Farmer Data Analysis Report

Gambia & Senegal Field Programme

Executive summary

This report presents an analysis of **214 farmer records** collected across **Gambia (121)** and **Senegal (93)** between January 2024 and June 2, 2026. The dataset covers demographics, farm ownership, cultivation practices, irrigation, seed sourcing and data collection trends. Key findings show a **17× acceleration** in data collection from February 2026, a near-perfect gender balance overall, and significant country-level differences in farming method, farm type and resource access.

Report date	June 10, 2026
Data period	January 2024 – June 2, 2026
Total records	214 farmers across 2 countries
Prepared for	Board of Directors — MicroSoleil

1. Demographics

1.1 Gender distribution

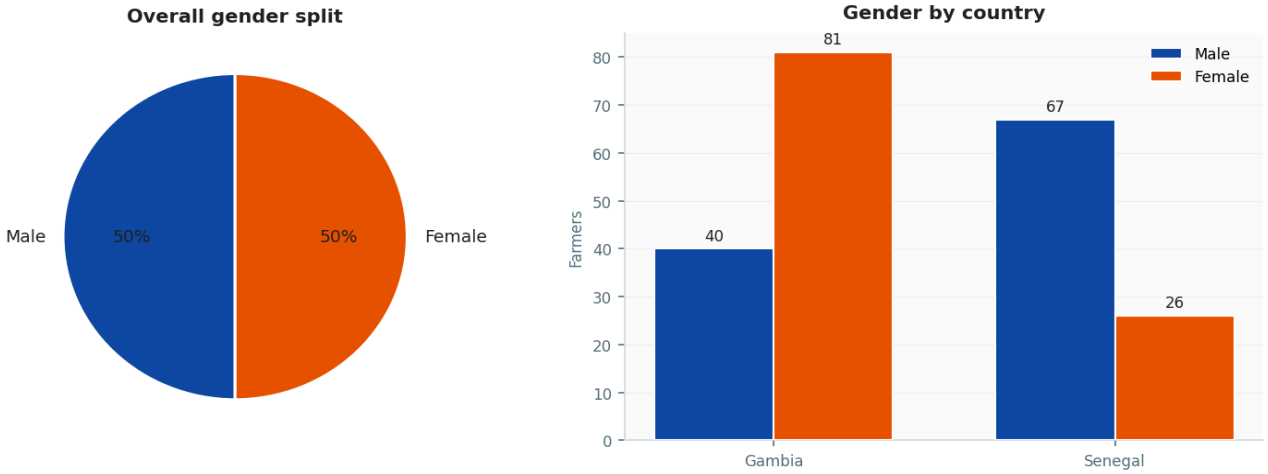

Fig 1. Overall gender split (left) and breakdown by country (right).

Key insight: Gender is exactly equal overall (107 each), but inverted by country: Gambia is 67% female while Senegal is 72% male.

