



**A report documenting the involvement  
of women in at least 50% of all farmer-  
related activities**

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**N2Africa**

**Putting nitrogen fixation to work  
for smallholder farmers in Africa**



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## 1 Introduction

Activity 5 under objective 4 is 'Develop strategies for empowering women to benefit from the project products'. The sub-activities are:

4.5.1 Gender analysis in relation to specific legumes, labor, household and market preferences documented.

4.5.2. A report documenting the involvement of women in at least 50% of all farmer-related activities produced.

4.5.3 At least 2 special events on the role of legumes in household nutrition and value-added processing conducted per country.

The gender analysis in relation to specific legumes, labour, household and market preferences documented is covered by the consultancy report from Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), entitled "Enhancing Gender Responsiveness in Putting Nitrogen to Work for Smallholder Farmers in Africa" (WOCAN, 2011, 33 pp). The report has been extensively discussed with the N2Africa project. Although the project is committed to reach women, as this is the only way in which the project interventions may be sustainable, it has been observed that the strategies contained within the report are perhaps too many to be absorbed, consisting of 39 indicators, 23 tools, 18 means of verification and 82 recommendations. However, there are some recommendations from the report that will be of good use. In accordance with the detailed steps of the activity 4.5.1, the M&E tools have been made gender sensitive; where relevant gender disaggregated data is collected and additional data on e.g. particular activities targeted at women is gathered.

The current report is documenting the involvement of women in at least 50% of all farmer-related activities. Note that this milestone specifically focuses on the involvement of women in farmer-related activities, not in all of the N2Africa project activities, such as staff, scholarships, etc.

The milestone 4.5.3, at least 2 special events on the role of legumes in household nutrition and value-added processing conducted per country, is reported on in a separate milestone report.



## 2 Summarized country information

All countries are at the early stages of collecting data systematically using the uniform M&E tools; the data from those tools is not yet available. Therefore this current report is based upon rather diverse data collection in the different countries. It proved challenging to come up with a standardized overview at this point in time. Instead each country will be discussed separately. Future reporting will be facilitated by standardized data collection.

### 2.1 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

As is clear from the baseline data from DRC, women are more involved in farm activities than men are (Table 1). The N2Africa team in DRC has proven to be able to utilize this to achieve this goal to reach women farmers with their interventions. In the DRC, about half of the farmers trained have been women farmers (Table 2). The participation of women in field days and exchange visits is even higher at 71% and 62% (Table 2). Out of twenty-four demonstration trials, seven demonstration trials were exclusively managed by women. (See Appendix I for more detailed information from DRC)

**Table 1:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Eastern DRC (% of household members)

		Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Age 17-35	Female	57.4	24.7	17.9
	Male	26.3	37.6	36.1
Age > 35	Female	88.9	6.1	4.9
	Male	66.3	17.8	15.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>11.4</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>26</i>

**Table 2:** Summary of participation of women farmers in diverse activities in DRC

	Women		Men		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Training of farmers	291	50.3	288	49.7	579
Exchange visits	410	62.5	246	37.5	656
Field days	169	71.6	67	28.4	236
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>870</i></b>	<b><i>59</i></b>	<b><i>601</i></b>	<b><i>41</i></b>	<b><i>1471</i></b>
Workshop on gender and the role of women in agriculture	17	85	3	15	20

### 2.2 Kenya

In Kenya, N2Africa makes it a requirement that half of all trainers and workshop participants are women. However, in some cases participants are sent by other organisations who – for diverse reasons – do not always send the required number of women. At the Grain Legume Processing Workshop (May 2011), two-thirds of the trainers and 84% of the participants were women. In Kenya, 44% of the recently trained Master Farmers are women farmers. Half of the node leaders are women.

Considering the information from the baseline information, in Western Kenya more women are fulltime involved in farming activities than men (Table 3). A survey of 1182 households participating in Year 1 dissemination activities revealed that 62% of those receiving BNF technology field packages were women, following the trend found in the baseline survey.



