



N2Africa Project DR Congo Exit Strategy

Jeanmarie Sanginga, Despines Bamuleke

With contributions from: Theresa Ampadu-Boakye,
Edward Baars, Fred Kanampiu, Bernard Vanlauwe,
Ken Giller

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N2Africa

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



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Email: n2africa.office@wur.nl
Internet: www.N2Africa.org

Authors of this report and contact details

Name: Jeanmarie Sanginga
E-mail: j.m.sanginga@cgiar.org

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1. Project Background

DRC is the third largest country in Africa after Sudan and Algeria. It stretches from the Atlantic to the east African rift plateau. It includes the major part of the Congo River basin. Crossed by the equator, it has a warm and humid climate in the region of the river basin, and drier and cooler in the south. The DRC counts 64 million of inhabitants.

The project started in February 2010 as the first phase: the project has reached more than 25,000 households directly with BNF technologies. These beneficiaries were reached with direct dissemination package and/or a demonstration plot hosted by farmers' groups/cooperative. In 2014 started the second phase of N2Africa project, the activities in DR. Congo as Tier1 Country are focused on indirect dissemination of the N2Africa's technologies. The project has reached more than 22,000 households. To date, the project has reached more than 47,000 households directly with BNF technologies.

- N2Africa works in Eastern part of DR Congo in two Provinces in North and South Kivu. In total, the project covers 26 action sites from the six territories of mountains and valleys with large differences existing in soils, from highly weathered, nutrient depleted clays to extremely fertile slopes of recent volcanic origin susceptible to extreme erosion.

.In DRC, activities is focused on legume especially on soyabean and bush beans: building on local expertise, legume production will be enhanced in the major legume growing areas of each partner country, providing opportunities for the poor and addressing gender disparities. The food and nutritional security of the poor will be enhanced and new value chains will be established. Note that N2Africa DRC working with various partners including national and international organization and farmers organization

2. Purpose of Documenting the Exit Strategies

The N2Africa proposal document describes in broader terms how the project will exit and still sustain its impacts, i.e., the exit strategy is **to ensure the sustainability of N2Africa impacts after it ends**. The purpose of documenting the exit strategies and their status is to know **how each country intends to withdraw its resources or has withdrawn its resources while ensuring that achievement of the project objectives is not risked** and that progress towards the vision of success will continue.

The key focal areas of N2Africa exit strategy are:

- a) to ensure that activities to enhance production and productivity of legume crops are fully integrated into the national structures(continuous dissemination/introduction of technologies to enhance awareness and knowledge)
- b) to ensure sustainable input supply (essential agro-inputs (seed, legume fertilizer, inoculants) in this context are available to farmers and stakeholders); this includes evidence that private sector (or governmental sector agents, as relevant) actually do avail legume inputs, on commercial or subsidized basis.
- c) to support information and knowledge sharing platform among partners (ensuring that farmers and stakeholders have information on N2Africa best practices); this includes tools (variety tool which will be meta-data of various demonstration and adaptation trials, showing average responses for certain areas and risks related to such responses (including economic data), guidelines, technical briefs that stakeholders can use.

In broad terms, farmers will have access to quality inoculants, sufficient seed of improved varieties, and fertilizers that are required for the production of legume crops.

3. Objective of Documenting Exit Strategies

The objective of this document is to indicate to what extend the above exit strategy drivers have been pursued and the remaining gaps to be addressed. Specifically to:

- 1) Ascertain what has been done regarding exit strategies:
 - a. To fully integrate activities into national (Private, NGO, Government) structures;



- b. To ensure sustainable input supply; (this can have different pathways i.e. CBO, ICT-Platform based, outgrower to information brokering, market-research with feedback loops, etc);and
- 2) To support information and knowledge sharing platform among partners
- 3) To know where we are in terms of exiting and what are the exit strategy scenarios for gaps identified

4. Assumptions and risks associated with N2Africa sustainability and scale

One major assumption was that the private sector would take up – invest in smallholder supply chains for improved legume seeds, bio- and legume chemical fertilizers. N2Africa would further confirm these technologies are effective – cost beneficial for the farmers, create awareness with farmers and extension services, create a pull demand, train agro-dealers how to handle – store them.

N2Africa and Partners (through PPPs) would furthermore remove possible bottlenecks in output market – supply chain performance, women labour shortage, household and SME level processing capacities.

- Low involvement of the private sector in activities especially agrodealers
- Privates do not want to invest in agriculture for reasons that it is a risky investment and long term: they prefer to put their money into trade and minerals

5. Description of exit strategy Status

5.1. Exit Strategy: to ensure that activities to enhance production and productivity of legume crops are fully integrated into the national structures

Build national/local organizational and human capacities

- In DRC, a Partnership Network has been established with development partners to pursue large-scale dissemination around soyabean value chain the project supported four MSc studies, to strengthen the national capacity in Rhizobiology and dissemination approaches for PAD partner. Short training sessions were organized at different stages for dissemination partners and beneficiaries at large, to build and strengthen local capacity on BNF Technologies. Topics covered were mainly on legumes inoculation system, seed multiplication and dissemination approaches, Demonstration plots, participatory evaluation, (Capacity building of Master Trainer, Master farmer, farmers, agro-dealers), postharvest handling, marketing and local soyabean transformation at household level. Training sessions were organized around these topics for both lead farmers and farmers in general participating in project activities at various levels, being direct beneficiary or indirect
- Type of organization partnered with are Development, Private sector , National systems, and other the private sector including processing plants for the output market, microfinance institutions and agro dealers



Table 1 Types and Specific organizations partnered with N2AfricaType of organization

	Organization
Development (continue to disseminate technologies at households level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARITAS- Seed multiplication and delivery in South-Kivu will help to disseminate technologies no agreement is formalizing • World Vision- Farmers organisation, capacity strengthening and delivery in South-Kivu. They have a network of 15 Farmers Business Associations (FBAs) with 3690 farmers engaged in soyabean value chain • CEDERU: Dispose a good network for dissemination of best soyabean seed as well as best agronomic practices in North Kivu. They work with 8 Cooperatives of 4000 farmers • Women for women, Dispose a good network for dissemination of best seed as well as best agronomic practices with special focus to women in south-kivu. The have a network of 4000 Women engaged in soyabean value chain • PAD: Dispose a good network for dissemination of best seed as well as best agronomic practices in south-kivu. They have a network of 8 interassociation working with 3200 Farmers engaged in soyabean value chain • Centre Olame –Centre with a processing capacity of about 1440 tons of soyabean grain per year in South Kivu • Maizeking – Centre with a processing capacity of more than 1600 tons of soyabean • MERCY CORPS –WORLD VISON-FH - They work with health zones to improve health and nutrition of children and women in South and North Kivu. They need high quantity of soyabean based product such as Corn and soyabean blend (CSB) with a demand of about 120 tons of per year for child and women nutrition.
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societe Kitambala in south-Kivu-Engage in Poultry enterprise with a capacity of 10000 birds • IKYA- Collective Marketing; marketing of soyabean products from Centre Olame • UPSKI-Collective Marketing Network of 15 Cooperatives with 22000 farmers; marketing of soyabean products from Centre Olame • Agriforce- Input supply private sector engaged in soyabean seed multiplication. For the current season, they have 14 ha of land planted. With the yield estimate of 2t/ha they will dispose about 28t of seed by June-July this year. • Seed companies working with the PASA project in North Kivu with Seed production capacity of more than 50t/season. • LOBIKO- Input supply-agro dealer. They are also involved in the importation of biofertilizer • Shalom – Input supply agro-dealer based in Goma
National systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, regulation and institutional support IPAPEL
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAIDEK- Microfinance finance institution that provides farmer with friendly loans/credit through Farmers associations. They receive funding from various donors such as IFDC, DFID, etc. to finance stallholders' farmers. • Bank Procredit- Newly established bank with Agricultural credit department ready to finance agricultural activities in DRC



- ✓ The major drivers of the partnerships, strengths:
 - Community anchoring
- ✓ Organization legalized
- ✓ Sets a considerable number of households at the grassroots level
- ✓ A strong capacity to delivery
- ✓ existence of synergy in the platform
- ✓ The partners have a good knowledge of the fields

Weakness

- ✓ Lack of financial means to facilitate activities in this partnership
 - ✓ partnership is linked to a short-term project no long-term impact
 - ✓ The partners do not have their own funds
 - ✓ Lack of coordination in the cluster
 - ✓ Relations with public services are very limited Extension or public sector are not yet fully involved in the activities :they need government to support the service
 - ✓ The choice of site of action and beneficiary depends too much on the head of the NGO
-
- There is a certain capacity like development of bankable business plan before the season for purchase of input for the season to sustain the services to the beneficiaries capacity is instilled in beneficiaries to be able to use the technologies profitably and sustainably (sustainable intensification flows on (new) input-extension demands and use legumes in their diet
 - For each, the farmer group in North and South Kivu were trained in new varieties of soya which were introduced, agronomic practices as intercropping system, seed rate, and combination of organic and mineral fertilizer, use of inoculants, post-harvest handling, storage and processing. They had used to improve the income and the nutritional aspect to the households

However, capacity in the output market is a gap remaining. Other capacities are still needed to create a network of information to all the actors of the value chain and also how to reduce the cost of production to allow producers to access a cheap market for the flow of their produce.