1.2 Age distribution

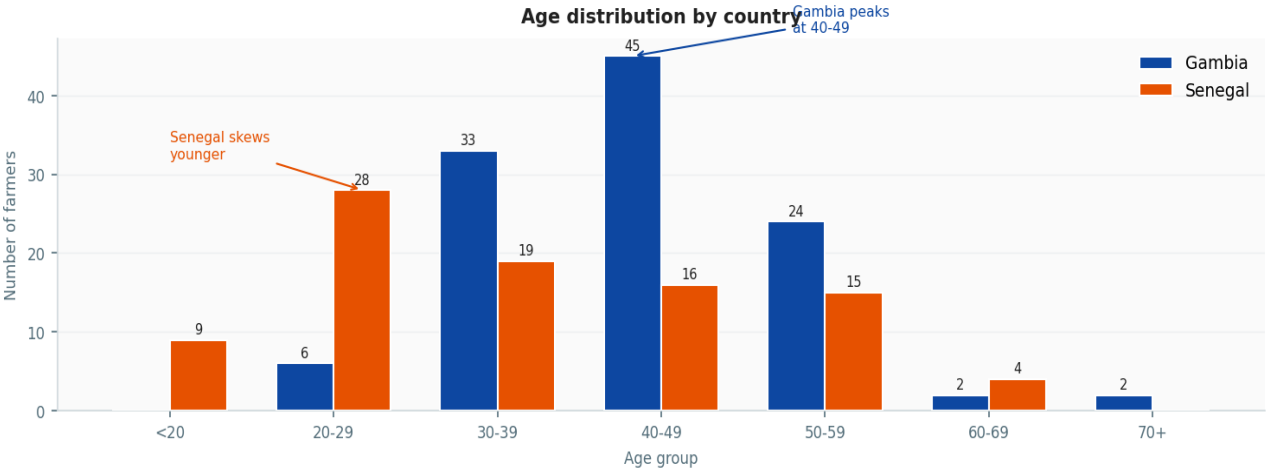

Fig 2. Farmer age groups by country. Gambia skews older; Senegal has a younger cohort.

Key insight: Gambia's largest cohort is 40-49 (avg age 45). Senegal's is 20-29 (avg age 27), suggesting Senegal may have recruited newer or younger farmers.

1.3 Top villages

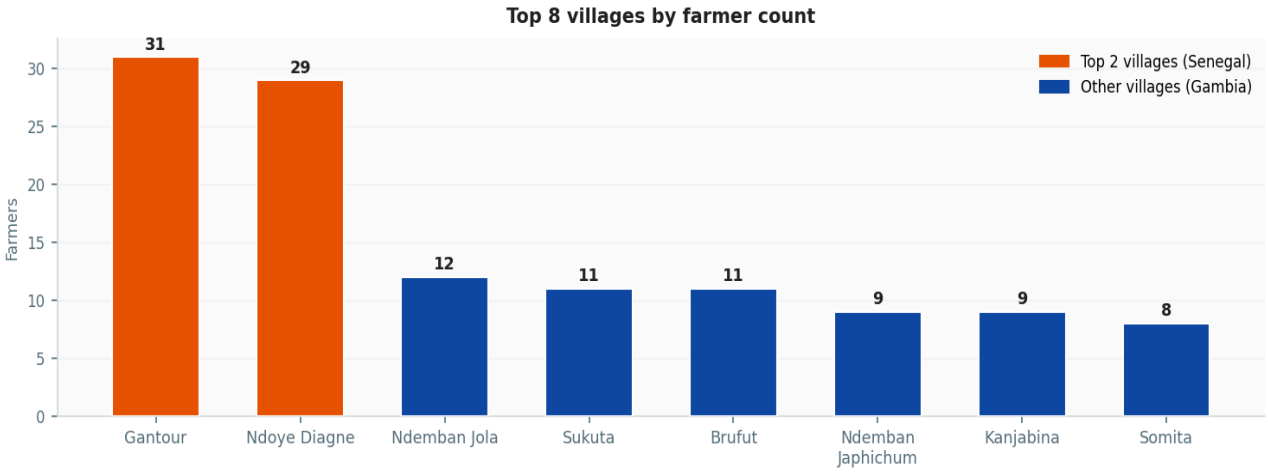

Fig 3. Top 8 villages by farmer count. Gantour and Ndoye Diagne (Senegal) together represent 28% of all farmers.

Key insight: Just 2 villages — Gantour (31) and Ndoye Diagne (29) — account for 28% of all records. Both are in Senegal, reflecting concentrated outreach in those communities.