**Table 3:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in western Kenya (% of household members)

	Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Female	70.5	23.4	6.1
Male	56.6	33.8	9.7

## 2.3 Rwanda

Although it has been reported that in Rwanda there have been no specific activities to enhance the participation of women farmers in the N2Africa project's activities, 62% of the participating farmers in Year 1 were women (Table 4). According to the information from the N2Africa baseline, involvement of men and women is relatively balance (Table 5), so achieving the percentage of 62 of participants being women shows the pro-active engagement of N2Africa staff and partner organisations in Rwanda.

**Table 4:** Participation of men and women in D&D activities, Rwanda (season 2011A & 2011B)

Impact zone	Dissemination package	Size of plot	Men		Women		Total
			No.	%	No.	%	No.
Kamonyi	Cassava intercrop with bush bean	10x6m	72	28.8	178	71.2	250
	Soybean in rotation with maize	6x6m	59	23.6	191	76.4	250
Bugesera	Cassava intercrop with bush bean	10x6m	109	43.6	141	56.4	250
	Soybean in rotation with maize	6x6m	112	44.8	138	55.2	250
Kayonza	Cassava intercrop with bush bean	10x6m	111	44.2	140	55.8	251
	Soybean in rotation with maize	6x6m	106	42.7	142	57.3	248
Burera	Climbing bean in rotation with maize	6x6m	199	38.3	321	61.7	520
Gakenke	Climbing bean in rotation with maize	6x6m	179	35.8	321	64.2	500
<b>Total</b>			<b>947</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>2519</b>

**Table 5:** Involvement of men and women in farm activities in Rwanda (% of household members)

		Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Age 17-35	Female	77	10	14
	Male	61	23	16
Age > 35	Female	98	0	1
	Male	93	5	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7.5</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9</i>

In addition to reaching relatively larger numbers of female farmers, one of the N2Africa partners, COCOF, conducted training on land rights to sensitize the community on empowering women towards accessing land and participating in decision making on land use. Another partner, DRD, also trained women from their 4 action sites in gender related to household power relations. In May 2011, DRD also assisted a group of women Umutimawurugo from Cyabingo action site to buy a piece of land of about ¼ ha for seed multiplication and demonstration.

## 2.4 Ghana

In Ghana, it seems data collection has not been fully gender disaggregated. Of the Lead Farmers 33% were women. We know in total 1370 farmers were reached in the first season, but at present no data on the gender of these beneficiaries seems to be available. This will be corrected from the second season onwards as the M&E tools are fully deployed in Ghana and all these M&E tools have been genderized.

With regards to training, it has been reported that in two training-of-trainer events (in June 2010) in which Lead Farmers and extension agents participated, there were 6 women and 35 men (respectively 15% and 85%). In 2011, three trainings were held; in the first training 26 men and 4 women participated (13% and 87%), in the second training 49 men participated, no women. Of the third training, no data of participation is available.

According to the baseline data, slightly fewer women participate full-time in farming activities in Ghana as compared to men (46% versus 62%). Their seasonal involvement is larger than that of men (Table 6). The overall difference between male and female participation should however not inhibit reaching the target of 50% female participation in N2Africa project activities in Ghana.

**Table 6:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Ghana (% of household members)

	Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Female	46.42	41.54	12.03
Male	62.17	29.51	8.32



## 2.5 Nigeria

The position and role of women in agriculture in Northern Nigeria differs quite a lot from the other countries and within the region the differences are significant as became apparent from the baseline survey. Table 7 shows the involvement of women and men in agricultural activities Kano and Kaduna in Nigeria.

**Table 7:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Kano and Kaduna, Nigeria (% of household members)

		Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Kano State	Female	11.2	20.8	68
	Male	43.3	45	11.7
Kaduna state (north)	Female	2.6	23.5	73.8
	Male	47	29.2	23.8
Kaduna State (south)	Female	93.6	4	2.4
	Male	92.8	5.9	1.3

In Kano and northern Kaduna, generally men decide on the use of land and on the use of the harvest (Table 8). In southern Kaduna, where both men and women are most often full-time involved in farming, decisions on land use and harvest use are more frequently taken together by men and women (see Table 8).

**Table 8:** Control over land use and harvest by household members in Nigeria (% of all fields)

	Kano State		Kaduna State (north)		Kaduna State (south)	
	Land use	Harvest	Land use	Harvest	Land use	Harvest
Wife	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.3
Husband	99.9	99.4	97.9	94.8	58.5	54.7
Both	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.2	34.3	37.7
Owner	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.3	2.3

Taking the above in consideration, it is not surprising that the average numbers of women participating in N2Africa farmer-related activities is limited (see Table 9). On average, 6% of the Lead Farmers are women. The project recognizes that it will not be feasible to reach the target figure of 50% women involvement among Nigerian farmers. In the southern areas of Kaduna State it should be possible, but for the Northern part of Kaduna State and Kano State it will not be possible. There is need for specific interventions from the N2Africa project to ensure that women will be enabled to benefit from the project – even if they are not directly engaged in agricultural production activities.

**Table 9:** Male and female participation in Training-of-Trainers in Nigeria

		Extension Agents and Lead Farmers				Total LF & EAs
		Male		Female		No.
		No.	%	No.	%	No.
2010						
Kano & Kaduna		57	77	17	23	74
		Male Lead Farmers		Female Lead Farmers		LF
		No.	%	No.	%	No.
2011	Extension Agents					
Kano	59	241	96	10	4	251
Kaduna	24	85	89	11	11	96

## 2.6 Malawi

Table 10 shows that involvement of men and women in farming activities in Malawi is quite balanced. Surely the younger women are more often full-time engaged than men, but after the age of 35, involvement of women and men is almost equal.

**Table 10:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Malawi (% of household members)

		Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Age 17-35	Female	77.3	21.3	1.4
	Male	63.2	31.4	5.4
Age > 35	Female	93.6	4.8	1.6
	Male	92.9	4.6	2.5
Total	Female	85.45	13.05	1.5
	Male	78.05	18	3.95

This balance is reflected in the participation of women and men in N2Africa activities. Slightly over half (51.2%) of the participating farmers in the 2010/11 season were women (see Table 11) and 49% of the Lead Farmers in Malawi are women.

**Table 11:** Number and % of male and female farmers participating in N2Africa in Malawi (season 2010-11)

District	Partner	Men		Women		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.
Dedza	DAES	304	46.2	354	53.8	658
Lilongwe	DARS, N2Africa	222	41.8	309	58.2	531
Mchinji	CDI	424	59.7	286	40.3	710
Ntcheu	CU	163	60.6	106	39.4	269
Dowa	WVM	273	41.3	388	58.7	661
Salima	DAES	288	47.8	315	52.2	603
<b>Total</b>		<b>1674</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>3432</b>



In the field days attended by N2Africa staff in Malawi, a total of 1364 people participated (39.4% men, 41.4% women, 19.1% youth) (see Appendix II for details). However, additional field days were conducted for which figures on attendance were not collected.

## 2.7 Zimbabwe

The baseline conducted in Zimbabwe, finds a slightly higher proportion of women full-time involved in farming activities as compared to men (see Table 12).

Although the participation of women was slightly below 50% at 44% in the training-of-trainers in Zimbabwe, the proportion of women benefitting from N2Africa interventions reaches beyond the target of 50% as just over half of the Lead Farmers are women and almost 65% of the other farmers are women (see Table 13 and Appendix III for details). In trainings and field days organised by partner organisations the female participation was respectively 57% and 62% (see Table 13).

**Table 12:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Zimbabwe (% of household members)

	Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Female	64.4	26.2	9.4
Male	55.2	36.4	8.4

**Table 13:** Participation by men and women in farmer-related activities, N2Africa partners, Zimbabwe

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<b>Training-of-Trainers (Staff &amp; farmers)</b>				
Number	139	101		240
Percentage	56%	44%		100%
<b>Trainings</b>				
Number	2583	3750	255	6588
Percentage	39.2%	56.9%	3.9%	100%
<b>Field days (total 18 field days)</b>				
Number	1571	2590		4161
Percentage	37.8%	62.2%		100%
<b>Lead Farmers</b>				
Number	67	71		138
Percentage	48.5%	51.5%		100%
<b>Farmers</b>				
Number	787	1428		2215
Percentage	35.5%	64.5%		100%



Additionally, in different district a range of activities have been undertaken to engage women farmers. In Mhondoro, Makoni and Hwedza women farmers engage in peanut butter making for sale in town. Also in Hwedza there is a female farmer who was trained on processing of soya into different products in 2004 (processing of scones, coffee, soya milk and sausages from soya bean). Assisted by Agritex, she is cascading the trainings to other farmers in the area. Furthermore, in Hwedza, soya bean is being ground into flour and the flour is used for bread baking.

