N2Africa

N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda in 2014

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N2Africa

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Table of contents

1. Spatial Units in N2Africa ................................................................. 5
   1.1 Target Region .............................................................................. 5
   1.2 Action Area .............................................................................. 5
      1.1 Site ..................................................................................... 5

2. Details of spatial units for N2Africa core countries .......................... 6
   2.1 Action Areas for Ethiopia in 2014 .............................................. 6
   2.2 Action Areas for Ghana in 2014 ................................................. 8
   2.3 Action Areas for Nigeria in 2014 .............................................. 10
   2.4 Action Areas for Tanzania in 2014 .......................................... 12
   2.5 Action Areas for Uganda in 2014 ............................................. 14

3. Datasets ...................................................................................... 15
   3.1 N2Africa Action Areas for Ghana, Ethiopia and Nigeria ............ 15
      3.1.1 Source ............................................................................ 15
      3.1.2 General properties ......................................................... 15
   3.2 N2Africa Action Areas for Tanzania .......................................... 15
      3.2.1 Source ............................................................................ 15
      3.2.2 General properties ......................................................... 15
   3.3 N2Africa Action Areas for Uganda ............................................ 16
      3.3.1 Source ............................................................................ 16
      3.3.2 General properties ......................................................... 16
   3.4 Agro-ecological zones ............................................................ 16
      3.4.1 Source ............................................................................ 16
      3.4.2 Symbology ..................................................................... 17
      3.4.3 General properties ......................................................... 17

References .................................................................................. 19

List of project reports .................................................................. 20

Table of tables

Table 1. Spatial units in N2Africa .................................................. 5
Table 2. N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia Target regions in 2014 .... 6
Table 3. N2Africa Action Areas in Ghana Target regions in 2014 ...... 8
Table 4. N2Africa Action Areas in Nigeria Target regions in 2014 ..... 10
Table 5. N2Africa Action Areas in Tanzania Target regions in 2014 ... 12
Table 6. N2Africa Action Areas in Uganda Target regions in 2014 ..... 14
Table 7. Agro-ecological zones legend symbology ....................... 17
Table of figures

Figure 1. N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia in 2014 ............................................................................... 7
Figure 2. N2Africa Action Areas in Ghana in 2014. ................................................................................ 9
Figure 3. N2Africa Action Areas in Nigeria in 2014 ............................................................................... 11
Figure 4. N2Africa Action Areas in Tanzania in 2014 ........................................................................... 13
Figure 5. N2Africa Action Areas in Uganda in 2014.............................................................................. 14
1. Spatial Units in N2Africa

The spatial units of N2Africa are where N2Africa has dissemination activities, where agronomic trials are conducted, where household surveys are taken and where beneficiaries are targeted. There are three levels of spatial units (Table 1).

Table 1. Spatial units in N2Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Region</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Tanzania</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modified Region</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Agricultural research Zone</td>
<td>Agro-ecological Zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Area</td>
<td>Woreda</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Kebele</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Ward / Village</td>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Parish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 Target Region

In each country a number of target regions have been identified. These target regions typically correspond to geographic regions with specific characteristics in terms of agro-ecology, climate and prevalence of crops. The target regions are specific to N2Africa and are used mainly for organising the agronomy activities and impact assessment but are composed of smaller official administrative units.

1.2 Action Area

Action areas are sub-national administrative area within an N2Africa target region and are the principal unit on N2Africa maps. Often each action area will have a designated government agricultural extension officer. Project beneficiaries can be targeted as a proportion of the population residing in a specific action area.

1.3 Site

Within each action area a selection of specific localities such as villages or wards will be selected for the purpose of socioeconomic surveys, agronomic trials and dissemination activities. In the N2Africa project these localities are called ‘sites’. The actual farmer’s field where an agronomic trial is set up is referred to as a ‘trial location’.
2. Details of spatial units for N2Africa core countries

2.1 Action Areas for Ethiopia in 2014

This map shows the N2Africa Action Areas for 2014 (Table 2), with the background of broad agro-ecological zones based on the length of growing period (Figure 1).

Table 2. N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia Target regions in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target region</th>
<th>Action Area (Woreda)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>Bichena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gonder Zuria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yilmana-Densa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawe</td>
<td>Dibate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pawe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromia – Debre Zeit</td>
<td>Ada’ a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gimbichu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromia - Sinana</td>
<td>Agarfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromia - Bako</td>
<td>Bako-Tibe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chewaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gobu-Sayo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kersa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sibu-Sire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wayu-Tuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ilu-Gelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>Alaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boricha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damot Gale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meskan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1. N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia in 2014
## 2.2 Action Areas for Ghana in 2014

This map shows the N2Africa Action Areas for 2014 (Table 3), with the background of broad agro-ecological zones based on the length of growing period (Figure 2).

### Table 3. N2Africa Action Areas in Ghana Target regions in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target region</th>
<th>Action Area (District)</th>
<th>Site (Community / Village)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Chereponi</td>
<td>Tombu, Chomboso, Nabu Joku, Nansoni, Akromabila, Naboni, Nanchem, Kpenchi, Nandere, Namalgu, Tusunga, Jailpa, Ando-Kajura, Kpaboku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Savelugu</td>
<td>Nyoglo, Behinaayili, Zaaza, Yong, Nyerigiyili, Damdu, Challam, Totenyili, Savelugu, Kuduzegu, Sankpem, Bunglung, Yemo, Botingli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yendi</td>
<td>Kulkpanga, Gundogu, Dikpon, Tusani, Lumpure, Pion, Naglogu, Sunson, Gbemba, Zang, Nalogba, Zakoli, Kpatia, Bini, Kushegu, Kamshegu, Cherifoyili, Sakpegu, Kpamang, Zagbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>Nadowli</td>
<td>Ombo, Booduori, Kaleo, Nyugluu, Buu, Zambogu, Fian, Chebaa, Balienia, Tuore, Bussie, Wogu, Issa, Tabias, Kojokpere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wa West</td>
<td>Tampiene, Kangba, Dabo, Dorimo, Pase, Piisse, Kpantori, Diesie, Varimpere, Nyoli, Domagyile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>Binduri</td>
<td>Tetaku, Atuba, Agumsii, Tanbiguu, Nafkolga, Zeego, Apurimzua, Gumyoko, Azumaspeliga, Zaago, Baadabugu, Bazua, Koloko Tinjen, Yaligu No.1, Beka, Ghana Yapola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bawku West</td>
<td>Sapelliga, Sapliga Galaka, Googo Sakpali, Lamboyu Bazunde, Azupupunga, Kuboko Boya, Gumbo Goziesi, Tili Azupuppunga, Kpantarigu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. N2Africa Action Areas in Ghana in 2014.

*Binduri is a new district and forms part of the previous district of Bawku Municipality, no spatial dataset is publicly accessible for the new districts.
2.3 Action Areas for Nigeria in 2014

This map shows the N2Africa Action Areas for 2014 (Table 4), with the background of broad agro-ecological zones based on the length of growing period (Figure 3).

Table 4. N2Africa Action Areas in Nigeria Target regions in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target region (State)</th>
<th>Action Area (Local Government Area - LGA)</th>
<th>Site (Community / Village)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>Bayo</td>
<td>Maina-Baba, Jauro-Garga, Briyel, Geidam, Telli, Wuyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biu</td>
<td>Tum, Yamarkumi, Maina-Hari, Nzukuku, Miringa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawul</td>
<td>Vinadam, Grim, Dusu, Kwaya-Bura, Tilla, Hema, Kayamda, Marama, Mbulatawiwi, Sakwa, Azare, Shaffa, Tashan-Alade, Shindiffu, Manjakwa, Ngwa, Yimirshika, Kinging, Ghuma, Kirbutu, Kwajaffa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kwayakusar</td>
<td>Wandali, Guwal, Gusi, Mithla, Peta, Gashina, Kurba-Gaye, Yimirhlalang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kano</td>
<td>Bunkure</td>
<td>Gurjiya, Jallorawa, Marke, Kujirin, Falingo, Zanya, Kuluki, Zango Buhari and Doguwa Kanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bichi</td>
<td>Badume, Yakassai, Sabo, Dangawo, Faras, Mangoron Gora, Muntisir and Jobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garko</td>
<td>Audiga, Danmaliki, Garwaji, Karfau, Corner garko, Sarina, Garko and Lamire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tudun wada</td>
<td>Yaryasa, Tarshar Inji, Damaga, Yar Maraya, Jammaje, Tarsha Gora, Ungwar Tudun Yar, Yasa and Marmara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doguwa</td>
<td>Dandoki, Dadin kowa, Ragada, Maigodo Yantama and Tagwaye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaduna</td>
<td>Soba</td>
<td>Yakassai, Kinkiba/Baka, Tudun Saibu and Tudun wada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Igabi</td>
<td>Igabi, Turunku, Farakwai and Zango aya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lere</td>
<td>Yarkasuwa, Kayarda, Sabonbrini and Saminaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zango kataf</td>
<td>Madakiyya, Magamiyya, Gan-Gora and Undwar wakili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kajuru</td>
<td>Kasuwa magani, Rimau, Dutsen gaiya and Kufana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Bosso</td>
<td>Dubbo, Pompo, Garatu, Popoi, Gussai, Lapai and Gwari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paikoro</td>
<td>Selefu, Kopkango, Yandayi, Kwanayi, Koropka, Yidna and Lumpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shirooro</td>
<td>Kukulu, Shakwatu, Shakwodna, Kwakwa and Awasha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3. N2Africa Action Areas in Nigeria in 2014
2.4 Action Areas for Tanzania in 2014