1. Mobilize national/local and external resources to continue implementation

- There are no national resources committed to keep ongoing activities and no external resources to support continuation of activities
- key actors in the partnerships continue in relationship in the network and they roles and relationships are not sustainable e because it requires formalization of the agreements in which the responsibilities and objectives for the continuation of the activities are defined.
- Producers, NGOs and other intermediaries will work through major processing units such as Center Olame and Maizeking. The coordination will be sustained by Olame center. have to set up a network after the projects reformulate their objectives on the win-gangnant p

5.2. Exit Strategy: to ensure sustainable input supply

Develop partnerships and local linkages to sustain input supply

In the private sector, the emphasis was on agrodelears and seed producers. In this area, some farmer groups have established small input kiosk to serve their members and other farmers in the community (e.g.). This strategy is sustainable by the fact that farmers now take the sale of inputs into their shops in small packages of 1kg to 5kg (such as sugar) and place themselves at the level of the input sales chain as the retailer and make their business. In Nduba the Farmer group IA Zuki: and Miti Farmer Group Rusimane ; in each package we have 3 kg of seed soja or beans and 2Kg of fertilizer Npk; 10g inoculum

Build local business networks with the private sector to ensure input supply

- Network of private sector partners have been built in the areas of seed production, fertilizer and inoculant supply. The private sector partners in the partnerships in seed (AGRIFORCE and Shalom) and fertilizers including bio fertilizers (LOBIKO) are linked to farmer groups for purchase of these inputs. This limits the access to inputs by some groups who cannot travel to buy. The agrodelears will also develop a strategy of multiplication of input kiosk in the sites so that the producers get supplies in inputs in their location.



- The private sector is committed and partners have invested in the supply chains in making the inputs available but still at regional level which needs further distribution channel.
 - Input supply systems are not locally-adapted with specific business models; They do so on a small scale and for this reason it is tied to the microfinance service to consider extending activities on a large scale
 - level of information brokerage in the supply chains is high and facilitated by both farmer groups and agro dealers. E.g. farmer groups indicate quantities of inputs needed per season and communicate to agro dealers through the linkage established by the project.
 - Linkage farmers Group to Micro finance / N2Africa link 8 Farmers groups who worked with N2Africa in dissemination (with the IMF PAIDEK and Cooperative Pilote for the credit)
- Each Group received 3000\$ for Credit to buy seed ; fertilizer for the members of group

5.3. Exit Strategy: N2Africa will support information and knowledge sharing platform among partners

- The information has been developed and can be shared and used by broader stakeholders (PPPs) after N2Africa exit. These information include dissemination strategies, best technology packages for specific province and some selected sites, protocols to disseminate technologies, research designs, PPP designs, etc.) Insofar as a partner wishes to use this information by way of expression of interest in the form of leaflet, report and video, etc. Existing platforms such as ones from humid tropics, CIALCA projects and CARITAS, Centre Olame UPSKI, PAD are using such information already.



6. Status of exit strategies

Below matrix gives summary of the status of the 3 main exit strategy drives and in relation to now and post project/sustainability.

Key: 1=achieved/will be; 0= not achieved/will not be; - not applicable

Item	Partner ¹ Name										
	PAD	Centre Olame	UPSKI	IKYA	CARITAS	WFW	WORLD VISON-	PAIDE K	Procredit	Lobiko	Agriforce
Project time											
Dissemination of technologies: Use of packaged information (tools, guidelines, technical briefs, platforms) on legume best practices	1	0	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dissemination of technologies: Use of knowledge (direct capacity building) on legume best practices	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	1	-
Inoculant availability ²	1	0	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Seed availability	1	-	1	1	-	1	0	-	-	1	1
Fertilizer availability	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

¹ Partners include those who play key role in partnerships but are not signatories, national platforms, national bodies, etc

² Availability means registered and sold



Item	Partner ¹ Name										
	PAD	Centre Olame	UPSKI	IKYA	CARITAS	WFW	WORLD VISON-	PAIDEK	Procredit	Lobiko	Agriforce
Inoculant Usage	-	0	-	-	1	1	1	-			
Seed Usage	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	1	-
Fertilizer Usage	1	-	1	1	-	1		-	1	1	1
Inoculant Supply (supply chain Champion)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Seed Supply (supply chain Champion)	1	1	1	1	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer Supply (supply chain Champion)	1	0	-	1	-	0	0	-	-	-1	-
Input Supply Info	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Output Supply Info	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Output market champion		1	1								
Inoculant Quality control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Inoculant R4D/Research to adapt	1	0-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Sustainability / post project											
Dissemination of technologies: Use of packaged	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-



Item	Partner ¹ Name											
	PAD	Centre Olame	UPSKI	IKYA	CARITAS	WFW	WORLD VISON-	PAIDE K	Procredit	Lobiko	Agriforce	
information (tools, guidelines, technical briefs) on legume best practices promoted by N2Africa												
Dissemination of technologies: Use of knowledge (direct capacity building) on legume best practices promoted by N2Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	0	0	
Inoculant availability ³	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	
Seed availability	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	-	-	1	1	
Fertilizer availability											1	
Inoculant Usage	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	-				
Seed Usage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Fertilizer Usage												
Inoculant Supply (supply chain Champion)	-	1	-	0	0	0	0	-				

³ Availability means registered and sold



Item	Partner ¹ Name										
	PAD	Centre Olame	UPSKI	IKYA	CARITAS	WFW	WORLD VISON-	PAIDE K	Procredit	Lobiko	Agriforce
Seed Supply (supply chain Champion)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	1
Fertilizer Supply (supply chain Champion)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	1
Input Supply Info	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Output Supply Info	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Output market champion		1	1								
Inoculant Quality control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inoculant R4D/Research to adapt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10



7. Way forward: Strategic scenarios to close the gaps identified

1 Inoculant availability

Private Lobiko tries to link the farmers associations with his central depot and he would like to put small kiosks in some centres but he would have to make sure of the demand for these inoculum so that it would to import or pass the order to the Kalambo lab.

2 Seed Supply (supply chain Champion

Before the project, it was the farmers' organizations that were multiplying the seeds; now we have some seed companies that have just started in this area; it will be necessary to organize how to link the producers to these companies.

3 Output market champion

Access to output market is a problem because sales are individual and there is no price structure. To solve this problem, we try to group the farmers into cooperatives finally to make collective market and for that there is already an organization that brings together soyabean producers into cooperatives UPSKI(Union de Producteurs de soya du Kivu) to solve the problem of market.

4 Inoculant Quality control

They have no structure that organizes quality control in the area of the project. The few control labs do not control quality and also lack of expertise in this area. We do this control quality of inoculant at the microbiology lab of Kalambo where they are technicians who were trained through the project.

5 Integrating N2Africa into TAAT in DR Congo as Exit Strategy plan

Prepared by JM Sanginga (Country Coordinator, IITA), Despines Bamuleke (Agronomist, M&E Specialist), Juma Rehani (Agronomist) and Faustin Kulimushi (Agronomist), Isaac Balungwe(Microbiologist) with support by IITA Kalambo Team Paul Donstop; Chris Okafor; serge Amato ; Leon Nabahungu;



Value chain	Soyabean
Country	DR Congo
AREA	East DRC/ South and North Kivu Provinces
Value proposition:	In Eastern DRC, there is high demand for soyabeans for flour, cake biscuits, etc. Through the N2Africa project, the productivity of soyabean has improved tremendously over the years in the region. However, large proportion of local production are exported without value added to neighboring countries including Rwanda and Uganda due to poor linkage of small producers to local processing plants and market. For example, Centre Olame, one of the biggest functional processing plants in the region with a processing capacity of 1440 tones/year at 6tones/day is not able to operate at its full capacity due to shortage in supply of raw material. The focus in this initiative is to build on the strategy of the N2Africa project in collaboration with youth Agripreneurs such as the IKYA group to link those small farmers to big processing plants such as Centre Olame and Maizeking in both South and North Kivu and ensure steady availability and accessibility of best proven varieties seed to farmer as well as others inputs.
Target area:	This project will be implemented in the major niches of soyabean production in South and North-Kivu. The two provinces have a long history in soyabean production in DRC. Specifically, the project will be implemented in Kabare North (Birava, Katana, Kabamba, Luhihi), Walungu (Mushinga, Mulamba et Kamanyola), Kalehe (minova), Uvira (Ruzizi plain) in South Kivu, and Rutshuru in North Kivu.
Target direct beneficiaries:	A total of 10000 smallholder's soyabean households will be linked to big processing centers both in North and South-Kivu for income generation and nutrition.
Staff needs:	One Value Chain Manager One Agribusiness specialist One Technology transfer officer



	<p>One Administrator shared with the maize value chain</p> <p>One Driver shared with the maize value chain</p>
Alignment to policy	<p>One of the major objective of the government in its National Agricultural Investment Plan for 2013 to 2020 is to promote agricultural sub-sectors including grain-legumes (beans, soyabean, groundnut and cowpea) and agribusiness (DRC, 2013)</p>
Partnerships	
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARITAS- Seed multiplication and delivery in South-Kivu • World Vision- Farmers organisation, capacity strengthening and delivery in South-Kivu. They have a network of 15 Farmers Business Associations (FBAs) with 3690 farmers engaged in soyabean value chain • CEDERU- Dispose a good network for dissemination of best soyabean seed as well as best agronomic practices in North Kivu. They work with 8 Cooperatives of 4000 farmers • Women for women, Dispose a good network for dissemination of best seed as well as best agronomic practices with special focus to women in south-kivu. The have a network of 4000 Women engaged in soyabean value chain • PAD: Dispose a good network for dissemination of best seed as well as best agronomic practices in south-kivu. They have a network of 8 interassociation working with 3200 Farmers engaged in soyabean value chain • Centre Olame –Centre with a processing capacity of about 1440 tons of soyabean grain per year in South Kivu • Maizeking – Centre with a processing capacity of more than 1600 tons of soyabean • MERCY CORPS –WORLD VISON-FH - They work with health zones to improve health and nutrition of children and women in South and North Kivu. They need high quantity of soyabean based product such as Corn and soyabean blend (CSB) with a demand of about 120 tons of per year for child and women nutrition.
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Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAIDEK- Microfinance finance institution that provides farmer with friendly loans/credit through Farmers associations. They receive funding from various donors such as IFDC, DFID, etc. to finance stallholders' farmers.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Procredit- Newly established bank with Agricultural credit department ready to finance agricultural activities in DRC
Technologies to deploy:	
1. Improved Soyabean Varieties	The varieties that have been proven to be promising in the targeted area are PK6, SB 24, Imperial and Sc Saga. More than 70 tons of the seed of these varieties will be available by July from Agriforce and PASA project partners.
2. NoduMax: A bio-fertilizer	Linking agro-dealers such as LOBIKO in South-Kivu and Shalome in North-Kivu to the NoduMax factories in Nigeria for the inoculum at the same time, insure that the price is affordable to farmers. Promote the dissemination of the new product (this is necessary because farmers where use to inoculum produced in Bukavu).
3. ISFM (Integrating Soyabean Variety – Phosphorus fertilizer- Rhizobia Innovation)	Combination of improved varieties, intercropping of soyabean with either maize or cassava or coffee and Intensive utilization of inoculum in soyabean production in North-Kivu. In South-Kivu, combination of improved varieties, intercropping of soyabean with either maize or cassava and Intensive utilization of inoculum and mineral fertilizer in soyabean production
4. Improved Processing Methods: Food to food fortification and product diversity	Use state to art methods to produce different soyabean based products such as flour, biscuit, animal feeds for nutrition. Here the focus will be more on soyabean flour because of his high multipurpose demand in both North and South Kivu. In addition, there is high demand of this product in other provinces where the rate of malnutrition is high including Katanga and Kasai provinces.



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 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
29. Advanced technical skills in rhizobiology: East and Central African, West African and South African Hub
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
73. N2Africa Final Report of the First Phase: 2009-2013
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
78. N2Africa Annual Report Phase II Year 1
79. N2Africa: Taking Stock and Moving Forward. Workshop report
80. N2Africa Kenya Country Report 2015
81. N2Africa Annual Report 2015
82. Value Chain Analysis of Grain Legumes in Borno State, Nigeria
83. Baseline report Borno State
84. N2Africa Annual Report 2015 DR Congo
85. N2Africa Annual Report 2015 Rwanda
86. N2Africa Annual Report 2015 Malawi
87. Contract Sprayer in Borno State, Nigeria
88. N2Africa Baseline Report II Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, version 2.1
89. N2Africa rhizobial isolates in Kenya
90. N2Africa Early Impact Survey, Rwanda
91. N2Africa Early Impact Survey, Ghana
92. Tracing seed diffusion from introduced legume seeds through N2Africa demonstration trials and seed-input packages
93. The role of legumes in sustainable intensification – priority areas for research in northern Ghana
94. The role of legumes in sustainable intensification – priority areas for research in western Kenya
95. N2Africa Early Impact Survey, Phase I
96. Legumes in sustainable intensification – case study report PROIntensAfrica
97. N2Africa Annual Report 2016
98. OSSOM Launch and Planning Meeting for the west Kenya Long Rains 2017
99. Tailoring and adaptation in N2Africa demonstration trials
100. N2Africa Project DR Congo Exit Strategy



Partners involved in the N2Africa project