One of the NGO partners, CADS, is implementing a lot of activities with women who are in the N2Africa project, such as cooking demonstrations where women are trained to prepare meals using legume crops and then they can enter into cooking competitions. Women are also trained on how to process soya beans and groundnuts to produce milk, cakes and other food products. CADS has also organised and participated in several food fairs, where women showcase their different products processed from legume crops.

With ZAPAD-CLUSA each demo plot was led by a lead farmer who was deputised by two contact farmers; more than 60% of these posts were occupied by women. On average, in Guruve district, two thirds of the farmers at each demo plot were women.

## 2.8 Mozambique

From the N2Africa baseline conducted in Mozambique we have learned that over 80% of women are fulltime involvement in farming activities in the areas surveyed (Table 14).

**Table 14:** Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Mozambique (% of household members)

	Full-time	Seasonal	Not at all
Female	81.3	2.8	15.9
Male	64.4	2.6	32.8

A total of 68 soybean demonstrations were established across the Manica, Tete and Zambesia provinces during the 2010/2011 growing season. The project reached a total 8687 farmers of which 1499 were females (17%) (see Table 15). In trainings conducted, only 15 % of the participants were women (see Table 16). The low percentage of women reached in the first season's trials and the trainings can perhaps be attributed to lack of awareness on the part of the partnering organizations of N2Africa's goal of at least 50% female participation in all farmer-related activities. The partner organisations and N2Africa technicians have been made aware and strongly encouraged to include as many women farmers as possible, for example by linking up with existing women's organizations.



**Table 15:** Male and female participation in dissemination trials, Mozambique (season 2010-11)

Province	District	Male		Female		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.
Manica	Sussundenga	887	90.1	98	9.9	985
	Angonia	1164	73.9	411	26.1	1575
Tete	Macanga	1115	80.6	269	19.4	1384
	Tsangano	586	66.4	296	33.6	882
Zambesia	Gurue	3436	89	425	11	3861
<i>Total</i>		<i>7188</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>1499</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>8687</i>

**Table 16:** Male and female participation in N2Africa trainings conducted in Mozambique (season 2010-11)

Date	Location	Duration (days)	Subject	Participants				
				Male		Female		Total
				No.	%	No.	%	No.
9-10 Nov. 2010	Gurue	2	Field preparation, variety selection, weed control, seed treatment, demo plots and production cost	44	88	6	12	50
17-18 Nov. 2010	Chimoio	2	Field preparation, variety selection, weed control, seed treatment, demo plots and production cost	40	88.9	5	11.1	45
10-11 Febr. 2011	Gurue	2	Crop protection, scouting, crop management, harvesting and storage	23	76.7	7	23.3	30
15-16 Febr. 2011	Chimoio	2	Crop protection, scouting, crop management, harvesting and storage	21	84	4	16.0	25
<b>Total</b>				<b>128</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>150</b>



### 3 Conclusion

From the country summaries above, it is clear that in some countries the target of at least 50% women participation in farmer-related activities was achieved, such as Rwanda, DRC, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Mozambique, Nigeria and Ghana remain behind in reaching the 50% target. As mentioned in the introduction, this report focussed on those N2Africa project activities related to farmers. Table 17 shows the participation of women across the project, including national staff, trainers, students and farmers.

**Table 17:** Gender balance among national staff, trainers, graduate students, Lead Farmers and participating farmers within the N2Africa Project (from 18 month project report)

Country	Staff	Trainers	Students	Lead Farmers	Farmers
----- % female -----					
DR Congo	0%	31%	25%	50%	66%
Kenya	42%	73% <sup>a</sup>	40%	47%	62% <sup>b</sup>
Rwanda	72%	27%	33%	63%	61%
Ghana	33%	20% <sup>c</sup>	0%	33%	n/a
Nigeria	50%	30%	67%	6%	n/a
Malawi	40%	57% <sup>b</sup>	33%	42%	51%
Zimbabwe	33%	44%	100%	51%	64%
Mozambique	0%	n/a	67%	15%	17%
<b>Project-wide<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>45%</b>

<sup>a</sup> includes specialized training in grain legume preparation. <sup>b</sup> based on sub-sample of 1182 households in Year 1. <sup>c</sup> does not include one-day training organized for 49 all-male extension agents organized by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. <sup>d</sup> calculated as the weighted average.

