



Gender Disparities in Agricultural Inputs Access among Female Farmers in Tanzania: An Ethnographic Assessment Over Two Years

Simba Ssemogerere¹, Tuyemba Wabihigo², Mwanza Nyawanzira^{1,3}, Kamasi Mwanga^{4,5}

¹ Department of Advanced Studies, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam

² Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

³ Department of Research, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

⁴ Mkwawa University College of Education

⁵ Department of Advanced Studies, Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

Published: 17 September 2001 | **Received:** 04 May 2001 | **Accepted:** 08 August 2001

Correspondence: sssemogerere@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18737464](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18737464)

Author notes

Simba Ssemogerere is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Tuyemba Wabihigo is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Mwanza Nyawanzira is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Kamasi Mwanga is affiliated with Mkwawa University College of Education and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Agricultural productivity in Tanzania is significantly influenced by access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, and machinery. However, gender disparities persist, with female farmers often facing barriers that hinder their ability to utilise these resources effectively. The study employed an ethnographic approach, involving participant observation, semi-structured interviews with female farmers, and document analysis. Data collection took place in three districts across Tanzania, focusing on agricultural inputs accessed by women over two years (-). Analysis revealed that only 35% of female farmers reported having access to improved seeds compared to the majority who used traditional varieties. Additionally, gender-based discrimination was identified as a key factor impeding input utilization. The findings underscore significant disparities in agricultural inputs access among female farmers and highlight the importance of addressing socio-economic barriers for equitable agricultural development. Policy recommendations include strengthening women's economic empowerment programmes, improving access to financial services, and enhancing gender-sensitive extension services to promote more inclusive agricultural practices.

Keywords: *Africanization, Caste, Feminism, Gendered Power Relations, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Participatory Action Research, Rural Sociology*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge