

TAAT II

GENDERSTRATEGY



"When Women lead, progress turns in on itself, spirals in to a rose no more arrow of industry no more unrelenting growth"

Emily Kedar, Toronto Ontario

"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance."

Kofi Annan

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GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCLUSION STRATEGY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) initiative continues to drive Africa's agricultural revolution by scaling up proven agricultural technologies that enhance productivity, resilience, and inclusion. Building on the solid achievements of TAAT Phase I, Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion Strategy seeks to deepen inclusivity by embedding gender-transformative and socially equitable approaches across all TAAT Compacts*.

TAAT has reached over 40 million smallholder farmers across Africa, introduced rice, maize, cassava, wheat, livestock, aquaculture, and vegetables. The program also made notable gains in women's participation and youth engagement in agricultural value chains**.

TAAT seeks to sustain and scale these successes while bridging the remaining inclusion gaps. It focuses on expanding the participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in agriculture.

The strategy aligns with TAAT's four main indicators:

1. Jobs created through agricultural innovation, agribusiness, and value-chain growth.
2. People trained in communities.
3. Farmers receiving climate-smart technologies through Compacts.
4. People involved in agribusiness and SMEs, including women and youth entrepreneurs***.

Through this framework, TAAT positions itself not only as a technology scaling programme but also as a model for inclusive, sustainable agricultural transformation.

* https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/technologies-african-agricultural-transformation-taat

** https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/technologies-african-agricultural-transformation-taat

*** https://taat-africa.org/taat-leveraging-technology-for-inclusive-agripreneurship-development-in-africa/

VISION AND MISSION OF TAAT

Vision:

To transform agriculture in Africa through the deployment of proven technologies that enhance productivity, resilience, and value addition across all agricultural value chains.

Mission:

To deploy high-impact agricultural technologies to millions of smallholder farmers, ensuring the equitable participation of women, men, youth, and PWDs while eliminating poverty, ending hunger, and positioning Africa as a global leader in agricultural innovation*.

CONTEXTUAL OVERVIEW OF GENDER INTEGRATION

African agriculture is sustained largely by women, who contribute between 50% and 60% of total agricultural labour. Yet, systemic barriers such as limited access to land, credit, and modern technology persist, constraining their productivity. During TAAT Phases I and II, significant progress was achieved toward closing these gaps:

- Gender focal points were established across Compacts to guide inclusive implementation.
- Women-friendly and labour-saving technologies such as parboiling equipment, hermetic storage bags, and solar-powered dryers were scaled up.
- Thousands of women and youth were trained in climate-smart agriculture, business management, and value addition.
- Digital extension platforms reached remote areas, providing timely agronomic advice.

As TAAT transitions to Phase III, its gender strategy moves beyond inclusion toward transformation, challenging structural inequalities, promoting digital empowerment, and fostering leadership at every level**.

* https://taat-africa.org/about-us/

** 5https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Events/DakAgri2015/Women_and_Agriculture_The_Untapped_Opportunity_in_the_Wave_of_Transformation.pdf

Using these improved seeds, Margaret's maize yield increased from 8 to 18 bags per acre within one season. She also adopted hermetic storage bags to prevent post-harvest losses caused by pests and moisture. With the income gained from the improved harvest, Margaret started a small poultry project, further diversifying her income.

Margaret's progress was tracked through field monitoring visits and interviews conducted by TAAT extension officers, where she shared her experience with other women farmers. Her farm is now used as a demonstration plot, attracting over 60 neighbouring farmers—most of them women who come to learn about the new technologies.

Margaret serves as a local trainer and mentor, helping other women understand the benefits of adopting improved maize technologies. Her story reflects TAAT's commitment to ensuring that agricultural transformation in Africa is inclusive, sustainable, and empowering for women.



t Shitandi (extreme left) with fellow women farmers during the 2024 International Women's Day Celebrations in Ka
County Kenya (*PHOTO: COURTESY, AATF*)



Stephen of Shirembe village showcasing his grain from DroughtTego maize (PHOTO: TAAT/George Achia)

Stephen Okalla – A TAAT Success Story in Western Kenya

Stephen Okalla, a smallholder farmer from Kisumu County, Kenya, is one of the beneficiaries of the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) program under the Maize Compact. Through TAAT's partnership with the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), Stephen accessed the DroughtTEGO® hybrid maize variety (WE1101) climate-smart technology designed to withstand prolonged dry spells.

Before TAAT's intervention, Stephen harvested only 3 bags of maize from his quarter-acre farm due to frequent droughts and poor seed quality. After adopting the DroughtTEGO® variety, he had a remarkable increase in productivity and resilience. The maize also matured faster and had a strong husk cover, which reduced post-harvest losses. With the surplus, Stephen managed to feed his family and pay school fees, greatly improving his

Farmers' self-reported yields were verified by local extension officers and field technicians through farm inspections, crop cutting, and harvest bag counts. Household interviews were also conducted to assess economic and social impacts such as income use and food security.

TAAT field teams, working with county agricultural officers and AATF staff, conducted demonstration plots and farmer field days in Kisumu. These events allowed farmers like Stephen to observe the performance of the improved variety under real farm conditions. Extension officers visited periodically to provide technical guidance on planting, fertiliser application, and pest management*.

* https://taat-africa.org/growing-water-efficient-and-climate-smart-maize-has-changed-my-life-kenyan-farmer/



Stephen Melchizedek of the Shirembe Tuinuke CBO (PHOTO: TAAT/George Achia)

Empowering Women through TAAT High-Iron Bean Compact – The Story of Christella Ndayishimiye, "Totahara" Factory, Burundi

In the hilly region of Gitega, Burundi, lives Christella Ndayishimiye, a determined woman who transformed her small bean farm into one of the most inspiring agribusiness ventures in the country. As the founder and director of Totahara Foods, Christella embodies the transformative spirit promoted by the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Phase II program. Before joining TAAT, she was a smallholder farmer struggling with traditional bean varieties that offered low yields and poor market returns. Her dream was to produce nutritious food for her community while creating opportunities for other women and youth. However, she faced challenges such as limited access to quality seed, poor storage facilities, and weak market linkages.

After engaging with TAAT's High-Iron Bean (HIB) Compact, Christella received training, improved seed varieties, and access to processing technologies. Equipped with new knowledge and innovations, she converted her one-hectare bean field into a thriving enterprise. She began producing high-iron beans and later expanded into value addition by processing them into bean flour, biscuits, and fortified porridge mixes. These nutritious products now reach schools, hospitals, and local markets. Her leadership has inspired many, and her success mirrors TAAT Phase II's vision of promoting sustainability, women's empowerment, and youth engagement in agribusiness.

Under TAAT Phase II, Christella's business, Totahara Foods, has become a model for women-led agribusiness transformation. With support from TAAT's ENABLE Youth Compact and the High-Iron Bean Compact, she expanded her operations from a small backyard roasting business into a formal processing plant. This growth created over 57 direct and indirect jobs, illustrating how TAAT's value chain approach drives rural employment, especially for women and youth, while reducing poverty and boosting economic inclusion.

Between 2021 and 2024, TAAT's High-Iron Bean Compact trained over 40,000 farmers in improved production techniques. As a lead demonstration farmer, Christella trained 150 women farmers proper plant spacing, crop rotation, soil fertility management, integrated pest management, and efficient water use. These practices significantly improved yields, enhanced food security, and promoted access to high-quality HIB seeds, hermetic storage bags, and modern drying technologies.

TAAT also promoted climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices to help farmers adapt to changing climatic conditions. In Burundi, the HIB Compact introduced drought-tolerant and early-maturing varieties, soil conservation techniques, water harvesting, and biofertilizer use. Christella and her farmer network embraced these innovations, reducing production risks and enhancing sustainability. Her enterprise also adopted solar drying and hermetic storage methods, minimising post-harvest losses and carbon emissions.

Through TAAT's ENABLE Youth and Policy Enabler Compacts, Christella received mentorship in business management connections to microfinance institutions. This support enabled her to formally register Totahara Foods Ltd, which now produces over 110 tons of high-iron bean flour per month. Her products—bean biscuits and fortified porridge are distributed to 40 retail outlets and 22 schools, contributing to school feeding programs. The brand has expanded into regional markets in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Inspired by her success, three new women-led SMEs have emerged in her district, focusing on grain cleaning, packaging, and logistics.

Christella Ndayishimiye's journey illustrates TAAT's comprehensive model for transforming smallholder agriculture into profitable, climate-resilient, and nutrition-sensitive enterprises. Her success under the TAAT High-Iron Bean Compact has inspired many women and youth to venture into agribusiness. The ripple effects of her achievements demonstrate how access to technology, training, and markets can turn farmers into powerful agents of change. Christella's story truly reflects TAAT's mission of "Delivering Agricultural Technologies for Impact at Scale."



Gender mainstreaming and inclusion strategy revolves around six pillars that ensure equitable participation across Compacts and strengthen social and economic resilience in agricultural communities.

1. Equitable Access to Climate-Smart Technologies

- Facilitate gender-balanced access to improved seeds, irrigation systems, across Maize, Rice, Cassava, Livestock, Vegetables, and OFSP Compacts.
- Support intensity and increase productivity.
- Promote technologies tailored to the specific needs of women and PWDs, such as light-weight mechanization tools and adaptive processing equipment*.

2. Strengthening Women's Leadership and Decision-Making

- Promote women's representation in Compact-level leadership and policy dialogues.
- Build capacity for women's cooperatives and youth associations to influence agricultural decision-making**.
- Introduce mentorship programs pairing female farmers and entrepreneurs with established leaders in agribusiness and research.

* https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/afdb-gender_and_climate_change.pdf

** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/afdb-gender_and_climate_change.pdf

3. Economic Empowerment and Enterprise Growth

- Encourage women-led agribusiness enterprises under Compacts like Rice, Cassava, and Livestock, focusing on value addition and post-harvest processing.
- Support youth entrepreneurship and innovation in agri-tech, packaging, and processing.
- Promote inclusive business incubation and cooperative models that provide sustainable market linkages.

4. Inclusive Research and Innovation

- Ensure Compact research activities integrate gender analysis and disability inclusion in technology design and dissemination.
- Encourage participatory innovation where men, women, and PWDs co-create agricultural solutions.
- Collect evidence on gender impact to inform future research investments*.

5. Capacity Building and Digital Skills Development

- Through the CDTO Compact, enhance digital learning platforms that reach women, youth, and PWDs.
- Provide gender-sensitive training in digital marketing, mechanization, and farm management.
- Develop mobile-based advisory services that give farmers real-time access to information, weather updates, and financial guidance.

6. Policy Engagement and Advocacy

- Support governments to incorporate gender-responsive agricultural policies.
- Build partnerships with ministries, national compacts, and civil society organisations to promote policy coherence.
- Use gender-disaggregated evidence to advocate for equitable land reforms, financing, and inclusive agricultural growth.

IDENTIFIED GAPS AND EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES

While TAAT II established a strong foundation for inclusion, as it draws to a conclusion, opportunities to enhance depth, coherence, and scalability are presented for consideration in TAAT III.

* https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/afdb-gender_and_climate_change.pdf

a. Expanding Reach of Climate-Smart Technologies

Compacts such as Rice, Cassava, Maize, Livestock, and OFSP have deployed resilient technologies, but rural women, youth, and PWDs still encounter access barriers. Therefore, strengthened awareness, demonstration programs, and digital extension systems should be in place to enhance the uptake and equitable distribution of climate smart solutions.
ptake and equitable distribution of climate-smart solutions should be present.

b. Strengthening Consistency in Gender Integration Across Compacts

Different Compacts are at varying stages of gender mainstreaming. Harmonisation of inclusion practices, mentorship between Compacts, and inter-Compact learning networks should be visible.

c. Enhancing Digital Inclusion

Digital transformation is pivotal in modern agriculture. All Compacts leverage digital tools to improve efficiency and accessibility:

- CDTO Compact: Strengthen mobile-based e-learning platforms and digital extension programs.
- Rice and Cassava Compacts: Deploy mobile advisory systems for real-time weather alerts, pest management, and market data.
- Livestock Compact: Use digital data collection tools for disease tracking, input management, and market linkages.
- Vegetables Compact: Implement traceability and digital market platforms for women-led agribusinesses. This approach ensures inclusive participation in Africa's growing digital agriculture ecosystem*.

d. Broadening Women's Leadership and Policy Engagement

While gender parity is improving, more can be done to enhance women's influence in governance structures. TAAT should expand mentorship, establish women's leadership forums, and support inclusion of Compact level decision-making**.

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* https://taat-africa.org/news/taat-launches-phase-ii-activities-in-ghana/

** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

e. Strengthening Gender-Disaggregated Data Systems

TAAT will introduce integrated data platforms capturing gender, age, and disability information to support inclusive monitoring, reporting, and evidence-based decision-making*.

f. Promoting Inclusion of People with Disabilities (PWDs)

Building on TAAT's inclusive philosophy, PWDs (who are already being reached) should be documented, in agricultural transformation by:

- Training farmers and groups in the field on inclusivity reporting.
- Developing adaptive agricultural tools and accessible learning materials for farmers.
- Training Compact staff in inclusive engagement and data collection.

g. Enhancing Institutional Capacity and Collaboration

Compact teams will be strengthened through targeted training, enhance gender mainstreaming in organisational systems, and promote regional collaboration to sustain impact**.

GENDER CONTINUUM

The Gender Continuum serves as a guiding framework within the TAAT Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion Strategy. It illustrates the program's progressive journey from gender-unaware interventions to a fully gender-transformative model of agricultural development. This continuum ensures that TAAT interventions not only include women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) but also transform the structural and cultural barriers that limit their full participation in agricultural value chains***.

Stage	Definition	TAAT Application / Example
1. Gender Blind	Interventions that ignore gender roles, relations, and disparities, assuming that all farmers—men and women—have equal access to resources and opportunities. These approaches risk reinforcing existing inequalities.	Earlier agricultural projects in Africa often promoted technologies without considering women's land tenure, time constraints, or access to credit. TAAT intentionally moved away from this model in Phase I.