2. Farm Characteristics

2.1 Farm ownership type

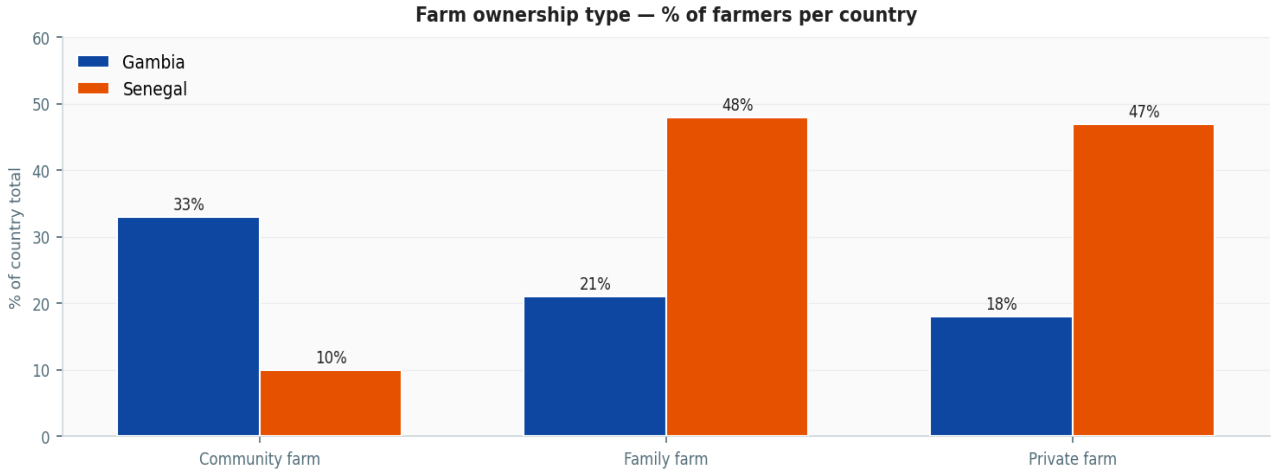

Fig 4. Farm ownership by country (% of farmers). Multi-select responses normalised.

Key insight: Community farming is a predominantly Gambian model (33%). Senegal is split between family (48%) and private (47%) farms, suggesting more individual land ownership.

2.2 Farm area and irrigation frequency

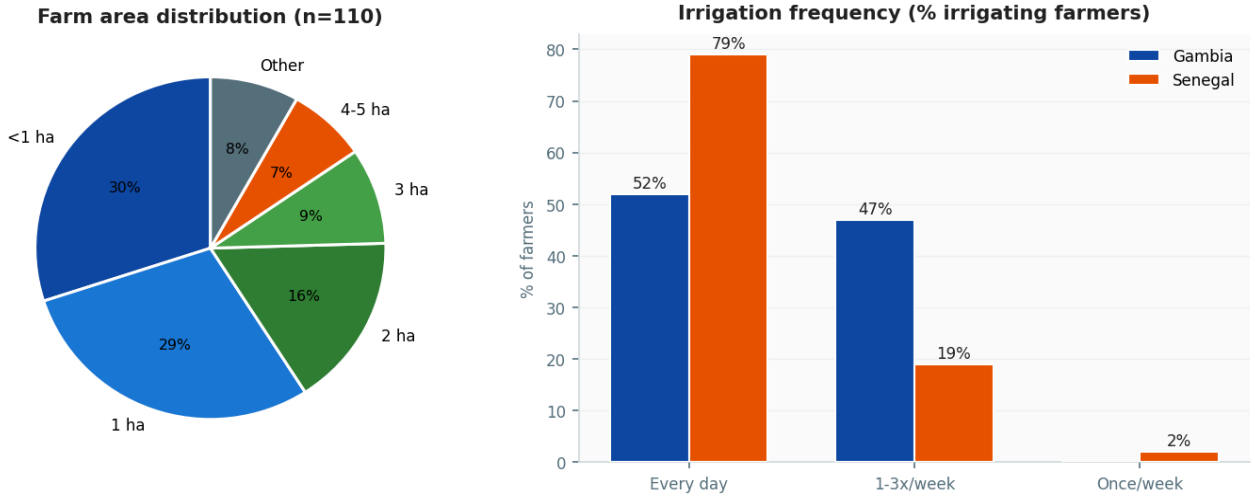

Fig 5. Left: farm size distribution (n=110 with data). Right: irrigation frequency by country.

Key insight: 60% of farms are under 2 hectares — small-scale operations. Senegal irrigates daily at a much higher rate (79%) vs Gambia (52%), suggesting more intensive or year-round cultivation in Senegal.

3. Farming Practices

3.1 Methods and adoption rates

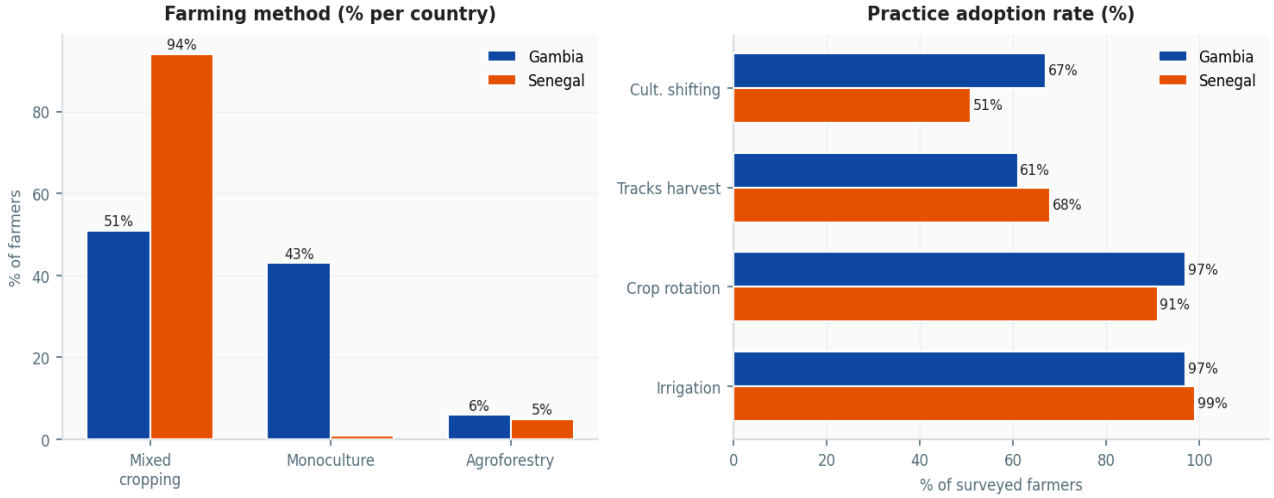

Fig 6. Left: farming method (% per country). Right: adoption rate for key practices.

Key insight: Senegal relies almost exclusively on mixed cropping (93%). Gambia is more divided: 51% mixed cropping, 43% monoculture — a significant divergence with productivity implications. Both countries show near-universal irrigation and crop rotation adoption.

3.2 Resources — water and seed sources

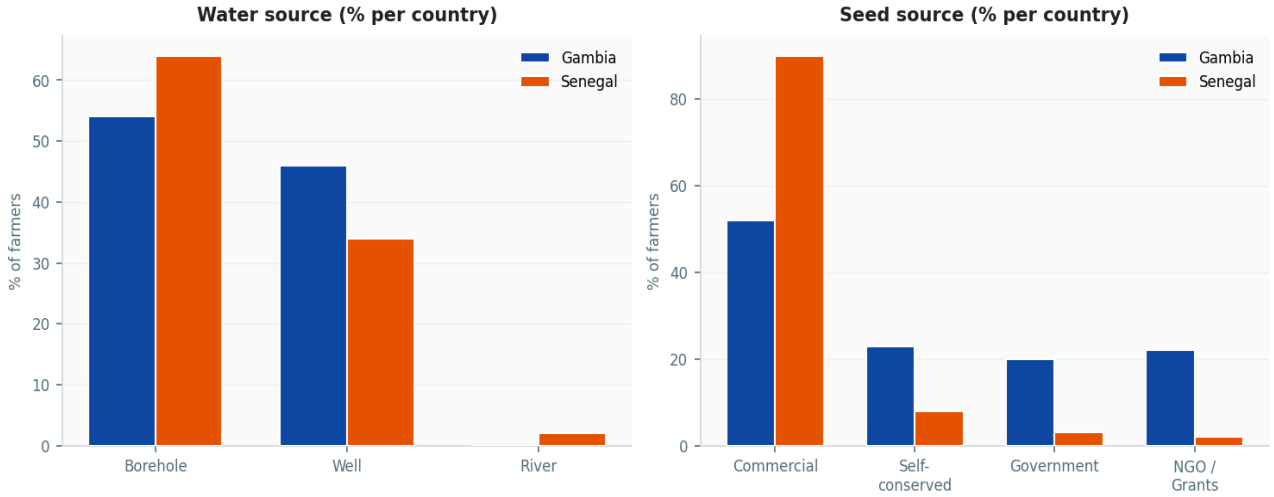

Fig 7. Water and seed sources by country (% of farmers; multi-select responses).

Key insight: Both countries rely on borehole and well water. A critical difference in seeds: Gambia draws heavily on government support (20%) and NGO grants (22%), while Senegal sources 90% commercially — suggesting Gambia has greater dependency on external aid.