While none of the project-wide indicators of women's participation quite reached 50%, several were extremely close or were thrown below that level by very poor participation of women in only one or two countries. Among graduate students, 13 of 26 are women. Among lead farmers, parity was lost by poor participation of women in Nigeria and Mozambique. The proportion of project staff were skewed toward men because of their recruitment as field technicians but 50% of the project's Farm Liaison Officers are women. Clearly, the project recognizes that it is falling short of its gender empowerment targets in some countries.

There is need to develop additional strategies for engaging women farmers in activities, to enable them to benefit from project interventions and monitor the effectiveness of these strategies. The consultancy provides insufficient concrete guidance; therefore a case-by-case approach will have to be used, calling upon N2Africa staff on the ground if necessary assisted by local experts. Enhancing gender-sensitivity of dissemination materials will facilitate this process.

In Mozambique, the awareness of the project goal to reach 50% of women in farmer-related activities of N2Africa staff and partners has been raised. Considering the general high involvement of women in farming activities, people involved in engagement of farmers in Mozambique deem it is very feasible to reach the target in Mozambique the coming season (2011-12). For Ghana and Nigeria, data on the current season should have been available – possibly an improvement can already been seen. In Nigeria, very specific activities will have to be undertaken to ensure women benefit from the N2Africa project. Although agricultural



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production is dominated by men in Kano and northern Kaduna, there is sufficient potential to engage women.

In the countries where participation of women in farmer-related activities is reaching or going beyond the target 50%, there is need to sustain these achievements and possibly more important ensure that benefits from increased legume production will continue to benefit women.

With the implementation of the standardized data collection tools there will be uniform data available with regards to the involvement of women in farmer-related activities in the N2Africa project for future reporting. It seems the lower the number of women participate in farmer-related activities, the poorer the collection of gender-disaggregated data.



## Appendix I: Detailed information from DRC

**Table 18:** Number of Master Farmers trained in DRC

Partner	Site	Male		Female		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
PAD	Mulamba	22	45.8	26	54.2	48
	Walungu	30	62.5	18	37.5	48
	Birava	33	68.8	15	31.3	48
	Murhesa	20	41.7	28	58.3	48
	Kalehe	24	50	24	50	48
SARCAF	Mumosho	0	0	15	100	15
	Ikoma	0	0	16	100	16
	Bwirembe	1	8.3	11	91.7	12
	Cagombe	0	0	14	100	14
DIOBASS	Bugorhe	55	64.7	30	35.3	85
	Nyangezi	12	40.0	18	60	30
	Mushinga	50	55.6	40	44.4	90
	Burhinyi	41	53.2	36	46.8	77
<b>Total</b>		<b>288</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>579</b>

**Table 19:** Female and male participation in exchange visits in DRC (up to May 2011)

Partner	Participating sites	No. of exchange visits	Men		Women		Total
			No.	%	No.	%	
DIOBASS	Bugorhe – Burhinyi	2	59	45.4	71	54.6	130
	Burhinyi – Mushinga	1	15	68.2	7	31.8	22
	Bugorhe – Nyangezi	1	20	62.5	12	37.5	32
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>184</i>
PAD	Mulamba – Birava – Kalehe	2	60	33.3	120	66.7	180
	Murhesa – Birava – Kalehe	1	57	44.9	70	55.1	127
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>307</i>
SARCAF	Interpartenaires	1	24	36.9	41	63.1	65
	Ikoma – Mumosho – Bwirembe	2	6	10.3	52	89.7	58
	Ikoma – Mumosho	1	5	11.9	37	88.1	42
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>165</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>656</b>

**Table 20:** Female and male participation in field days organized by partners in DRC

Partner	No. of field days organized	Men		Women		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
DIOBASS	1	42	53.2	37	46.8	79
PAD	0	0		0		0
SARCAF	1	25	15.9	132	84.1	157
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>236</b>



## Appendix II: Detailed information from Malawi

**Table 21:** Participation of men, women and youth in field days in Malawi (attended by N2Africa staff)

District	Dates	Crop	Total	Male		Female		Youth (up to 18 yrs)	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mchinji	11-Jan-11	Soybean, Groundnut	29	15	51.7	12	41.4	2	6.9
	28-Apr-11	Groundnut	212	79	37.3	102	48.1	31	14.6
	05-May-11	Soybean	359	134	37.3	111	30.9	114	31.8
<b>Total for Mchinji</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Dowa	12-Apr	Soybean	55	27	49.1	21	38.2	7	12.7
	12-Apr-11	Groundnut	19	8	42.1	11	57.9	0	0
	12-Apr-11	Bean	84	17	20.2	26	31.0	41	48.8
<b>Total for Dowa</b>			<b>158</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Dedza	11-Feb-11	Bean, Soybean	24	12	50	9	37.5	3	12.5
	15-Apr-11	Bean, Groundnut	94	32	34.0	44	46.8	18	19.1
	22-Apr-11	Groundnut	67	29	43.3	27	40.3	11	16.4
<b>Total for Dedza</b>			<b>185</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Lilongwe	29-Apr-11	Groundnut	46	18	39.1	21	45.7	7	15.2
	<b>Total for Lilongwe</b>			<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>7</b>
Ntcheu	22-Mar-11	Soybean	68	42	61.8	26	38.2	0	0
	23-Mar-11	Bean	90	52	57.8	38	42.2	0	0
	24-Mar-11	Groundnut	71	29	40.8	42	59.2	0	0
<b>Total for Ntcheu</b>			<b>229</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Salima	11-Jan-11	Cowpea	12	5	41.7	7	58.3	0	0
	13-Apr-11	Soybean	97	22	22.7	48	49.5	27	27.8
	14-Apr-11	Soybean	37	17	45.9	20	54.1	0	0
<b>Total for Salima</b>			<b>146</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1364</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>19.1</b>



## Appendix III: Detailed information from Zimbabwe

**Table 22:** Participation of men and women in Training-of-Trainers, Zimbabwe

	Staff			Farmers			Total (farmers & staff)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	27	23	50	112	78	190	139	101	240
Average No.	3	3	6	14	10	24	17	13	30
Average %	56%	44%	100%	56%	44%	100%	56%	44%	100%

**Table 23:** Total numbers of participating farmers in Zimbabwe (2010-11)

Partner Organisation	District	Total numbers of farmers			Lead Farmers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CTDT	Murehwa	102	238	340	10	11	21
CTDT	Chegutu	110	190	300	10	8	18
AGRITEX	Makoni	83	217	300	8	12	20
AGRITEX	Hwedza	114	169	283	9	11	20
CADS	Mudzi	139	181	320	11	9	20
CADS	Goromonzi	118	250	368	11	12	23
CLUSA	Guruve	121	183	304	8	8	16
<i>Total numbers</i>		787	1428	2215	67	71	138
<b>Total %</b>		<b>35.5%</b>	<b>64.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 24:** Participation by men and women in training and field days by N2Africa partners, Zimbabwe

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
<b>Trainings</b>				
Number	2583	3750	255	6588
Percentage	39.2%	56.9%	3.9%	100%
<b>Field days (total 18 field days)</b>				
Number	1571	2590		4161
Percentage	37.8%	62.2%		100%



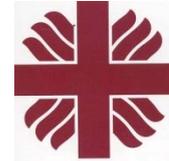
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## List of project reports

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
5. Workshop Report: Training of Master Trainers on Legume and Inoculant Technologies (Kisumu Hotel, Kisumu, Kenya-24-28 May 2010)
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 soybeans, 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



## Partners involved in the N2Africa project



Caritas Rwanda



Diobass



Eglise Presbiterienne Rwanda



Resource Projects-Kenya



Université Catholique de Bukavu



University of Zimbabwe

