focus-group	Senegal 105 farmers surveyed 9 focus-group
2,250	310	24	137	
farmers surveyed	focus-group	service providers surveyed (only in Ghana)	Localities surveyed	

Promoted practices

Rice

- **COTE D'IVOIRE:** Contract Farming, Diversification, Farmer Business School, Good Agricultural Practices, Sustainable Rice Production
- **GHANA:** Contract Farming, Diversification, Farmer Based Organization, Farmer Business School, Good Agricultural Practices, Mechanization, Sustainable Rice Production
- **NIGERIA:** Farmer Business School, Sustainable Rice Production
- **SIERRA LEONE:** Contract Farming, Farmer Based Organization, Farmer Business School, Sustainable Rice Production

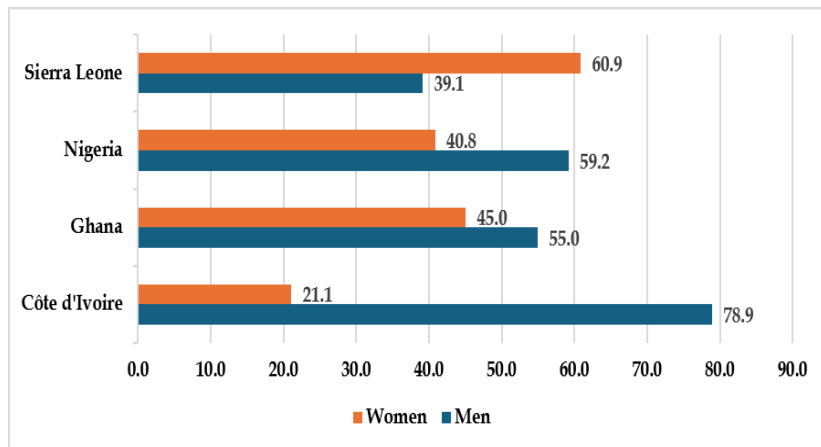
Cashew

- **COTE D'IVOIRE:** Farmer Business School
- **GHANA:** Diversification, Farmer Business School, conservation agriculture
- **NIGERIA:** Farmer Business School, Step down on cashew production, Cashew Business School, Good Agricultural Practices
- **SENEGAL:** Diversification, Farmer Business School, Good Agricultural Practices.
- **SIERRA LEONE:** Farmer Business School

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Gender of respondents

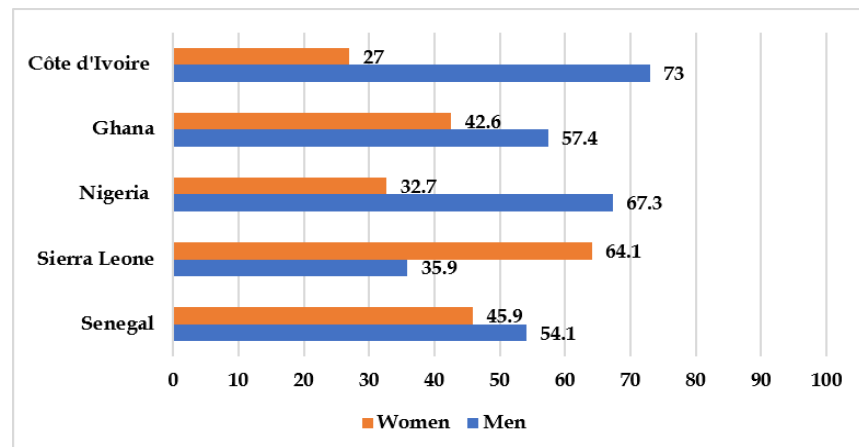
Figure 1 : Distribution of *rice small-scale producers'* by gender across countries



Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

- Côte d'Ivoire records the highest proportion of male producers (78.9%), followed by Nigeria (59.2%) and Ghana (55%), where men also constitute the majority.
- Sierra Leone stands out with a female majority, as women account for 60.9% of rice producers

Figure 2: Distribution of *cashew small-scale producers'* by gender across countries



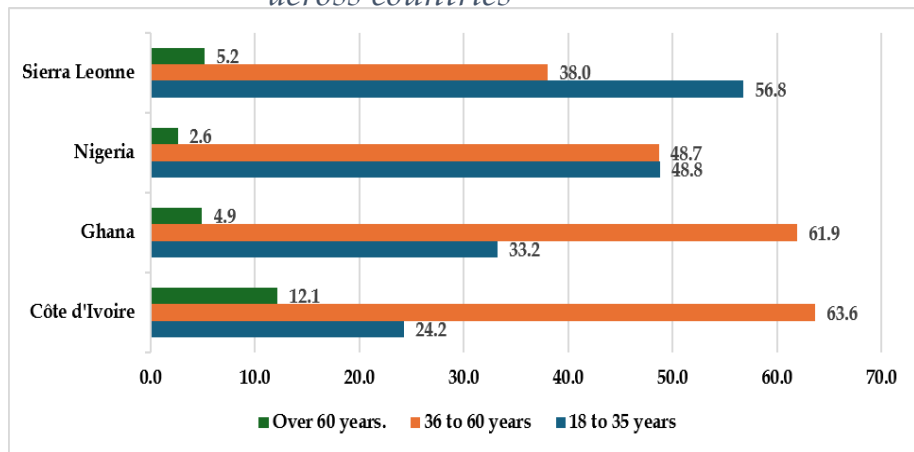
Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

- Male cashew producers constitute the majority in : Côte d'Ivoire (73%), Nigeria (67.3%), Ghana (57.4%), and Senegal (54.1%).
- Sierra Leone is the only country where female small-scale cashew producers are more numerous, accounting for 64.1% of the total.

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Age profile

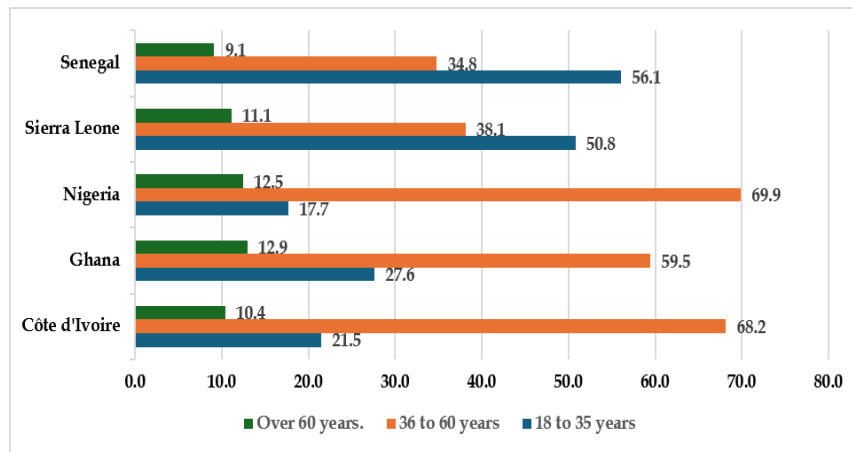
Figure 3 : *Rice small-scale producers'* categories across countries



Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

Across all countries, small-scale producers over the age of 60 constitute a relatively small share of the farming population, ranging from 2.6% in Nigeria to 12.1% in Côte d'Ivoire

Figure 4: *Cashew small-scale producers'* categories across countries



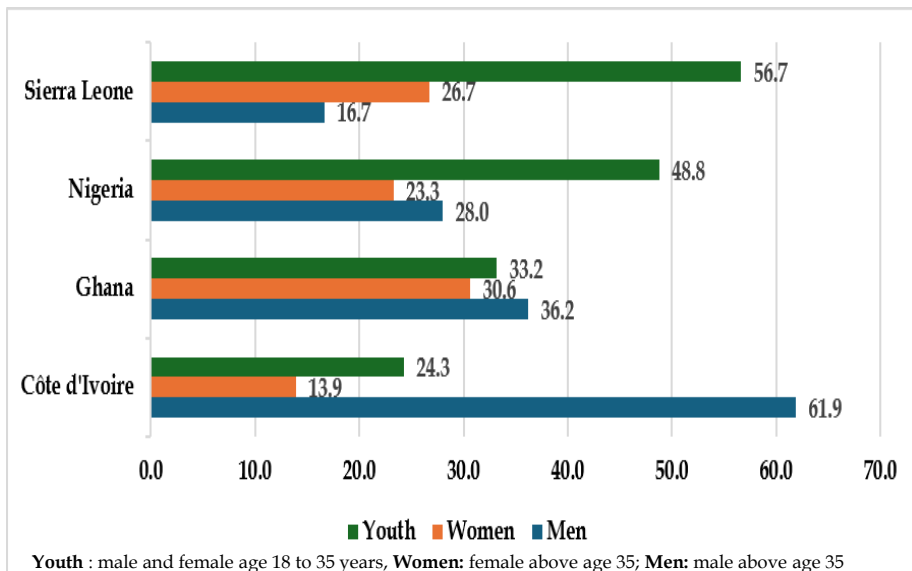
Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

A predominance of small-scale producers aged 36 to 60 years is observed in most of the countries studied

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Small-Scale Producers' categories

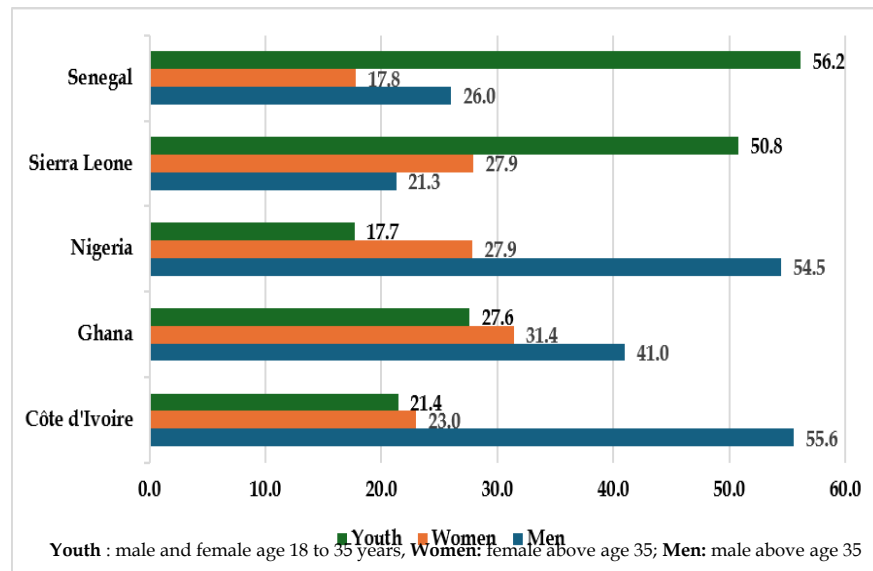
Figure 5 : *Rice small-scale producers'* categories across countries



Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

Overall, the participation of women in rice production remains relatively low, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire (13.9%).

Figure 6 : *Cashew small-scale producers'* categories across countries



Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

- Men constitute most small-scale producers in Côte d'Ivoire (55.6%), Nigeria (54.5%), and Ghana (41.0%),
- Youth represent the largest group in Senegal (56.2%) and Sierra Leone (50.8%).

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Education level of *Rice small-scale producers'*

Table 2 : Distribution of *rice small-scale producers* by education level

Country	Age	Elementary / primary school	Secondary School	High School	Vocational /Technical training	Tertiary education	None	Others training	Total
Côte d'Ivoire	18 – 35 years	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0	0	18.8	24.3
	36 – 60 years	11.7	4.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	47.1	63.8
	Above 60 years	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	10.1	11.9
	Total	15.8	6.5	0.7	0.6	0	0.3	76	100
Ghana	18 – 35 years	8.4	7	2	0	3	12.7	0	33.2
	36 – 60 years	12.7	3.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	42.8	0	61.9
	Above 60 years	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	4.3	0	4.9
	Total	21.4	10.4	3.6	0.3	4.4	59.9	0	100
Nigeria	18 – 35 years	14.2	23.8	3.4	0.6	5.7	1.1	0	48.8
	36 – 60 years	22.5	18.7	3.2	0.6	2.3	1.4	0	48.7
	Above 60 years	0.6	1.3	0.2	0	0.2	0.3	0	2.6
	Total	37.3	43.8	6.8	1.1	8.1	2.9	0	100
Sierra Leone	18 – 35 years	6.7	13.4	3.3	0.8	4.2	28.4	0	56.8
	36 – 60 years	5.3	1.7	1.2	0	0.8	29	0	38
	Above 60 years	0.6	1.2	0	0	0.6	2.8	0	5.2
	Total	12.6	16.3	4.5	0.8	5.6	60.2	0	100
Total	18 – 35 years	8.6	12.8	2.5	0.4	3.6	11.3	3.2	42.4
	36 – 60 years	13.5	7.5	1.7	0.3	1.3	20	7.9	52.2
	Above 60 years	0.7	0.7	0.1	0	0.2	2	1.7	5.5
	Total	22.8	21	4.3	0.7	5	33.4	12.8	100

Overall, Nigeria stands out as the country with the most favourable educational profile, whereas Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone show the greatest educational disadvantage among rice producers. The age distribution also suggests that younger producers generally have higher educational attainment, particularly in Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire.

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Education level of *cashew small-scale producers'*

Table 3 : Distribution of *cashew small-scale producers* by education level

Country	Age	Elementary / primary school	Secondary School	High School	Vocational/ Technical training	Tertiary education	None	Others training	Total
Côte d'Ivoire	18 - 35 years	4.1	5.8	0.6	0	0	11	0	21.4
	36 - 60 years	10.8	5.7	0.6	0	0.3	49.8	0.9	68.1
	Above 60 years	0.9	0.9	0.3	0	0	8.3	0	10.4
	Total	15.7	12.4	1.5	0	0.3	69.2	0.9	100
Ghana	18 - 35 years	7.3	10.7	2.9	0	1.9	4.8	0	27.6
	36 - 60 years	33.9	9.1	3.4	0.4	1.9	10.7	0	59.4
	Above 60 years	5.5	2	1.6	0.8	0.4	2.7	0	12.9
	Total	46.7	21.7	7.9	1.2	4.2	18.2	0	100
Nigeria	18 - 35 years	1.8	11.9	3.1	0	0.9	0	0	17.7
	36 - 60 years	18.4	34.1	7.8	2.1	6.7	0.8	0	69.9
	Above 60 years	5	3.7	0	0	2	1.8	0	12.5
	Total	25.2	49.7	10.9	2.1	9.6	2.5	0	100
Sierra Leone	18 - 35 years	6	12.1	2.4	2.4	0	27.8	0	50.8
	36 - 60 years	0.9	10.9	0	2	0.4	23.7	0	37.9
	Above 60 years	0	4.8	0	0.4	0	6.1	0	11.3
	Total	7	27.9	2.4	4.8	0.4	57.6	0	100
Senegal	18 - 35 years	8.1	16.2	8.1	0	6.5	11.3	4.8	54.9
	36 - 60 years	8.9	6.5	3	0	0.5	11.2	4	34.1
	Above 60 years	2.4	0.5	1	0	0	5.1	0	9
	Total	19.4	23.2	12.1	0	8.9	27.6	8.9	100
Total	18 - 35 years	4.4	11	3	0.1	1.4	4	0.2	24.1
	36 - 60 years	22.7	20.1	5	1.1	3.9	10.4	0.3	63.5
	Above 60 years	4.5	2.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	3	0	12.3
	Total	31.7	33.8	8.7	1.5	6.4	17.4	0.5	100

Across the five countries, younger producers generally display higher educational attainment than older producers. Nigeria has the most favourable profile, with secondary education being the most common level (49.7%), followed by primary education (25.2%), while only 2.5% report no formal education. Côte d'Ivoire has the largest share of producers with no formal education (69.2%) and comparatively low proportions at secondary (12.4%) and tertiary (0.3%) levels.

IV. Results : Socio-demographic Profile

Land used

Table 4 : Land used (ha)

COUNTRIES	Area(ha)	N	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Sd
Côte d'Ivoire	Total area	5,954	11.6	8	0.0004	342	14.2
	Cultivated area	5,954	8.9	6	0.0002	88	9.7
	Rice cultivated area	5,954	2.2	2	0,5	15	1.9
	Cashew cultivated area	5,954	6.2	4	0,3	40	6.2
Ghana	Total area	12,760	31.0	14.8	1	959.4	64.8
	Cultivated area	12,760	22.7	12.3	1	467.4	41
	Rice cultivated area	12,760	8.9	4.9	0.0003	246	21.2
	Cashew cultivated area	12,760	20.5	12.3	1	258.3	30.4
Nigeria	Total area	14,280	13.9	8	1	196.8	20.2
	Cultivated area	14,280	10.3	5	1	196.8	16.3
	Rice cultivated area	14,280	3.2	3	0.5	19.7	2.2
	Cashew cultivated area	14,280	13.0	8	0.001	172.2	16.7
Sierra Leone	Total area	6,919	15.3	10	0.8	160.0	16.6
	Cultivated area	6,919	11.0	6	0.4	86.1	13.7
	Rice cultivated area	6,919	8.9	4.9	0.4	86.1	12.8
	Cashew cultivated area	6,919	2.3	2	0.4	40	2.4
Senegal	Total area	613	5.6	5	2.0	25	4.3
	Cultivated area	613	2.9	2	1.0	14	2.4
	Rice cultivated area	613					
	Cashew cultivated area	613	2.7	2	0.0003	19.7	2.8
Total (extrapolation)	Total area	40,526	19.0		0.0004	959.4	
	Cultivated area	40,526	14.0		0.0002	467.4	
	Rice cultivated area	40,526	3.8		0.0003	246	
	Cashew cultivated area	40,526	5.4		0.0003	258.3	
Total (survey)	Total area	2,740	14.8			0	959.4
	Cultivated area	2,740	10.5			0	467.4
	Rice cultivated area	2,740	2.3			0	246
	Cashew cultivated area	2,740	4.6			0	258.3

Ghana has the largest farms, with 31.0 ha of total land and 22.7 ha cultivated, compared with 15.3 ha and 11.0 ha in Sierra Leone, 13.9 ha and 10.3 ha in Nigeria, 11.6 ha and 8.9 ha in Côte d'Ivoire, and 5.6 ha and 2.9 ha in Senegal.

IV. Results : Effectiveness of trainings

Question : How do you assess the effectiveness of the training you are using ?

*Table 5 : Effectiveness of Training Provided to **Rice small-scale Producers***

	Training	Very effective	Quite effective	Effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective
Côte d'Ivoire	Sustainable rice production	16.6	17.9	61.7	3.9	0
	Good Agricultural Practices	27.1	31.1	41.7	0	0
	Contract Farming training	0	0	0	0	0
	Diversification activities	0	0	0	0	0
	Farmer Business School	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22.5	25.4	50.4	1.7	0
Ghana	Sustainable Rice Production	22.2	44.4	25.1	8.3	0
	Good Agricultural Practices	24	51.9	22.6	1.5	0
	Farmer-Based Organization Stre	16.6	28.1	34.5	18.4	2.5
	Mechnization training	40.9	18.2	40.9	0	0
	Contract Farming training	7.2	43.6	49.2	0	0
	Diversification	20.5	58.9	20.5	0	0
	Farmer Business School	27	34	27.5	11.5	0
	Total	22.4	42.9	27.3	7.2	0.2
Nigeria	Sustainable Rice Production	67.9	14.7	12.7	4.4	0.3
	Farmer Business School	64	11.5	16.3	5.3	2.9
	Total	66.6	13.7	13.9	4.7	1.1
Sierra Leone	Sustainable Rice Production	26.5	29.7	37.9	5.9	0
	Farmer Business School	18	24.9	57.2	0	0
	Farmer-Based Organization Stre	100	0	0	0	0
	Contract Farming training	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	20.6	24.1	55.3	0.0	0.0

Overall, the training was perceived as effective across the four countries, with the highest overall rating in **Sierra Leone (55.3%)** and **Côte d'Ivoire (50.4%)**. Nigeria stands out for the highest share of “**very effective**” ratings (**66.6%**), particularly for Sustainable Rice Production (**67.9%**). In Ghana, Contract Farming and Diversification training received particularly positive assessments, with **92.8%** and **79.3%**, respectively, rating them very or quite effective.

IV. Results : Effectiveness of trainings

Question : How do you assess the effectiveness of the training you are using ?

*Table 6 : Effectiveness of Training Provided to **Cashew small-scale Producers***

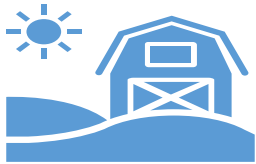
	Training	Very effective	Quite effective	Effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective
Côte d'Ivoire	Farmer Business School	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
	Total	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Ghana	Farmer Business School	46.9	19.6	27.6	5.9	0
	Conservation Agriculture	58.4	31.7	9.8	0	0
	Diversification activities	68.2	31.8	0	0	0
	Total	49.0	21.4	24.6	5.0	0.0
Nigeria	Good Agricultural Practice	83.2	7	9.2	0.5	0
	Farmer Business School	66.5	0	33.5	0	0
	Total	82.6	6.8	10.1	0.5	0
Sierra Leone	Farmer Business School	20.5	68.1	11.4	0	0
	Total	19.3	56.9	23.8	0	0
Senegal	Good Agricultural Practices	90.7	8.1	1.2	0	0
	Farmer Business School	85.9	10.8	3.3	0	0
	Total	88.2	9.5	2.3	0	0

Overall, the training was perceived as highly effective, particularly in **Senegal (88.2%)** and **Nigeria (82.6%)**. Ghana also recorded positive results (**70.4% very or quite effective**), driven by Conservation Agriculture and Diversification activities. **Sierra Leone** showed a more moderate assessment (**76.2% very or quite effective**), while the Côte d'Ivoire results should be interpreted with caution given the identical **27.5%** distribution across all response categories.

Source: Annual survey Move/GIZ/SinDev, 2026

IV. Results : BMGF indicators

BMGF 1.4: Increased area under climate-resilient rice farming methods used by small-scale producers (SSPs) who benefited from capacity development support.



Question : On how many hectare did you apply this method for cultivating your rice/cashew in 2025 ?



Question : If there was a decrease or increase, what was the area cultivated using this method before you joined the project ?

Question : Has there been any change in the area of rice production on which you apply this method since you joined the project in the 2025 season ?

IV. Results : BMGF indicators

BMGF 1.4: Increased area under climate-resilient rice farming methods used by small-scale producers (SSPs) who benefited from capacity development support.

The area under climate-resilient rice farming methods used by small-scale producers (SSPs) who benefited from capacity development support increased from 14,577ha to 49,190 ha representing an overall improvement of 237 %

1. SUSTAINABLE RICE PRODUCTION (SRP)

Category	CÔTE D'IVOIRE						GHANA						SIERRA LEONE						NIGERIA						TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)					
	Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated		
	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)
Male older than 35 years	137	141	3	2 008	2 069	3	191	200	5	4 639	4 851	5	153	199	31	2 232	2 914	31	240	366	53	3 389	5 176	53	721	907	26	12 268	15 010	22
Female older than 35 years	33	34	5	401	422	5	46	47	2	998	1 019	2	68	79	17	1 663	1 940	17	116	179	55	2 871	4 437	55	262	339	29	5 932	7 818	32
Male aged 18 to 35 years	32	33	2	468	479	2	280	282	0	6 686	6 715	0	21	24	15	1 137	1 309	15	95	146	54	3 971	6 103	54	428	485	13	12 263	14 606	19
Female aged 18 to 35 years	10	10	0	149	149	0	15	15	0	359	359	0	35	37	6	1 897	2 019	6	66	100	53	2 738	4 180	53	125	162	29	5 143	6 707	30
TOTAL	212	219	3	3 026	3 119	3	533	544	2	12 682	12 945	2	276	339	23	6 929	8 181	18	516	791	53	12 969	19 896	53	1 537	1 893	23	35 606	44 141	24

2. GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICES (GBP)

Category	CÔTE D'IVOIRE						GHANA						SIERRA LEONE						NIGERIA						TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)					
	Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated		
	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)
Male older than 35 years	6	6	0	88	88	0	13	14	10	306	336	10	9	10	9	131	143	9	24	33	39	334	464	39	51	62	22	858	1 030	20
Female older than 35 years	1	1	0	12	12	0	17	17	2	368	377	2	4	4	0	88	88	0	11	17	55	273	423	55	33	39	20	742	900	21
Male aged 18 to 35 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	27	7	596	634	7	1	2	33	66	88	33	24	37	56	1 006	1 566	56	50	66	31	1 667	2 289	37
Female aged 18 to 35 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	19	255	303	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	37	385	528	37	20	25	27	640	830	30
TOTAL	7	7	0	100	100	0	65	71	9	1 525	1 649	8	14	15	7	284	318	12	68	100	47	1 999	2 981	49	154	193	25	3 908	5 048	29

3. TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS TRAINED

Category	CÔTE D'IVOIRE						GHANA						SIERRA LEONE						NIGERIA						TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)					
	Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated			Survey			Extrapolated		
	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)	Before	After	Ach. rate (%)
Male older than 35 years	143	147	3	2 095	2 157	3	204	214	5	4 945	5 187	5	162	209	29	2 363	3 057	29	263	399	52	3 723	5 640	52	772	969	26	13 126	16 041	22
Female older than 35 years	34	35	5	413	434	5	63	65	2	1 396	1 396	2	72	83	16	1 751	2 028	16	127	196	55	3 144	4 859	55	295	378	28	6 674	8 717	31
Male aged 18 to 35 years	32	33	2	468	479	2	305	308	1	7 282	7 350	1	22	25	16	1 203	1 396	16	119	183	54	4 977	7 670	54	479	550	15	13 930	16 895	21
Female aged 18 to 35 years	10	10	0	149	149	0	26	28	8	613	661	8	35	37	6	1 897	2 019	6	75	113	51	3 123	4 708	51	145	187	29	5 783	7 537	30
TOTAL	219	226	3	3 126	3 219	3	598	614	3	14 207	14 594	3	290	354	22	7 213	8 499	18	584	891	53	14 968	22 877	53	1 691	2 085	23	39 514	49 189	24

IV. Results

BMGF 1.3: Increased profitability of supported small-scale producers' (SSPs) rice farming systems (**Baseline €479**)

$$\text{Profitability Change (\%)} = \frac{\text{Current Profit} - \text{Baseline Profit}}{\text{Baseline Profit}} \times 100$$

Production system	Gender	Côte d'Ivoire		Ghana		Nigeria		Sierra Leone		Total	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
 Irrigated Farming system	Male above age 35	765	765	–	–	400	153	158	172	441	363
	Female above age 35	–	–	706	1022	137	172	421	597		
	Male age 18 to 35	–	–	311	251	181	172	246	211		
	Female age 18 to 35	–	–	563	334	165	172	364	253		
	Total	765	765	472	272	158	172	465	403		
 Rainfed/Upland Farming system	Male above age 35	239	249	164	60	910	100	72	21	346	108
	Female above age 35	249	249	228	60	1387	949	98	25	490	321
	Male age 18 to 35	292	249	259	117	517	46	52	21	280	108
	Female age 18 to 35	249	249	119	60	1273	93	116	51	439	113
	Total	247	249	196	60	962	100	90	21	374	108
 Rainfed/Lowland Farming system	Male above age 35	176	61	0	0	1801	1447	503	364	620	468
	Female above age 35	135	61	88	88	1604	1447	580	364	602	490
	Male age 18 to 35	87	61	0	0	1191	1447	499	364	444	468
	Female age 18 to 35	59	61	0	0	1497	1447	685	364	560	468
	Total	147	61	88	88	1561	1447	580	364	594	490
 Deepwater/Mangroves/Tiger-swam Farming system	Male above age 35	129	183	188	91	1775	1775	92	22	546	518
	Female above age 35	-16	-17	259	41	0	0	103	63	86	22
	Male age 18 to 35	57	59	191	102	56	56	122	174	107	98
	Female age 18 to 35	-39	-36	209	30	0	0	119	174	72	42
	Total	89	143	212	45	305	187	111	125	179	125
 Total (All the systems)	Male above age 35	166	111	142	38	948	170	222	79	369	100
	Female above age 35	75	-11	185	38	1490	699	277	49	507	194
	Male age 18 to 35	81	13	181	38	466	243	332	66	265	90
	Female age 18 to 35	-39	-34	136	38	1342	290	454	108	475	101
	Total	124	28	161	38	993	264	341	70	405	100

Overall, the profitability of rice production systems among supported small-scale producers (SSPs) increased by 405 % compared with the baseline value of €479.

IV. Results : BMGF indicators

BMGF 1.1.2: Small-scale producers (SSPs) are integrated into off-taking agreements

Question : Are you engaged in a sales agreement (off-taking agreement)? / What risks or disadvantages do you perceive ?

Discussions with producers indicate that the integration of small-scale producers into formal off-taking agreements remains limited across the project countries.

Perception of focus group participants

CROP / RISK	 Côte d'Ivoire	 Nigeria	 Sierra Leone	 Ghana
 RICE	⚠️ RISKS - Reduction in agricultural income. ✅ NO RISKS - No specific additional risk reported.	⚠️ RISKS - Fraud. - High production costs combined with low selling prices. ✅ NO RISKS - No additional risk reported.	⚠️ RISKS - Occasional poor-quality goods. - Lower income from buyers. ✅ NO RISKS - Long-standing buyer relationships considered safe; no major threat perceived. - Payments and product collection generally made on time. - No current risk related to delays in the agricultural campaign.	⚠️ RISKS - Low market prices. - Intermittent buyer shortages. - No buyers available throughout the year. - Regional differences in rice prices. - An offtaker did not purchase rice because of low prices. ✅ NO RISKS - No separate no-risk statement reported.
 CASHEW	⚠️ RISKS - No specific risk reported. ✅ NO RISKS - No risk reported.	⚠️ RISKS - Transportation-related risks. - Network-related risks. ✅ NO RISKS - No major risk reported by one respondent.	⚠️ RISKS - Weather-related risks. ✅ NO RISKS - No risk reported by one respondent.	⚠️ RISKS - Low market prices. - Intermittent buyer shortages. - No buyers available throughout the year. - Regional differences in prices. ✅ NO RISKS - No separate no-risk statement reported.

IV. Results : BMGF indicators

BMGF 1.1.2: Small-scale producers (SSPs) are integrated into off-taking agreements

Question : *Are you engaged in a sales agreement (off-taking agreement)? / What risks or disadvantages do you perceive ?*



RICE – Key verbatims from producers

 Côte d'Ivoire	 Nigeria	 Sierra Leone	 Ghana
“ Reduction in agricultural income. ”	“ Fraud. ” “ Risk of high cost of production and selling at low price. ”	“ Sometimes you have bad goods. ” “ Since we started dealing with them, we've not seen any sign of risk for now. ” “ Payments are made on time, they come to take the product on time, not allowing us to run into damages or shortage, that's more like safe to deal with. ” “ None for now. ”	“ Low market prices of produce. ” “ This year, the oftake did not come to buy the rice because of the low prices of the rice. ” “ Low prices. ” “ Intermittent buyer shortages. ” “ No buyers across the year. ” “ Prices are different from south. ”



CASHEW – Key verbatims from producers

 Côte d'Ivoire	 Nigeria	 Sierra Leone	 Ghana
“ No specific risk reported. ”	“ Transportation. ” “ Network risk. ” “ No risk (no risk). ”	“ Weather. ” “ None. ”	“ Low prices. ” “ Intermittent buyer shortages. ” “ No buyers across the year. ” “ Prices are different from south. ”

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 2: The total area where producers use the promoted climate-adapted methods for cashew and rice cultivation has increased to 60,000 ha²

The total area where producers use the promoted climate-adapted methods for cashew and rice cultivation has increased to 88,694 ha exceeding the target of 60,000 ha by 28,694 ha.

Question : *On how many hectare did you apply this method for cultivating your rice and cashew in 2025 ?*

Table 7 : The total area where producers use the promoted climate-adapted methods for *cashew and rice cultivation (ha)*

Country	Cashew		Rice		Total	
	Extrapolation	Survey	Extrapolation	Survey	Extrapolation	Survey
 Côte d'Ivoire	4,869	927.2	3,219	226	8,088	1153.2
 Ghana	15,988	671.8	14,207	614	30,195	1285.8
 Sierra Leone	645	332.2	7,213	354.4	7,858	686.6
 Nigeria	26,018	1152	15,686	890.6	41,704	2042.6
 Senegal	849	153	0	0	849	153
 Total	48,369	3,237	40,325	2,087	88,694	5,324
 Grand Total (All Countries)	48,369	3,237	40,325	2,087	88,694	5,324

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 2.1: 60,000 out of the 100,000 supported agricultural producers, including 25,000 women and 15,000 youth, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences

Question : Give specific example(s) of how the training or information you received from GIZ-MOVE project, through its partners, have helped you handle external economic challenges in your rice and cashew farm.

19,482 out of the 40,422 supported agricultural producers, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

8,346 female confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

7,330 youth (male and female age 18 to 35) confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 2.1: 60,000 out of the 100,000 supported agricultural producers, including 25,000 women and 15,000 youth, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences

*Question : In the past year have you experienced any significant environmental/economic challenge(s) in your **rice/cashew** farming activities ?*

48.19 % of supported agricultural producers, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

20,64 % women confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

18,13 % youth, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 2.1: 60,000 out of the 100,000 supported agricultural producers, including 25,000 women and 15,000 youth, confirm through a specific example that their farming systems have become more resilient to external economic or environmental influences

***Question :** Give specific example(s) of how the training or information you received from GIZ-MOVE project, through its partners, have helped you handle external environmental/economic challenges in your rice/cashew farm.*

Table 9 : Some examples of Farmers' Responses on Environmental and Economic Resilience

**Specific examples of how to address environmental challenges**

**Climate-smart agriculture**
Promote drought-tolerant varieties, agroforestry, and conservation agriculture to increase resilience to climate change.

**Efficient water management**
Encourage rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and better water-use practices to reduce pressure on water resources.

**Soil health and fertility**
Promote organic fertilization, cover crops, and crop rotation to maintain soil fertility and reduce degradation.

**Waste and pollution reduction**
Strengthen management of agricultural waste and reduce the use of harmful chemicals to protect ecosystems.

**Biodiversity conservation**
Protect natural habitats, promote reforestation, and encourage diversified farming systems.

**Specific examples of how to address economic challenges**

**Improve access to finance**
Facilitate access to affordable credit and financial services tailored to the needs of producers.

**Strengthen market access**
Develop infrastructure, reduce transaction costs, and connect producers to reliable markets.

**Increase productivity and value addition**
Provide training, quality inputs, and processing opportunities to enhance productivity and increase incomes.

**Promote public-private partnerships**
Encourage collaboration between government, private sector, and producers to unlock investment and innovation.

**Capacity building and skills development**
Invest in training and extension services to strengthen technical and business skills.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 3: 80,000 farmers and production-related service providers in the rice and cashew value chains, including 27,000 women and 19,000 youth, have earned an average annual income of EUR 600

33,093 farmers and production-related service providers in the rice and cashew value chains

12,723 women have earned an average annual income of EUR 600.

11,804 youth (male and female age 18 to 35), have earned an average annual income of EUR 600.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 3: 80,000 farmers and production-related service providers in the rice and cashew value chains, including 27,000 women and 19,000 youth, have earned an average annual income of EUR 600

*Table 9 : Share of farmers and production-related service providers in the **rice** chains have earned an average annual **income of EUR 600***

Country	Gender/Age	RICE					
		No. of Farmers interviewed	No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	No. for extrapolated		No. of farmers in the Database
					No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	
 Côte d'Ivoire	 Male above age 35	180	21	159	307	2,327	2,634
	 Female above age 35	48	20	28	247	345	592
	 Male age 18 to 35	50	21	29	305	422	727
	 Female age 18 to 35	21	10	11	145	160	305
	 Total	299	72	227	1,005	3,253	4,258
 Ghana	 Male above age 35	105	40	65	972	1,578	2,550
	 Female above age 35	100	64	36	1,380	776	2,156
	 Male age 18 to 35	56	20	36	477	858	1,335
	 Female age 18 to 35	43	31	12	739	286	1,025
	 Total	304	155	149	3,567	3,499	7,066
 Nigeria	 Male above age 35	146	13	133	184	1,880	2,064
	 Female above age 35	69	0	69	0	1,715	1,715
	 Male age 18 to 35	55	2	53	83	2,216	2,299
	 Female age 18 to 35	31	-1	32	-42	1,338	1,296
	 Total	301	14	287	226	7,148	7,374
 Sierra Leone	 Male above age 35	74	17	57	248	833	1,081
	 Female above age 35	72	18	54	440	1,319	1,759
	 Male age 18 to 35	27	0	27	0	1,481	1,481
	 Female age 18 to 35	41	8	33	439	1,811	2,250
	 Total	214	43	171	1,127	5,444	6,571
 Total (all countries)	 Male above age 35	505	91	414	1,711	6,618	8,329
	 Female above age 35	289	102	187	2,066	4,156	6,222
	 Male age 18 to 35	188	43	145	865	4,977	5,842
	 Female age 18 to 35	136	48	88	1,282	3,594	4,876
	 Total	1,118	284	834	5,925	19,345	25,270

1,118 rice farmers were interviewed across the five countries, with 848 farmers reporting incomes above EUR 600, compared with 270 below the threshold.

Ghana and Nigeria account for the largest numbers of farmers, while men above 35 years represent the largest demographic group.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 3: 80,000 farmers and production-related service providers in the rice and cashew value chains, including 27,000 women and 19,000 youth, have earned an average annual income of EUR 600

Table 10 : Share of farmers and production-related service providers in the *cashew chains* have earned an average *annual income of EUR 600*

Country	Gender/Age	No. of Farmers interviewed	No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	No. for extrapolated		No. of farmers in the Database
					No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	
 Côte d'Ivoire	Male above age 35	187	23	164	104	741	845
	Female above age 35	69	15	54	76	274	350
	Male age 18 to 35	30	2	28	18	247	264
	Female age 18 to 35	7	1	6	9	53	62
	Total	293	41	252	206	1,315	1,521
 Ghana	Male above age 35	110	12	98	254	2,087	2,341
	Female above age 35	74	8	66	192	1,603	1,794
	Male age 18 to 35	34	3	31	83	858	941
	Female age 18 to 35	23	2	21	55	581	637
	Total	241	25	216	584	5,129	5,714
 Nigeria	Male above age 35	187	4	183	80	3,681	3,761
	Female above age 35	71	2	69	54	1,868	1,922
	Male age 18 to 35	29	1	28	31	855	885
	Female age 18 to 35	11	0	11	0	336	336
	Total	298	7	291	165	6,739	6,904
 Sierra Leone	Male above age 35	61	47	14	52	16	68
	Female above age 35	47	39	8	73	15	88
	Male age 18 to 35	12	8	4	31	15	46
	Female age 18 to 35	30	24	6	92	23	115
	Total	150	118	32	248	69	317
 Senegal	Male above age 35	51	12	39	39	127	166
	Female above age 35	20	4	16	23	91	114
	Male age 18 to 35	17	4	13	42	136	178
	Female age 18 to 35	17	5	12	52	126	178
	Total	105	25	80	156	480	636
Total (all countries)	Male above age 35	596	98	498	530	6,651	7,181
	Female above age 35	281	68	213	418	3,851	4,268
	Male age 18 to 35	122	18	104	204	2,111	2,315
	Female age 18 to 35	88	32	56	209	1,119	1,327
	Total	1,087	216	871	1,360	13,731	15,092

1,087 cashew farmers were interviewed across the five countries, of whom 868 (about 80%) reported incomes above EUR 600, compared with 219 (about 20%) below this threshold.

Nigeria and Ghana account for the largest numbers of farmers, while women above 35 represent the most strongly represented female group.

IV. Results : BMZ indicators

BMZ 3: 80,000 farmers and production-related service providers in the rice and cashew value chains, including 27,000 women and 19,000 youth, have earned an average annual income of EUR 600

Table 11 : Share of farmers and production-related service providers, rice and cashew chains have earned an average annual income of EUR 600

Country	Gender/Age	No. of Farmers interviewed	No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	No. after extrapolation		No. of farmers in the Database
					No. of Farmers with Income Below EUR 600	No. of Farmers with Income of EUR 600 or More	
 Côte d'Ivoire	Male above age 35	367	44	323	411	3,068	3,479
	Female above age 35	117	35	82	323	619	942
	Male age 18 to 35	80	23	57	323	668	991
	Female age 18 to 35	28	11	17	154	213	367
	Total	592	113	479	1,211	4,568	5,779
 Ghana	Male above age 35	215	52	163	1,231	3,676	4,907
	Female above age 35	174	72	102	1,571	2,381	3,952
	Male age 18 to 35	90	23	67	561	1,718	2,279
	Female age 18 to 35	66	33	33	795	868	1,664
	Total	545	180	365	4,158	8,644	12,803
 Nigeria	Male above age 35	333	17	316	264	5,561	5,825
	Female above age 35	140	2	138	54	3,583	3,637
	Male age 18 to 35	84	3	81	114	3,070	3,184
	Female age 18 to 35	42	-1	43	-42	1,673	1,632
	Total	599	21	578	391	13,887	14,278
 Sierra Leone	Male above age 35	135	64	71	300	849	1,149
	Female above age 35	119	57	62	513	1,334	1,847
	Male age 18 to 35	39	8	31	30	1,497	1,527
	Female age 18 to 35	71	32	39	531	1,834	2,365
	Total	364	161	203	1,375	5,513	6,888
 Senegal	Male above age 35	51	12	39	39	127	166
	Female above age 35	20	4	16	23	91	114
	Male age 18 to 35	17	4	13	42	136	178
	Female age 18 to 35	17	5	12	52	126	178
	Total	105	25	80	156	480	636
Total (all countries)	Male above age 35	1,101	189	912	2,246	13,280	15,526
	Female above age 35	570	170	400	2,484	8,009	10,492
	Male age 18 to 35	310	61	249	1,070	7,090	8,160
	Female age 18 to 35	224	80	144	1,491	4,714	6,205
	Total	2,205	500	1,705	7,292	33,093	40,385

Overall, 2,205 farmers were interviewed across the five countries for both cashew and rice combined. Of these, 1,716 (78%) reported incomes above EUR 600, while 489 (22%) were below this threshold. The extrapolated figures cover 7,565 farmers, compared with 32,796 farmers in the database. Ghana and Nigeria account for the largest shares of farmers, while men above 35 years represent the largest demographic group.

V. Challenges



- Sampling frame with incomplete information :
 - ☐ Producers' locality not specified or inaccurate
 - ☐ Missing or invalid phone numbers



- Challenges in accessing producers :
 - ☐ Producers unreachable
 - ☐ Producers unavailable



- Limited availability of focal points :
 - ☐ Low response rate from producers due to insufficient awareness or sensitization



Thank you for your attention