4. Data Collection Timeline

4.1 Collection volume by country over time

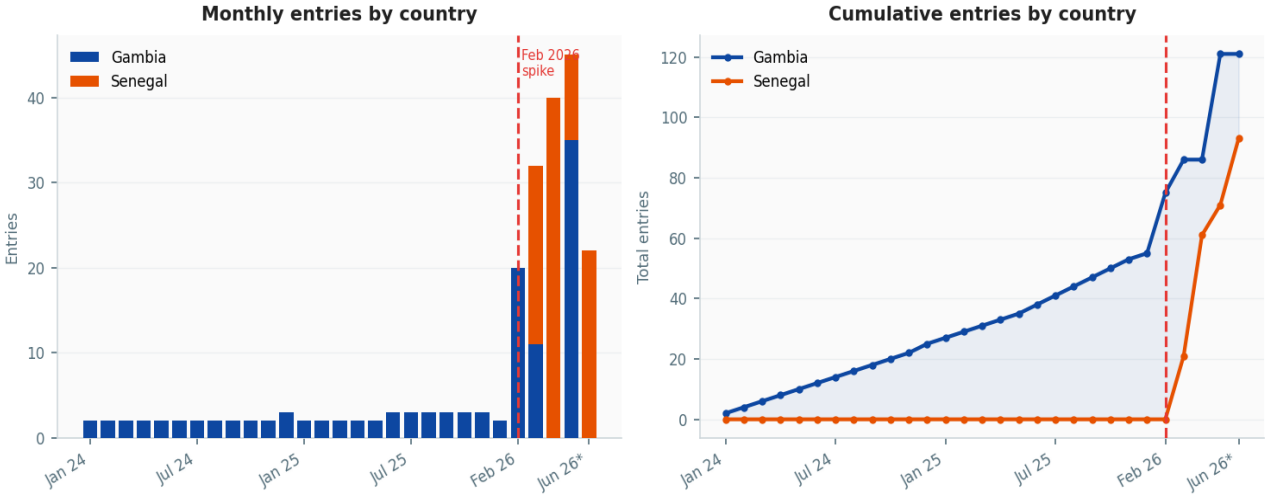

Fig 8. Left: monthly entries stacked by country. Right: cumulative entries. Red dashed line = Feb 2026 inflection.

Key insight: The programme collected 55 records (Gambia only) over 24 months at ~2.3/month. From February 2026, the rate surged 17× to ~40/month. Senegal entered the dataset only in 2026 and is rapidly closing the gap — on track to surpass Gambia's total if the current pace continues through June.

Period	Months	Gambia	Senegal	Total	Avg / month
Jan 2024 – Dec 2025	24	55	0	55	2.3
Feb 2026 – Jun 2 2026*	~4	66	93	159	~40
Total	—	121	93	214	—

* June 2026 is a partial month — data collected to June 2 only.

5. Summary Findings for the Board

Rapid programme growth	159 new records collected in just 4 months (Feb–Jun 2026) versus 55 over the prior 2 years. The collection rate has increased 17×. This reflects a significant scale-up in field operations.
Gender parity achieved overall	The programme has reached exactly 50/50 male-female representation across both countries. However, Gambia skews heavily female (67%) and Senegal heavily male (72%). Country-level gender balance warrants monitoring.
Younger farmers entering in Senegal	Senegal's farmers average 37 years vs 45 in Gambia. The strong 20-29 cohort in Senegal represents an opportunity for long-term programme engagement.
Distinct farming models by country	Senegal relies almost entirely on mixed cropping (93%) while Gambia still uses monoculture for 43% of its farmers. Mixed cropping is generally associated with greater food security and soil health — Gambia's monoculture use warrants targeted extension support.
Gambia more aid-dependent for seeds	Gambia sources 22% of seeds from NGOs and 20% from government programmes, compared to under 3% each in Senegal. This dependency is a programme risk if external support is reduced.
Senegal approaching parity in record count	Despite starting 2 years later, Senegal (93 entries) is on track to match Gambia (121) by end of June 2026 at current collection rates.

This report was generated from the MicroSoleil merged farmer dataset (214 records). All percentages are rounded. Collection timeline monthly figures are estimated distributions based on entry order and stated date boundaries.