This map shows the N2Africa Action Areas for 2014 (Table 5), with the background of broad agro-ecological zones based on the length of growing period (Figure 4).

Table 5. N2Africa Action Areas in Tanzania Target regions in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target region (Zone)</th>
<th>Administrative region</th>
<th>Action Area (District)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>Morogoro</td>
<td>Kilosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mvomero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>Kongwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>Meru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>Hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moshi rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manyara</td>
<td>Kiteto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>Lushoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Mtwara</td>
<td>Masasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mtwara</td>
<td>Nanyumbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Highlands</td>
<td>Iringa</td>
<td>Mafinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiliolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mbeya</td>
<td>Mbeya rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mbozi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Njombe</td>
<td>Njombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruvuma</td>
<td>Songea rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Namtumbo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. N2Africa Action Areas in Tanzania in 2014
2.5 Action Areas for Uganda in 2014

This map shows the N2Africa Action Areas for 2014 (Table 6), with the background of broad agro-ecological zones based on the length of growing period (Figure 5).

Table 6. N2Africa Action Areas in Uganda Target regions in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target region (Agro-Ecological Zones)</th>
<th>Action Area (District)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt Elgon Highlands</td>
<td>Kapchorwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigezi Highlands</td>
<td>Kabale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kisoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Moist farmlands</td>
<td>Apac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern and Eastern Lake Kyoga Basin</td>
<td>Kibuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pallisa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. N2Africa Action Areas in Uganda in 2014
3. Datasets

3.1 N2Africa Action Areas for Ghana, Ethiopia and Nigeria

3.1.1. Source

GADM database of Global Administrative Areas
http://gadm.org/

3.1.2. General properties

<Data_Source>

Data Type: Shapefile Feature Class
Shapefile: SPATAL DATA PATH \Global\Socioeconomico\Admin boundaries\GADM\gadm2.shp
Geometry Type: Polygon

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_WGS_1984
Datum: D_WGS_1984
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

3.2 N2Africa Action Areas for Tanzania

3.2.1. Source

The original GADM database of Global Administrative Areas was modified to show only subnational (level 2) for Tanzania which are districts in GADM, but the districts have been changed so instead a dataset from the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2012) was used. This is a dataset of 2012 ward boundaries which was aggregated using the district name to give a 2012 district dataset.

3.2.2. General properties

<Data_Source>

Data Type: Shapefile Feature Class
Shapefile: SPATAL DATA PATH \Africa\Pais\Tanzania\NBS\2012 Wards\TZdist\TZdists_2012_WGS84.shp
Geometry Type: Polygon
3.3 N2Africa Action Areas for Uganda

3.3.1. Source

The original GADM database of Global Administrative Areas was modified to show only subnational (level 1) for Uganda which are districts in GADM, but the districts have been changed so instead a dataset from the Ugandan National Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2010) was used. The district boundary shape file is based on 2006 data provided by Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Government of Uganda. Agreed to share publicly and authorized by Geo-IM Working group chaired by UBOS and UNOCHA as Secretariat. The data set has been updated recently as Government of Uganda changed Admin boundaries to create some new districts in 2010.

3.3.2. General properties

<Data_Source>

Data Type: Shapefile Feature Class
Shapefile: SPATAL DATA PATH \Africa\Pais\UGANDA\humanitarian\Uganda_districts2010 wgs84.shp
Geometry Type: Polygon

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_WGS_1984
Datum: D_WGS_1984
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree

3.4 Agro-ecological zones

3.4.1. Source

The length of growing period data (van Velthuizen et al., 2007) is available from IIASA / FAO from the GAEZ v3.0 Global Agro-ecological Zones data portal http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZv3.0/
The data can be downloaded from the Agro-climatic resources growing period thematic area in the GAEZ data portal. The data used in this study is an average of data from 1961-1990.

### 3.4.2. Symbology

#### Table 7. Agro-ecological zones legend symbology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of growing period (days)</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 70</td>
<td>Arid / Sahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 150</td>
<td>Sudan Savanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 - 180</td>
<td>Northern Guinea Savanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 - 210</td>
<td>Southern Guinea Savanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 - 270</td>
<td>Derived Savanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270 - 366</td>
<td>Humid Forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub Saharan Africa Project Portfolio Integrated MTP for the Kano-Katsina-Maradi (KKM) Pilot Learning Site

AEZ definition

Sahel Savanna:
LGP 90-120 days; annual rainfall 300-500 mm

Sudan Savanna:
LGP 120-150 days; annual rainfall 500-800 mm

Northern Guinea Savanna:
LGP 150-180 days; annual rainfall 800-1100 mm

---


### 3.4.3. General properties

```xml
<Data_Source>
  <Raster>data.asc</Raster>
  <Data_Type>File System Raster</Data_Type>
  <Folder>SPATAL DATA PATH \Global\Biofisico\lgp</Folder>
</Data_Source>
```
<Columns_and.Rows>4319, 2084</Columns_and.Rows>
<Number_of_Bands>1</Number_of_Bands>
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<Uncompressed_Size>34.34 MB</Uncompressed_Size>
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<Pixel_Depth>32 Bit</Pixel_Depth>
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<Pyramids>absent</Pyramids>
<Compression>None</Compression>
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</Raster_Information>
<Extent>
<Top>83.7499999993</Top>
<Left>-180</Left>
<Right>179.916666665</Right>
<Bottom>-89.916666667</Bottom>
</Extent>
<Spatial_Reference>GCS_WGS_1984</Spatial_Reference>
<Linear_Unit></Linear_Unit>
<Angular_Unit>Degree (0.0174532925199433)</Angular_Unit>
<Datum>D_WGS_1984</Datum>
</Spatial_Reference>
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<Max>366</Max>
<Mean>131.17760376163</Mean>
<Std_dev._>100.964856508873</Std_dev._>
<Classes>0</Classes>
</Band_1>
</Statistics>
<Geodata_Transform>
</Geodata_Transform>
References

Global Administrative Areas, 2012. GADM database of Global Administrative Areas, version 2.0. [online] Available at
www.gadm.org.

http://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=526%3Ashapefiles&catid=1
17%3Ashapefiles&Itemid=118

http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/uganda/dataset/uganda-admin-level-3-boundaries

105689-9. Available at
http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1075e/a1075e00.htm
List of project reports