* https://www.aatf-africa.org/taat-policy-enabler/

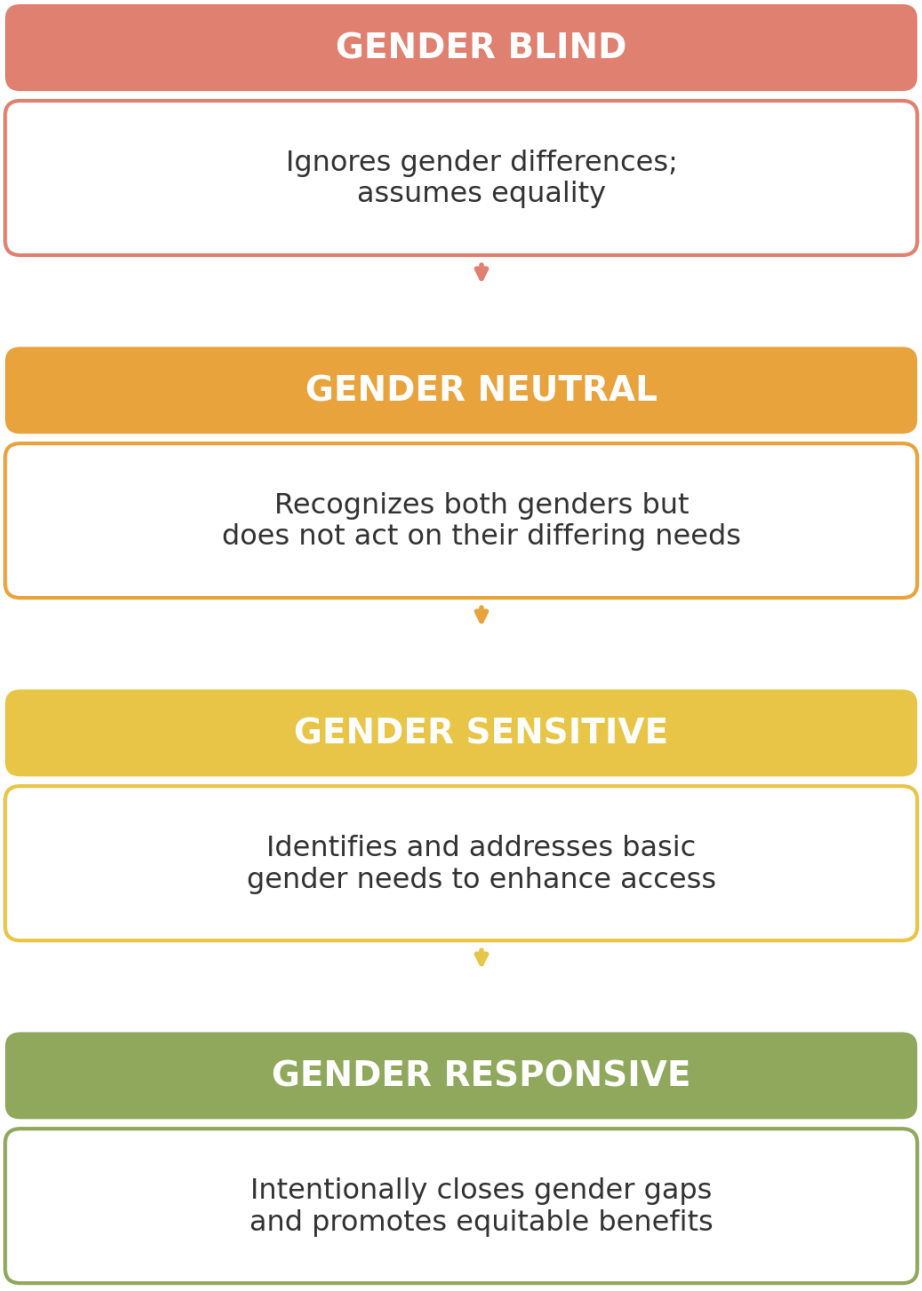
** https://taat-africa.org/news/leveraging-innovative-technologies-for-african-agricultural-transformation/

*** https://awardfellowships.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/taat-cdto-gender-maintreaming-guide-download.pdf?utm

2. Gender Neutral	Recognises both men and women as participants but designs programs that do not address their differing needs or constraints.	During early TAAT rollouts, technologies such as improved seeds and farmers.
3.Gender Sensitive	Identifies and acknowledges gender differences and begins to address practical gender needs to ensure equitable access and participation.	In TAAT Phase I, Compact teams began promoting women-friendly technologies such as solar-powered dryers, parboiling equipment, and hermetic storage bags, reducing women's workload and post-harvest losses.
4. Gender Responsive	Integrates gender considerations in design, implementation, and evaluation to close gender gaps and promote equitable benefits.	Under TAAT Phase II, gender focal points were established across Compacts, women's cooperatives were supported, and youth were trained in climate-smart agribusiness and digital extension programs.
5. Gender Transformative	Goes beyond addressing symptoms of inequality to challenge and change existing social norms, power dynamics, and institutional structures that perpetuate gender disparities.	TAAT Phase III focuses on transformation by promoting women's leadership in decision-making bodies, strengthening digital inclusion for women and PWDs, influencing gender-responsive agricultural policies, and fostering equitable access to climate-smart innovations.

The Gender Continuum reflects TAAT's evolution from awareness to transformation ensuring that inclusion is not limited to participation but extends to empowerment, leadership, and systemic change. Through this continuum, TAAT positions itself as a model for gender-transformative agricultural development, where both women and men equally shape and benefit from Africa's agricultural future.

TAAT GENDER CONTINUUM



RECOMMENDED GENDER REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Gender Reporting Framework ensures systematic data collection, analysis, and reporting of gender and inclusion outcomes across TAAT Compacts.

Objectives

- Track gender-specific outputs, outcomes, and impacts.
- Identify inclusion gaps and inform adaptive programming.
- Promote evidence-based decision-making and transparency.
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and partners*.

Core Principles

- Inclusivity: Equal engagement of women, men, youth, and PWDs.
- Intersectionality: Address overlapping inequalities based on gender, age, and disability.
- Data Integrity: Use robust, mixed-method tools for reliable data.
- Transformative Change: Focus on empowerment and equity.
- Accountability: Link inclusion results to Compact performance.
- Policy & Institutional Change Number of gender-inclusive policies i
- fluenced or adopted**.

Domains and Indicators

Domain	Example Indicators	Tools	Frequency
Access to Technologies	% of women, men, and PWDs adopting TAAT-supported innovations	Adoption surveys, Compact reports	Quarterly
Capacity Building	Number trained by gender and ability	Training logs	Quarterly
Leadership & Voice	% of women/youth in Compact decision roles	FGDs, leadership audits	Semi-annually
Economic Empowerment	% increase in women/youth income	Case studies, financial records	Annually
Digital Inclusion	% using ICT-enabled services	Mobile tracking, app analytics	Quarterly
Policy & Institutional Change	Gender-inclusive policies influenced	Policy reviews	Annually

* https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

** https://library.faraafrica.org/books/taat-gender-mainstreaming-guide/

MONITORING & EVALUATION

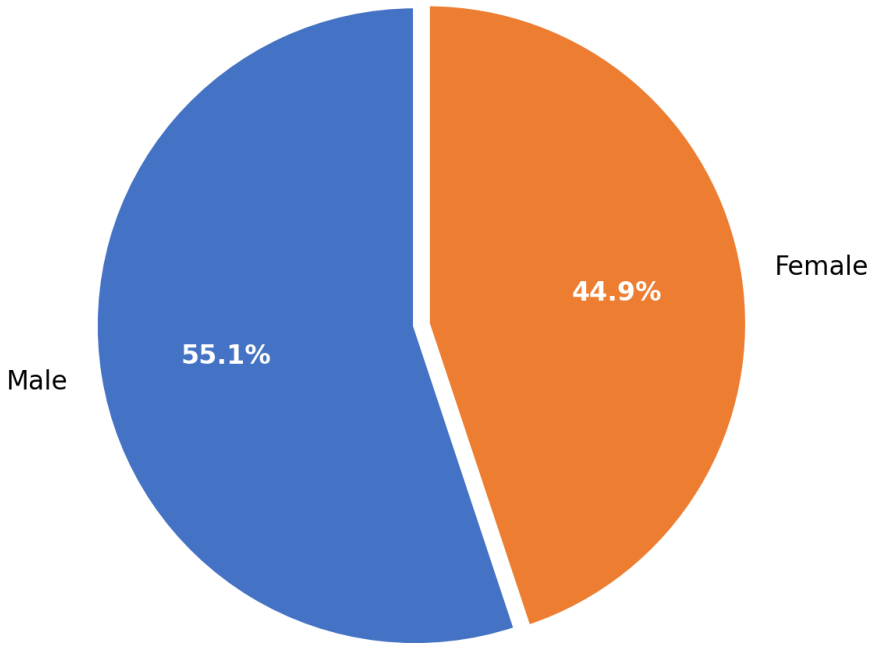
The following shows how gender disaggregated is fairing, in TAAT.

Gender Sex Disaggregated Data in TAAT Technologies

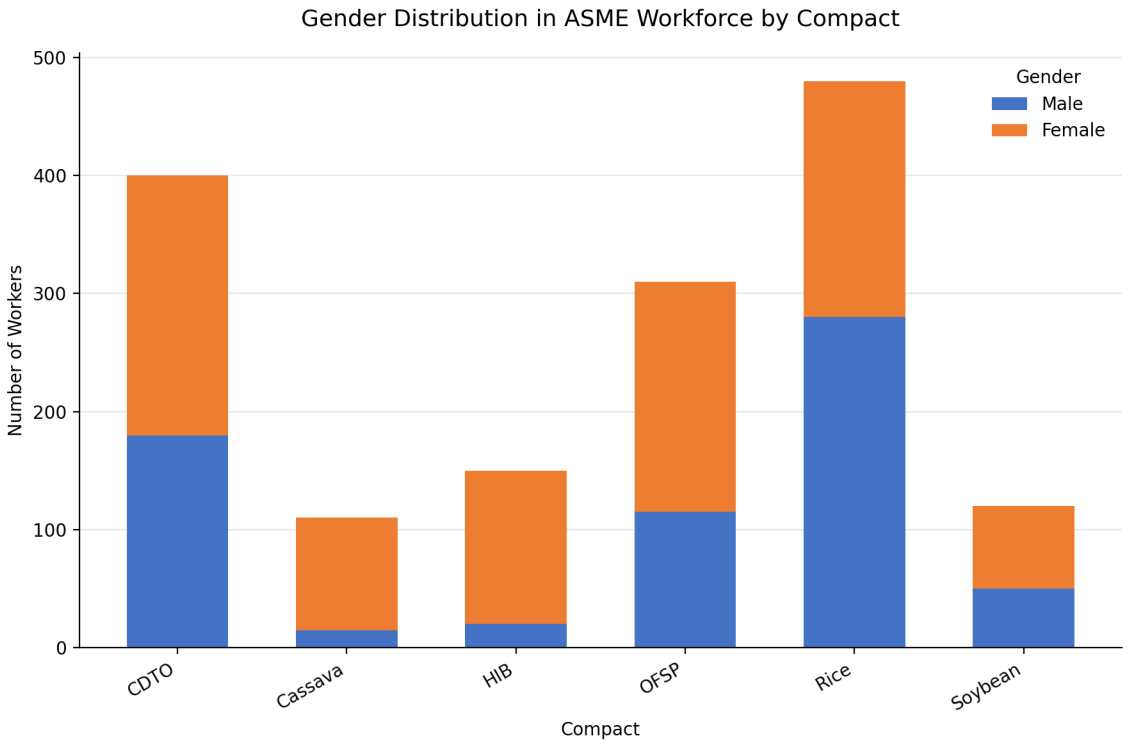
Compact	Indicator	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Enable TAAT	Jobs Created	181	117	117	60.74	39.26
	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	66,300	42,500	108,800	60.9%	39.1%
Fish	Jobs Created	174	128	302	57.6%	42.4%
	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	158	49	207	76.3%	23.7%
HIB	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	39	84	123	31.7%	68.3%
Livestock	Jobs Created	47	5	52	90.4%	9.6%
	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	418	–	418	100.0%	0.0%
OFSP	Jobs Created	40	15	55	72.7%	27.3%
	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	11,400	15,600	27,000	42.2%	57.8%
Rice	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	8,870	4,490	13,360	66.4%	33.6%
Sorghum & Millet	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	6	–	6	100.0%	0.0%

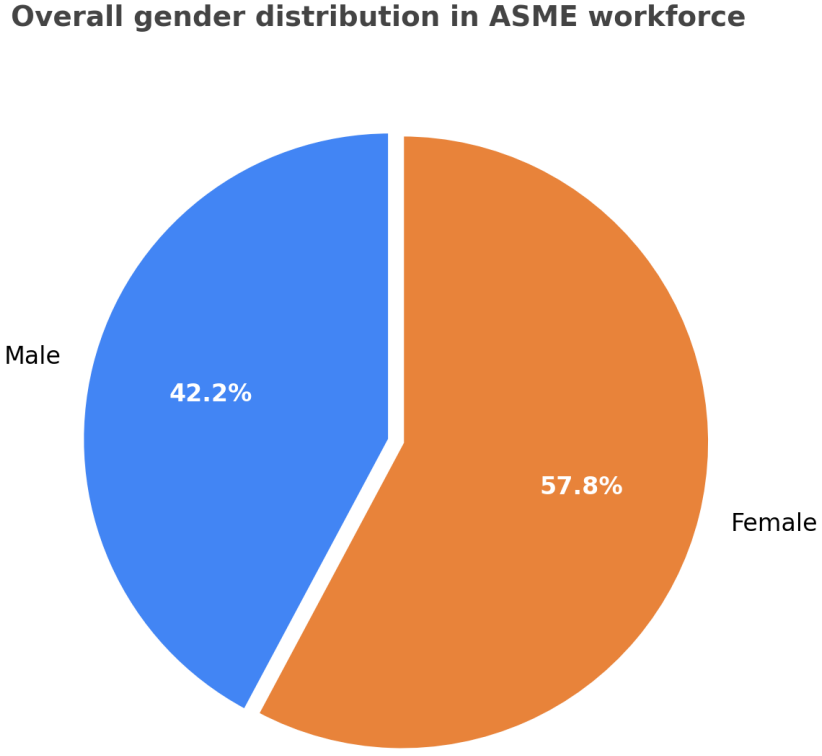
Soybean	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	17,200	22,700	39,900	43.1%	56.9%
Vegetables	Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies	737	349	1,086	67.9%	32.1%
CDTO	Jobs Created	455	199	654	69.6%	30.4%
Maize	Jobs Created	204	239	443	46.0%	54.0%

Gender Distribution of Farmers Receiving Climate-Smart Technologies*



* https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf


Gender Distribution in ASME Workforce by Compact
Gender
Male
Female
Number of Workers
500
400
300
200
100
0
CDTO
Cassava
HIB
OFSP
Rice
Soybean
Compact

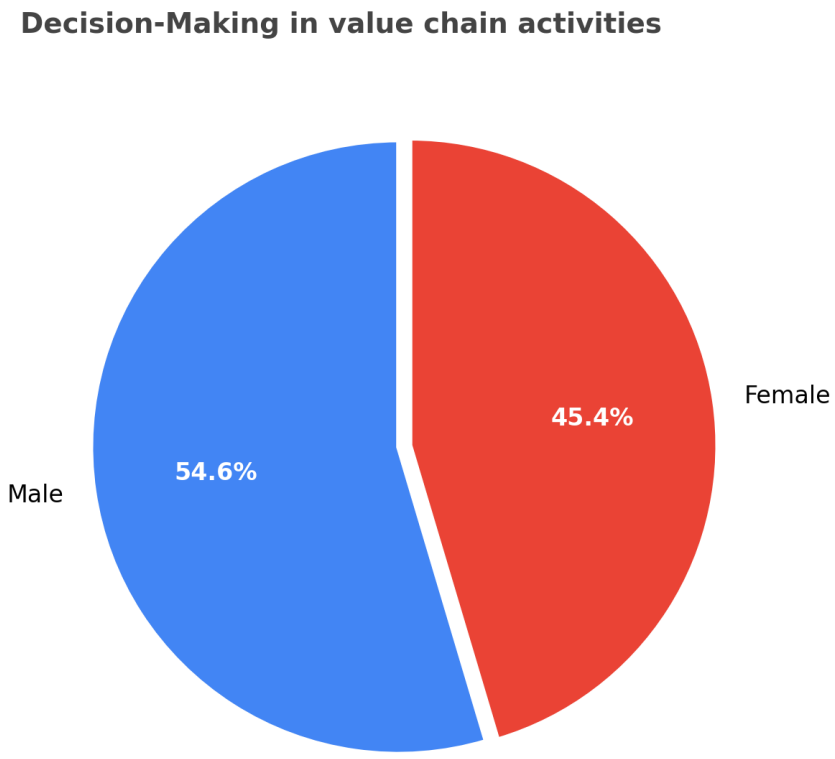

Overall gender distribution in ASME workforce
Male
42.2%
57.8%
Female

KEY INSIGHTS DEPLICTED IN THE DATA ABOVE:

- Women's Participation: Enhanced involvement of women in agricultural research, technology adoption, and value chain activities.
- Access to Resources: Greater access for women to productive resources, financial services, and training opportunities.
- Enhanced Decision-Making Power: Women trained in agri-business have decision-making processes at household, community, and policy levels.*

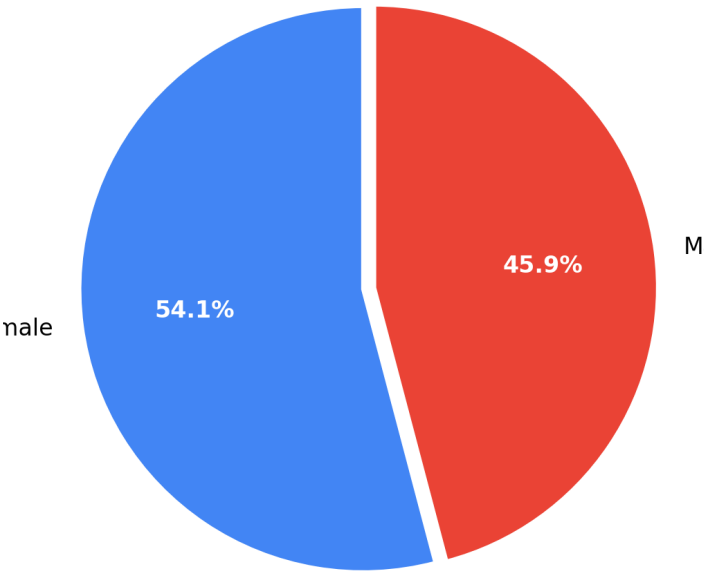
GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE TOOLS

The following are the results of using gender Transformative tools.

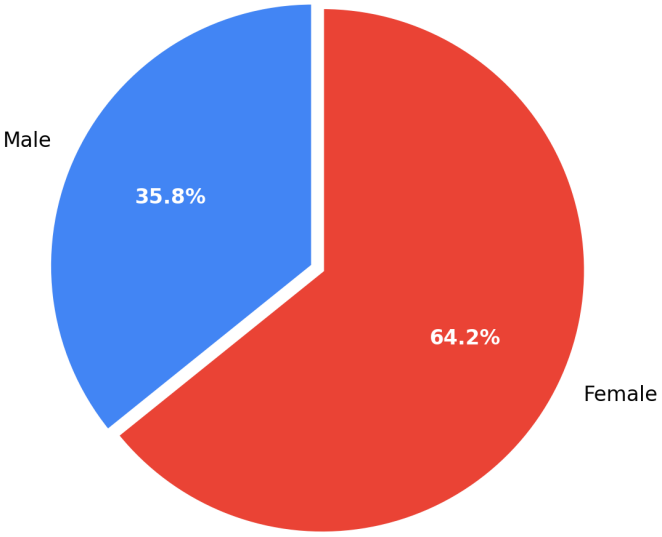


* https://taat-africa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TAAT-2019-ANNUAL-REPORT.pdf

Access to and decision-making power over productive resources



Change in knowledge, attitude and practice



Objectives of the M&E Framework

The overall goal of the M&E framework is to establish a robust, participatory, and gender-responsive system that tracks progress, ensures accountability, and facilitates learning.

Specific objectives include:

- To assess the effectiveness of gender and inclusion mainstreaming across Compacts.
- To measure progress towards TAAT's performance indicators in real-time.
- To ensure consistent collection and analysis of sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data.
- To provide actionable insights that inform planning, budgeting, and policy dialogue.
- To document success stories, lessons learned, and innovations for replication and scaling.*

3. Guiding Principles

The TAAT M&E framework is guided by the following principles:

a. Inclusivity:

Ensuring that data collection, reporting, and learning processes reflect the participation of women, youth, and inclusivity at every level.

b. Accountability:

Every Compact will be responsible for demonstrating measurable results in gender inclusion, climate-smart technology dissemination, and enterprise growth.

c. Data Quality and Integrity:

All data must be accurate, verifiable, and consistent across Compacts. A unified digital platform will strengthen data harmonization.

d. Learning and Adaptation:

Continuous feedback mechanisms will inform adjustments to improve efficiency and inclusivity of interventions.

e. Evidence-Based Decision-Making:

Findings from the M&E MPRO system will directly inform resource allocation, partnership engagement, and strategic direction within TAAT.**

M&E Indicators

Core Gender and Inclusion Indicators for TAAT II and III include:

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* https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

1. Number of jobs created through technology adoption and agribusiness expansion (disaggregated by sex, age, and ability).
2. Number of people trained, including women.
3. Number of farmers adopting climate-smart technologies, categorized by Compact and gender.
4. Number of people engaged in agribusiness or SMEs along TAAT-supported value chains.
5. Percentage increase in women's participation in leadership roles within Compacts and cooperatives.
6. Percentage of beneficiaries using digital tools or e-extension platforms for agricultural activities.
7. Number of policies or frameworks influenced to promote gender and inclusion in agriculture.

Each Compact will define sub-indicators suited to its value chain focus while ensuring consistency with the TAAT-wide M&E system.***

Evaluation Methodology

TAAT will adopt a mixed-method evaluation approach, combining quantitative analysis with qualitative insights to capture both measurable outcomes and transformative change.

Methods will include:

- Surveys and structured interviews.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women.
- Case studies documenting behavioral and institutional change.
- Gender and social inclusion audits.
- Cost-benefit analysis of gender-responsive interventions.

Evaluation will not only measure performance but also examine how and why change occurs, enabling evidence-based adaptation and replication of successful models.****

Knowledge Utilization and Continuous Learning

The M&E process under TAAT is dynamic and not static. Data and findings feed directly into decision-making through adaptive management cycles.

- Lessons learned will inform future programming and Compact redesign.
- Evidence from gender and inclusion outcomes will shape policy advocacy at national and regional levels.
- Success stories will be shared through newsletters, online platforms, and regional conferences to inspire replication.*****
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*** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

**** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

***** https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/multinational_-_technologies_for_african_agricultural_transformation_taat_phase_ii_-_project_appraisal_report_0.pdf

CONCLUSION

The TAAT gender strategy marks a new phase of transformative agricultural development that is inclusive, technology-driven, and socially equitable. It recognizes that achieving sustainable food systems in Africa requires empowering all participants women, men, youth, and PWDs alike.

Through targeted interventions, capacity building, digital integration, and inclusive monitoring systems, TAAT reinforces the principle that technology alone is not enough it must be accessible, inclusive, and empowering.

By scaling gender-responsive innovations, promoting digital inclusion, and fostering leadership across all social groups, TAAT positions the TAAT Compacts as a global model for inclusive agricultural transformation driving both productivity and equity across Africa's farming landscapes.





TAAT Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation

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IITA Transforming African Agriculture
AATF
AfricaRice
Alliance Bioversity & CIAT
CIMMYT
CIP International Potato Center
IFDC Developing Agriculture From the Ground Up
ICARDA Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas
ICRISAT International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
FARA
IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI
IRRI International Rice Research Institute
IWMI International Water Management Institute
WorldFish
World Vegetable Center