1. N2Africa Steering Committee Terms of Reference
2. Policy on advanced training grants
3. Rhizobia Strain Isolation and Characterisation Protocol
4. Detailed country-by-country access plan for P and other agro-minerals
6. Plans for interaction with the Tropical Legumes II project (TLII) and for seed increase on a country-by-country basis
7. Implementation Plan for collaboration between N2Africa and the Soil Health and Market Access Programs of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) plan
8. General approaches and country specific dissemination plans
9. Selected soyabeans, common beans, cowpeas and groundnuts varieties with proven high BNF potential and sufficient seed availability in target impact zones of N2Africa Project
10. Project launch and workshop report
11. Advancing technical skills in rhizobiology: training report
12. Characterisation of the impact zones and mandate areas in the N2Africa project
13. Production and use of rhizobial inoculants in Africa
18. Adaptive research in N2Africa impact zones: Principles, guidelines and implemented research campaigns
19. Quality assurance (QA) protocols based on African capacities and international existing standards developed
20. Collection and maintenance of elite rhizobial strains
21. MSc and PhD status report
22. Production of seed for local distribution by farming communities engaged in the project
23. A report documenting the involvement of women in at least 50% of all farmer-related activities
24. Participatory development of indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress with project activities and their impact
25. Suitable multi-purpose forage and tree legumes for intensive smallholder meat and dairy industries in East and Central Africa N2Africa mandate areas
26. A revised manual for rhizobium methods and standard protocols available on the project website
27. Update on Inoculant production by cooperating laboratories
28. Legume Seed Acquired for Dissemination in the Project Impact Zones
30. Memoranda of Understanding are formalized with key partners along the legume value chains in the impact zones
31. Existing rhizobiology laboratories upgraded
32. N2Africa Baseline report
33. N2Africa Annual country reports 2011
34. Facilitating large-scale dissemination of Biological Nitrogen Fixation
35. Dissemination tools produced
36. Linking legume farmers to markets
37. The role of AGRA and other partners in the project defined and co-funding/financing options for scale-up of inoculum (banks, AGRA, industry) identified
38. Progress Towards Achieving the Vision of Success of N2Africa
39. Quantifying the impact of the N2Africa project on Biological Nitrogen Fixation
40. Training agro-dealers in accessing, managing and distributing information on inoculant use
41. Opportunities for N2Africa in Ethiopia
42. N2Africa Project Progress Report Month 30
43. Review & Planning meeting Zimbabwe
44. Howard G. Buffett Foundation – N2Africa June 2012 Interim Report
45. Number of Extension Events Organized per Season per Country
46. N2Africa narrative reports Month 30
47. Background information on agronomy, farming systems and ongoing projects on grain legumes in Uganda
48. Opportunities for N2Africa in Tanzania
49. Background information on agronomy, farming systems and ongoing projects on grain legumes in Ethiopia
50. Special Events on the Role of Legumes in Household Nutrition and Value-Added Processing
51. Value chain analyses of grain legumes in N2Africa: Kenya, Rwanda, eastern DRC, Ghana, Nigeria, Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe
52. Background information on agronomy, farming systems and ongoing projects on grain legumes in Tanzania
53. Nutritional benefits of legume consumption at household level in rural sub-Saharan Africa: Literature study
54. N2Africa Project Progress Report Month 42
55. Market Analysis of Inoculant Production and Use
56. Identified soyabean, common bean, cowpea and groundnut varieties with high Biological Nitrogen Fixation potential identified in N2Africa impact zones
57. A N2Africa universal logo representing inoculant quality assurance
58. M&E Workstream report
59. Improving legume inoculants and developing strategic alliances for their advancement
60. Rhizobium collection, testing and the identification of candidate elite strains
61. Evaluation of the progress made towards achieving the Vision of Success in N2Africa
62. Policy recommendation related to inoculant regulation and cross border trade
63. Satellite sites and activities in the impact zones of the N2Africa project
64. Linking communities to legume processing initiatives
65. Special events on the role of legumes in household nutrition and value-added processing
66. Media Events in the N2Africa project
67. Launch N2Africa Phase II – Report Uganda
68. Review of conditioning factors and constraints to legume adoption and their management in Phase II of N2Africa

69. Report on the milestones in the Supplementary N2Africa grant

70. N2Africa Phase II Launch in Tanzania

71. N2Africa Phase II 6 months report

72. Involvement of women in at least 50% of all farmer related activities


74. Managing factors that affect the adoption of grain legumes in Uganda in the N2Africa project

75. Managing factors that affect the adoption of grain legumes in Ethiopia in the N2Africa project

76. Managing factors that affect the adoption of grain legumes in Tanzania in the N2Africa project

77. N2Africa Action Areas in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda in 2014
Partners involved in the N2Africa project

- A2N
- Bayero University Kano (BUK)
- Caritas Rwanda
- Diobass
- Eglise Presbyterienne Rwanda
- Embrapa
- GeAgrofia
- IITA
- ILRI
- Murdoch University
- NASFAM
- PAD
- Resource Projects-Kenya
- SARI
- Sasakawa Global; 2000
- University of Nairobi MIRCE
- University of Zimbabwe
- Urbanet
- Université Catholique de Bukavu
- Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology