



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

Milestone reference number 4.5.2

J.J. de Wolf

19 May 2014

N2Africa

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



N2Africa is a project funded by The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by a grant to Plant Production Systems, Wageningen University who lead the project together with CIAT-TSBF, IITA and many partners in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

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

Authors of this report and contact details:

Name: J.J. de Wolf
Address: P.O. Box MP 228
Mount Pleasant, Harare
Zimbabwe
E-mail: J.dewolf@cgiar.org

Partner acronym: CIAT-TSBF

If you want to cite a report that originally was meant for use within the project only, please make sure you are allowed to disseminate or cite this report. If so, please cite as follows:

de Wolf, J.J., 2014. A report documenting the involvement of women in at least 50% of all farmer-related activities (Milestone reference number: 4.5.2), www.N2Africa.org, 70 pp.

Disclaimer:

This publication has been funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation through a grant to Wageningen University entitled "Putting nitrogen fixation to work for smallholder farmers in Africa". Its content does not represent the official position of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Wageningen University or any of the other partner organisations within the project and is entirely the responsibility of the authors.

This information in this document is provided as it is and no guarantee or warranty is given that the information is fit for any particular purpose. The user thereof uses the information at their own sole risk and liability.



Table of contents

Table of tables	4
1 Introduction	7
2 Ghana	8
2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	8
2.3 Training participation	9
2.4 Field days	10
3 Nigeria	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	12
3.3 Training.....	13
3.4 Field days	13
4 DR Congo	15
4.1 Introduction.....	15
4.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	15
4.3 Training.....	20
4.4 Field Days	21
4.5 Reaching women through radio	22
5 Rwanda	23
5.1 Introduction.....	23
5.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	24
5.3 Training.....	27
5.4 Field Days	29
6 Kenya	30
6.1 Introduction.....	30
6.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	30
6.3 Training.....	32
6.4 Field Days	33
7 Malawi	34
7.1 Introduction.....	34
7.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution	34
7.3 Training.....	36
7.4 Field Days	37



8	Mozambique	40
8.1	Introduction	40
8.2	Farmers Reached through Input Distribution.....	40
8.3	Training	41
8.4	Field Days	43
9	Zimbabwe	44
9.1	Introduction	44
9.2	Reaching women in the first season.....	44
9.3	Farmers Reached through Input Distribution.....	45
9.4	Training	47
9.5	Field Days	49
	Exchange visits	50
	Dry shows.....	50
10	Conclusion	52
	Appendix I: Overview of inputs distributed to male and female farmers, Ghana, 2011	54
	Appendix II: Participation of men and women in field days, Nov.-Dec. 2012, Ghana	56
	Appendix III: Detailed information Field day participation, 2011, Nigeria	57
	Appendix IV: Detailed information from DRC	58
	Appendix V: N2Africa input distribution, gender disaggregated, 2013A, DR Congo	60
	Appendix VI: Attendance Field Days, Kenya, season 2012A	61
	Appendix VII: Detailed information Training 2012-13 season, Mozambique	63
	Appendix VIII: Participation in trainings, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe*	65
	Appendix IX: N2Africa field days and attendance, season 2011-12, Zimbabwe	66

Table of tables

Table 1: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Ghana (% of household members).....	8
Table 2: Gender disaggregated information on some of the input distribution, 2011, Ghana..	8
Table 3: Input distribution gender disaggregated, 2012, Ghana	9
Table 4: Occupations of training participants, gender disaggregated, 2012, Ghana	9
Table 5: Gender disaggregated data on participation Field Days, 2012, Ghana	10
Table 6: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Kano and Kaduna, Nigeria (% of household members).....	11



Table 7: Control over land use and harvest by household members in Nigeria (% of all fields)	11
Table 8: Female and male farmers who received inputs in 2011, Nigeria	12
Table 9: Number and percentages of female and male farmers receiving inputs, per state, 2012, Nigeria	13
Table 10: Male and female participation in Training-of-Trainers, 2010 and 2011, Nigeria	13
Table 11: Farmers' attendance field days, 2011, Nigeria	14
Table 12: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Eastern DRC (% of household members)	15
Table 13: Summary of participation of women farmers in diverse activities in DRC, 2010-11	15
Table 14: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2011B, DRC	16
Table 15: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2012A, DRC	16
Table 16: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2012B, DRC	17
Table 17: Total numbers of farmers reached between 2010B to 2012B, DR Congo	18
Table 18: Beneficiaries summarized per partner, 2013A, DRC	19
Table 19: Kind of legumes received by women en men farmers, 2013A, DRC	19
Table 20: Participation in various trainings, 2011B and 2012A, DRC	20
Table 21: Male and female participation in trainings, 2013A, DRC	21
Table 22: Involvement of men and women in farm activities in Rwanda (% of household members)	23
Table 23: Participation of men and women in D&D activities, Rwanda (season 2011A & 2011B)	23
Table 24: Farmers reached in 2012A season, Rwanda	24
Table 25: Inputs distributed per partner and per district, 2012B, Rwanda	25
Table 26: Number and percentages of women and men amongst Master Farmers, 2012B, Rwanda	25
Table 27: Seeds and planting materials distributed, 2012B, Rwanda	26
Table 28: Farmers reached in 2013A and 2013B, Rwanda	26
Table 29: Female and male Master Farmers (recruited for 2012B and 2013A season), Rwanda	27
Table 30: Trainings in season 2012A, 2012B and 2013A, Rwanda	28
Table 31: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in western Kenya (% of household members)	30
Table 32: Sub-sample of farmers, presenting the gender division, west Kenya, 2010 LR & SR	30
Table 33: Input distribution according to gender, Kenya, season 2011 short rains	31
Table 34: Gender division input distribution per Node & type of farmer, Kenya, season 2012A	31
Table 35: Some characteristics Master Farmers, 2012A, Kenya	32
Table 36: Input distribution, 2012 LR, Kenya	32
Table 37: Participation in training, 2012 LR, Kenya*	32



Table 38: Attendance of field days, 2012 LR, Kenya.....	33
Table 39: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Malawi (% of household members).....	34
Table 40: Gender disaggregated data on farmers participating in N2Africa, season 2010-11, Malawi	34
Table 41: Input distribution per district, 2011-12 season, Malawi.....	35
Table 42: Percentages of women and men amongst Lead Farmers and other farmers, 2011-12 season, Malawi	36
Table 43: Overview training events in Malawi, season 2011-12.....	37
Table 44: Participation in field days, season 2011-12, Malawi.....	38
Table 45: Female farmers as percentage of all farmers participation, field days, Malawi, season 2011-12	38
Table 46: Attendance of N2Africa trainings, 2012-13, Malawi*	39
Table 47: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Mozambique (% of household members).....	40
Table 48: Male and female participation in dissemination trials, seasons 2010-11, Mozambique	40
Table 49: Input distribution, 2011-12, Mozambique.....	41
Table 50: Input distribution N2Africa partner organisation CLUSA, 2012-13, Mozambique* .	41
Table 51: Male and female participation in N2Africa trainings conducted, season 2010-11, Mozambique*	42
Table 52: Participation in ToT on home processing, 2011-12, Mozambique*	42
Table 53: Field day attendance, March and April 2012, Mozambique	43
Table 54: Involvement of women and men in farm activities in Zimbabwe (% of household members).....	44
Table 55: Participation by men and women in farmer-related activities, 2010-11, Zimbabwe	44
Table 56: Summarised numbers of farmers reached in 2011-12, Zimbabwe.....	45
Table 57: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, 2011-12, Zimbabwe	46
Table 58: Farmers reached, gender, district, 2011-12 season, Zimbabwe	46
Table 59: Gender disaggregated data on input distribution, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe	47
Table 60: Summary of 'Collective Marketing' and 'Farming as a Business' trainings, 2012, Zimbabwe (IFAD funded).....	48
Table 61: Summarized participation in Lead Farmer trainings, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe	49
Table 62: N2Africa field days and attendance, season 2011-12, Zimbabwe*	49
Table 63: Field day attendance, 2012-13, Zimbabwe.....	50
Table 64: Dry shows and attendance, 2011-12 season, Zimbabwe.....	51
Table 65: Number and percentages of female and male farmers reached in three subsequent seasons, Zimbabwe	51
Table 66: Number of Master Farmers trained, 2010-2011, DRC.....	58
Table 67: Female and male participation in exchange visits in DRC (up to May 2011)	58
Table 68: Female and male participation in field days organized by partners, 2010-11, DRC	59



1 Introduction

This reports documents the involvement of women in farmer-related activities of the N2Africa project – work that is guided by Activity 5 under Objective 4: ‘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 has always been committed to reach women for the most sustainable impact of N2Africa interventions, the approach proposed in the report was not realistic; it consisted of 39 indicators, 23 tools, 18 means of verification and 82 recommendations. However, some recommendations from the report were of good use. In accordance with the detailed steps of the activity 4.5.1, all M&E tools have been made gender sensitive; where relevant gender disaggregated data has been collected as well as additional data on e.g. particular activities targeted at women.

The current report is documenting on the target of 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 engagement of staff, scholarships, etc.

Milestone 4.5.3 concerned the following activity: at least 2 special events on the role of legumes in household nutrition and value-added processing conducted per country. Although such events were usually targeted at women, this is not included in the present report, but is reported on in a separate milestone report.

The current report is the second report on Milestone 4.5.2. In the current report we attempt to consolidate and summarize gender related information from all countries in farmer-related activities (except for the activities under milestone 4.5.3). Therefore there is some overlap between this and the previous report on 4.5.2 (which was submitted in October 2011), with the current report providing the most comprehensive overview.

In the chapters hereafter the achievements per country are detailed focussing on farmers reached¹, i.e. those receiving inputs from/via the N2Africa project, the composition of the group of Lead Farmers or Master Farmers engaged, trainings and participation in field days. These are the most relevant farmer-related N2Africa activities for which we aimed to collect systematically gender-disaggregated data through M&E. The last chapter summarizes some conclusions.

¹ Definition of Reach: use of two N2Africa components. Use of such ‘improved legume cultivation’ on a minimum surface of 100 m².



2 Ghana

2.1 Introduction

Although all M&E tools facilitate gender-disaggregated data collection, the records from Ghana are not complete for all the seasons in which N2Africa was implemented in the country (2010, 2011, 2012 and some adjusted activities in 2013 for which no M&E data was collected).

According to the baseline data, slightly fewer women participate full-time in farming activities in Ghana as compared to men (46% versus 62%) while their seasonal involvement is larger than that of men (Table 1). This overall difference between male and female participation in farm activities is not such that it should have inhibited reaching the target of 50% female participation in N2Africa project activities in Ghana.

Table 1: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

2.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

Of the first season in 2010 we know that 33% of the Lead Farmers were women, no data was available on the percentage of women in other activities such as trainings and field days nor among the other farmers who received inputs.

For the second season, in 2011, there are incomplete and inconsistent records of input distribution. Table 2 summarizes some of the data available. It is based on records of 3,461 farmers. Of these farmers registered, just over 40% were women (40.7%) (see Appendix I for more details). While the differences between the various areas of operation is noteworthy, the differences *within* these areas are even larger. For example for Chereponi the percentage of female farmers receiving inputs varied from under 39% to as high as over 67%. In Kassena-Nankana East, where MoFA implemented N2Africa the percentage of women farmers varied from just over 14% to just over 54%. In Bawku West, the percentage of women varied between about 20% to just under 60%, in Nadowli between 22% up to over 56%, Wa East 22% to over 40 % (see Appendix I).

Table 2: Gender disaggregated information on some of the input distribution, 2011, Ghana

Region	District	Partner	Total (no.)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Blank (%)
Northern Region	Chereponi	ACDEP	730	48.4	51.2	0.4
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	644	62.6	37.4	0.0
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	1329	59.4	40.3	0.2
Upper West	Nadowli	MoFA	59	52.5	47.5	0.0
Upper West	Wa East	MoFA	699	67.1	32.6	0.3
	Total		3461	59.1	40.7	0.2



In 2012, almost 42% of the participants in N2Africa who received inputs were women (see Table 3). However, the percentage of women amongst the Lead Farmers is lower at less than 33% (see Table 3). As for the division between the legumes, the percentage of women as compared to men receiving soyabean and groundnut is slightly higher, but the differences between the genders are very small (data not presented here).

Table 3: Input distribution gender disaggregated, 2012, Ghana

	Gender	Number	Percentage
Total number of farmers	Women	6783	41.6
	Men	9473	58.1
	Unknown	57	0.3
	Total:	16313	
Lead farmers	Women	216	32.6
	Men	445	67.1
	Unknown	2	0.3
	Total:	663	

2.3 Training participation

For the previous report on Milestone 4.5.2, little information on trainings was available from Ghana. From that little information, the participation of women in trainings proved to be very low in 2010 and 2011 at 15% and below, while one training had no female participation at all.

Updated information on the 2011 season is that there were records of a total number of participants in the trainings of 668 people. Of 280 participants, the gender is not known. This gives the following percentages: gender unknown 41.9%, 42.2% male participants, and 15.9% female participants.

For the 2012 season, we have records of 544 people participating in training in Ghana. Of these participants, almost 78% were farmers, 14% from government agricultural extension services, and almost 2% from NGOs (see Table 4). Of the farmers participating, just over 37% were women. Although this is slightly more than the percentage of women Lead Farmers, it is not quite close to the planned 50% women participation.

Table 4: Occupations of training participants, gender disaggregated, 2012, Ghana

Occupations	Gender	Number	%	Total
Farming	Women	158	37.4	422 (77.6%)
	Men	264	62.6	
Agricultural Extension – Government	Women	5	6.6	76 (14%)
	Men	71	93.4	
N2Africa	Men	2	100	2 (0.4%)
NGO	Men	9	100	9 (1.7%)
Other	Women	15	42.9	35 (6.4%)
	Men	20	57.1	
Total	Women	178	32.7	
	Men	366	67.3	



2.4 Field days

In 2011, it was reported that in total 3204 people participated in field days in Ghana, including farmers, NGO staff, extensions staff and government officials. Of this total, 3012 were farmers, 53% of whom were men and 47% women. Of the 165 extension staff in attendance, 84 % were men and 16% women.

Overall, in 2012 of the participants in field days, 48.4% were women – close to the planned 50% of women participation (Table 5). However the difference between the different field days is large, ranging from around 20% to over 66% (see Appendix II for details).

Table 5: Gender disaggregated data on participation Field Days, 2012, Ghana

	No.	%
Men	947	51.6
Women	890	48.4
Total	1837	



3 Nigeria

3.1 Introduction

The position and role of women in agriculture in Northern Nigeria differs quite a lot from the other N2Africa countries and even within the region the differences are significant as became apparent from the baseline survey. Table 6 shows the involvement of women and men in agricultural activities Kano and Kaduna in Nigeria.

Table 6: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

In Kano and northern Kaduna, generally men decide on the use of land and on the use of the harvest (Table 7). 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 7).

Table 7: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

Taking the above in consideration, it is not surprising that the average numbers of women participating in N2Africa farmer-related activities is limited. In 2010, on average only 6% of the Lead Farmers were women. Even at that time, the project recognized that it would not be feasible to reach the target figure of 50% women participation 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 was not be possible. It was acknowledged that there was need for specific interventions from the N2Africa project to ensure that women would be enabled to benefit from the project – even if they are not directly engaged in agricultural production activities.



3.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

For 2011, in total there are records of 11,238 farmers who received inputs from N2Africa project in the states of Kaduna and Kano in North Nigeria. Considering the large numbers of farmers, the data entry of the input distribution records was of very high quality. The following tables summarize the input distribution. Of the Lead Farmers, less than 10% are women, of the other farmers, the percentage of women is 15% (Table 8).

Table 8: Female and male farmers who received inputs in 2011, Nigeria

	Female	Male	Gender unknown*	Total	% Female	% Male
KANO						
Lead Farmer	27	191	1	219	12.33	87.21
Other farmer	694	3365	9	4068	17.06	82.72
<i>Total KANO</i>	<i>721</i>	<i>3556</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4287</i>	<i>16.82</i>	<i>82.95</i>
KADUNA						
Lead Farmer	48	513	0	561	8.56	91.44
Other farmer	875	5508	5	6388	13.70	86.22
<i>Total KADUNA</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>6021</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6949</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>86.65</i>
KANO & KADUNA						
Lead Farmer	75	704	1	780	9.62	90.26
Other farmer	1569	8875	14	10458	15.00	84.86
Grand Total	1644	9579	15	11238	14.63	85.24

* The numbers of farmers with unknown gender are very small; therefore the percentages of this are not presented in the table.

Although the population of Kano State is in its large majority Muslim and women are not as much engaged in agricultural production activities as women with different religious orientations, Table 8 shows that a slightly higher percentage of participants is women in Kano State as compared to Kaduna State.

In the subsequent season in 2012, we recorded the details of almost 20,000 farmers receiving inputs through N2Africa. The percentage of women is higher than in the 2011 season, on average over 16%. In Kano state, the percentage of women is highest amongst the other farmers and Lead Farmers as compared to the other states of Kaduna and Niger (Table 9).

There was not much difference between the legumes received per gender; most receive soyabean (between 72% (men) and almost 75% (of the women)), roughly around 20% cowpea and just over 6% groundnut – it is only for groundnuts that the percentage of women Lead Farmers is bit higher at almost 20%, while for soyabean and cowpea it is between 12.5 to 13%) (data not presented).



Table 9: Number and percentages of female and male farmers receiving inputs, per state, 2012, Nigeria

	Numbers			Total	Percentage	
	Female	Male	Gender unknown*		Female	Male
KADP				8432		
Other farmers	1789	6302	2	8093	22.1	77.9
Lead Farmers	56	283		339	16.5	83.5
KNARDA				8263		
Other farmers	915	6969	1	7885	11.6	88.4
Lead Farmers	40	338		378	10.6	89.4
NSADP				2482		
Other farmers	330	2042	1	2373	13.9	86.1
Lead Farmers	15	94		109	13.8	86.2
Grand Total						
Other farmers	3034	15313	4	18351	16.5	83.4
Lead Farmers	111	715	0	826	13.4	86.6
All farmers	3145	16028	4	19177	16.4	83.6

* The numbers of farmers with unknown gender are very small; therefore the percentages of this are not presented in the table.

3.3 Training

Table 10 present the participation in trainings in 2010 and 2011 in Nigeria. Unfortunately, no information on training was made available for the 2012 season. Probably even in 2013 some activities have taken place in terms of trainings, accessibility of inputs, etc. because Nigeria is a core country for the second phase of N2Africa.

Table 10: Male and female participation in Training-of-Trainers, 2010 and 2011, Nigeria

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

To further encourage their participation in the project, modules in legume processing technologies were developed and trainings were held for over 282 women from eight communities during the 2011 season. This activity was to continue 2012 but no further reporting was given related to this.

3.4 Field days

As is shown in Table 11, in 2011 a total of 670 farmers reportedly participated in the field days. Obviously this number seems quite low considering the large numbers of farmers reached by the N2Africa project in the 2011 season. Although we have not managed to get



feedback on this finding from Nigeria, one reason for this seemingly low figure could be that the data collected on field days held in the 2011 season in Nigeria for the N2Africa project report of the larger field days only and does possibly not take account of the smaller field days. In addition, partners may have been organizing field days that were not initiated by N2Africa and failed to report on those through the N2Africa M&E form. See Appendix III for more details on participation in field days in 2011 in Nigeria.

Table 11: Farmers' attendance field days, 2011, Nigeria

Action site	Numbers			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
Albasu LGA	23	0	23	100	0
Tudun Wada	54	5	59	91.5	8.5
Giwa LGA	35	4	39	89.7	10.3
Gaya	60	11	71	84.5	15.5
Bichi	46	9	55	83.6	16.4
Soba	27	8	35	77.1	22.9
Wudil	53	17	70	75.7	24.3
Igabi LGA	70	26	96	72.9	27.1
Garko	87	45	132	65.9	34.1
Zangon Kataf LGA	32	20	52	61.5	38.5
Kachia	19	19	38	50	50
Total	506	164	670	75.5	24.5

There is no information available on field days in Nigeria in the 2012 season. Regrettably in absence of data, we can hardly conclude whether there has been some improvement in involving more women in farmer-related activities in N2Africa in Nigeria.

In the last year of the N2Africa project, a number of Focus Group Discussions were held in Nigeria to assess the impact of the project on women and gender relations. While this is not always evident whether it is truthfully the (N2Africa) project to which changes may be attributed, overall the assessment of the project was very positive.

In all LGAs except Kachia where ginger is grown as a cash crop, legumes were considered an income-generating crop. Legumes are particularly cultivated for food security and income; their nutritional benefits were only a third consideration.

Several groups indicated an increase in participation by women in agricultural activities and decision-making. Women have benefitted a lot from the training on processing and have come up with at least 25 different foods and recipes from soyabean alone. Targeting women for training in processing and value addition proved worthwhile.



4 DR Congo

4.1 Introduction

The N2Africa baseline data from DRC showed that women are more involved in farm activities than men are in South Kivu where N2Africa started its activities (Table 12). The N2Africa team and the partner organisations in DRC have proven to be able to utilize this to achieve the goal to reach women farmers with their interventions. In the DRC, in the first year and a half of project implementation, about half of the farmers trained have been women farmers (Table 13). The participation of women in field days and exchange visits was even higher at 71% and 62% (Table 13). Out of twenty-four demonstration trials, seven demonstration trials were exclusively managed by women (see Appendix IV) for more detailed information from DRC).

Table 12: 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
Total	Female	73.1	15.4	11.4
	Male	46.3	27.7	26

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

Table 13: Summary of participation of women farmers in diverse activities in DRC, 2010-11

	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
Total	870	59	601	41	1471
Workshop on gender and the role of women in agriculture	17	85	3	15	20

4.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

While in Table 14, Table 15 and Table 16, more detailed information on the input distribution in DR Congo is presented, Table 17 summarizes the numbers of farmers reached since 2010B. As SARCAF is an organisation specifically targeting women, it is not surprising their percentages of women receiving inputs is very high (generally above 90%, except in 2012B for other farmers). But it is noticeable that even the other partner organisations have a high percentage of women amongst their participants. This could be an indication of the highly feminized agriculture in South Kivu as was also apparent from the N2Africa baseline data, possibly resulting from the many years of on-going violence in the area.



Table 14: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2011B, DRC

	Numbers of farmers				Percentages		
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	% female	% male	% unknown
DIOBASS							
Other farmers	181	75	2	258	70.2	29.1	0.8
Lead Farmers	46	34	4	84	54.8	40.5	4.8
	<i>DIOBASS Total</i>			342			
PAD							
Other farmers	177	99	2	278	63.7	35.6	0.7
Lead Farmers	38	39	0	77	49.4	50.6	0.0
	<i>PAD Total</i>			355			
SARCAF							
Other farmers	294	27	0	321	91.6	8.4	0.0
Lead Farmers	46	1	0	47	97.9	2.1	0.0
	<i>SARCAF Total</i>			368			
Totals							
Other farmers	652	201	4	857	76.1	23.5	0.5
Lead Farmers	130	74	4	208	62.5	35.6	1.9
Grand total	782	275	8	1065	73.4	25.8	0.8

Table 15: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2012A, DRC

	Numbers of farmers				Percentages		
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	% women	% men	% unknown
DIOBASS							
Other Farmers	340	165	5	510	66.7	32.4	1.0
Lead Farmers	36	33	0	69	52.2	47.8	0.0
	<i>DIOBASS Total</i>			579			
PAD							
Other Farmers	307	223	5	535	57.4	41.7	0.9
Lead Farmers	52	45	1	98	53.1	45.9	1.0
	<i>PAD Total</i>			633			
SARCAF*							
Other Farmers	638	25	4	667	95.7	3.7	0.6
Lead Farmers	69	2	0	71	97.2	2.8	0.0
	<i>SARCAF Total</i>			738			
Totals							
Other Farmers	1285	413	14	1712	75.1	24.1	0.8
Lead Farmers	157	80	1	238	66.0	33.6	0.4
Grand total	1442	493	15	1950	73.9	25.3	0.8

* 81 double entries under SARCAF were removed



Table 16: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, Season 2012B, DRC

	Numbers of farmers				Percentages		
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	% women	% men	% unknown
DIOBASS							
Lead Farmers	60	26	0	86	69.8	30.2	0.0
Other farmers	27	10	0	37	73.0	27.0	0.0
Unknown	604	296	30	930	64.9	31.8	3.2
		<i>DIOBASS Total</i>		<i>1053</i>			
PAD							
Lead Farmers	63	24	1	88	71.6	27.3	1.1
Other farmers	64	24	1	89	71.9	27.0	1.1
Unknown	413	164	5	582	71.0	28.2	0.9
		<i>PAD Total</i>		<i>759</i>			
SARCAF							
Lead Farmers	146	19	1	166	88.0	11.4	0.6
Other farmers	711	63	9	783	90.8	8.0	1.1
		<i>SARCAF Total</i>		<i>949</i>			
Totals							
Lead Farmers	269	69	2	340	79.1	20.3	0.6
Other farmers	802	97	10	909	88.2	10.7	1.1
Unknown	1017	460	35	1512	67.3	30.4	2.3
Grand Total	2088	626	47	2761	75.6	22.7	1.7



Table 17: Total numbers of farmers reached between 2010B to 2012B, DR Congo

	Numbers of farmers				Percentages		
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	% women	% men	% unknown
Totals 2010B			537	537			100
Totals 2011A			1350	1350			100
Totals 2011B							
Lead Farmers	130	74	4	208	62.5	35.6	1.9
Other farmers	652	201	4	857	76.1	23.5	0.5
Grand total 2011B	782	275	8	1065	73.4	25.8	0.8
Totals 2012A*							
Lead Farmers	157	80	1	238	66.0	33.6	0.4
Other Farmers	1285	413	14	1712	75.1	24.1	0.8
Grand total 2012A	1442	493	15	1950	73.9	25.3	0.8
Totals 2012B							
Lead Farmers	269	69	2	340	79.1	20.3	0.6
Other farmers	802	97	10	909	88.2	10.7	1.1
Unknown	1017	460	35	1512	67.3	30.4	2.3
Grand Total 2012B	2088	626	47	2761	75.6	22.7	1.7
Totals 2011B, 2012A & 2012B							
Lead Farmers	556	223	7	786	70.7	28.4	0.9
Other farmers	2739	711	28	3478	78.8	20.4	0.8
Unknown	1017	460	35	1512	67.3	30.4	2.3
Grand Total	4312	1394	70	5776	74.7	24.1	1.2
Totals 2010B, 2011A, 2011B, 2012A & 2012B							
Lead Farmers	556	223	7	786	70.7	28.4	0.9
Other farmers	2739	711	28	3478	78.8	20.4	0.8
Unknown	1017	460	1922	3399	29.9	13.5	56.5
Grand Total	4312	1394	1957	7663	56.3	18.2	25.5

* 81 double entries under SARCAF were removed

Apart from the information from the standardized M&E data collection in DRC, there is some information from the 30-month and 42-month country report. The N2Africa country team and the partner organisations continued to stimulate participation of women in project activities. In these reports, it is reported that 65% of recruited households (6,110) are women while 82% of farmers participated in exchange visits were women. Likewise, as indicated in Table 20, the majority of farmers participating in different training are women.

In the 2013A season the overall percentage of women farmers reached through input distribution in DR Congo is almost 60%. As in the other seasons, the women organisation SARCAF reached almost 79%, but even the other partner organisations attain close to 50% women participation (Table 18, see also Appendix V for more detailed information on input distribution in season 2013A).



Table 18: Beneficiaries summarized per partner, 2013A, DRC

		Women	Men	Unknown	Total
DIOBASS	no.	776	708	16	1500
	%	51.7	47.2	1.1	
PAD	no.	794	797	10	1601
	%	49.6	49.8	0.6	
SARCAF	no.	1195	316	6	1517
	%	78.8	20.8	0.4	
Grand Total	no.	2765	1821	32	4618
	%	59.9	39.4	0.7	

With regards to the different legumes received by men and women, overall in DR Congo we see that women tend to be engaged in bean cultivation, while men are more often recipients of soyabean inputs (see Table 19). Very generally speaking, soyabean is more often considered and treated as a cash crop although in DR Congo a lot of effort has been made to train women on household processing of soyabean to produce milk, tofu, and other recipes utilizing soyabean within their households and for petty trade within communities.

Table 19: Kind of legumes received by women en men farmers, 2013A, DRC

		Common bean	Soyabean	unknown	Total
Women	Number	1884	825	56	2765
	<i>Percentage</i>	68.1%	29.8%	2%	
Men	Number	1019	781	21	1821
	<i>Percentage</i>	56%	42.9%	1.2%	
Unknown	Number	15	16	1	32
	<i>Percentage</i>	46.9%	50%	3.1%	
TOTALS	Number	2918	1622	78	4618
	<i>Percentage</i>	63.2%	35.1%	1.7%	



4.3 Training

Table 20 provides details on the participation in various trainings in 2011B and 2012A in DR Congo. On average the percentage of female participants is quite high, towards 60% which is of course also to be attributed to SARCAF.

Table 20: Participation in various trainings, 2011B and 2012A, DRC

	Master Farmers			Facilitators			Households		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DIQBASS									
Numbers	30	21	51	22	40	62	256	245	501
Percentage	58.8%	41.2%		35.5%	64.5%		51.1%	48.9%	
PAD									
Numbers	32	30	62	40	35	75	138	92	230
Percentage	51.6%	48.4%		53.3%	46.7%		60%	40%	
SARCAF									
Numbers	9	40	49	17	45	62	37	272	309
Percentage	18.4%	81.6%		27.4%	72.6%		12%	88%	
SITES SATELLITES									
Numbers	25	41	66	30	32	62	0	0	0
Percentage	37.9%	62.1%		48.4%	51.6%				
TOTAL									
Numbers	96	132	228	109	152	261	431	609	1040
Percentage	42.1%	57.9%		41.8%	58.2%		41.4%	58.6%	

Information from 30-month and 42-month country report, not based on M&E data.

In the 2013A season, a total of 1529 people were trained. These trainings were mostly one day trainings, a few of the trainings lasted for two days. All trainers were men, of the trainees the average percentages of women was almost 60%. SARCAF, the N2Africa partner organisation targeting women facilitated seven trainings which had the highest participation of women (see Table 21 for details).



Table 21: Male and female participation in trainings, 2013A, DRC

Organiser training	Numbers			Percentages	
	Male	Female	Total	% Men	% Women
PAD	39	21	60	65.0	35.0
PAD	25	15	40	62.5	37.5
PAD	13	8	21	61.9	38.1
PAD	32	20	52	61.5	38.5
PAD	23	15	38	60.5	39.5
DI OBASS	143	95	238	60.1	39.9
PAD	22	15	37	59.5	40.5
DI OBASS	13	10	23	56.5	43.5
PAD	22	21	43	51.2	48.8
DI OBASS	15	15	30	50.0	50.0
PAD	10	11	21	47.6	52.4
DI OBASS	122	141	263	46.4	53.6
PAD	10	12	22	45.5	54.5
CIAT	15	18	33	45.5	54.5
CIAT	19	23	42	45.2	54.8
PAD	14	19	33	42.4	57.6
DI OBASS	13	18	31	41.9	58.1
CIAT	21	32	53	39.6	60.4
DI OBASS	11	18	29	37.9	62.1
SARCAF	3	6	9	33.3	66.7
SARCAF	2	8	10	20.0	80.0
SARCAF	7	44	51	13.7	86.3
SARCAF	9	104	113	8.0	92.0
SARCAF	8	93	101	7.9	92.1
SARCAF	2	26	28	7.1	92.9
SARCAF	4	104	108	3.7	96.3
Total	617	912	1529	40.4	59.6

4.4 Field Days

For 2012, we have records of 32 field days, with a total of 1773 participants on record, 75.4% of them being women. There were four field days with women participation below 50%, one of those one as low as 14% of the participants being women – strangely enough a field day organized by SARCAF. In ten of the recorded field days, more than 90% of the participants were women.

In addition to more commonly known field days, farmers in DR Congo have been organizing so-called 'porte ouverte'; farmers receiving other farmers from their surroundings in an informal setting. While these have not been recorded with standardized M&E forms, it does



indicate the relevance of more open definition of so-called 'extension events' beyond field days only.

4.5 Reaching women through radio

The N2Africa team and its partners in South Kivu have been very pro-active in the engagement with the popular station 'Radio Maendeleo' based in Bukavu (Maendeleo means 'development'). Radio Maendeleo is the radio station that is most widely followed in the region; it can be received everywhere in South Kivu (except in Fizi), also in a larger part of North Kivu and even in Rwanda (Cyangungu) and in Burundi (Bujumbura and Cibitoke). And it is estimated that more than two million people listen to Radio Maendeleo.

In general, during the agricultural season one broadcast would be prepared by N2Africa which would then be broadcasted at different times during the week and often also in different local languages as well as sometimes in French.

While the emissions in French are considered not so suitable to reach women (since often women in rural areas do not master French so well), the emissions in Kiswahili and Mashi are very well suited to ensure reaching women as it is reported that women in general do have a habit of following radio broadcasts.

It was noted that women are much interested in nutrition and processing of legumes for consumption.

From interactions with listeners, farmers, and partner organisations, it has been observed that little by little the attention for these particular broadcasts is increasing within all different audiences who are already accustomed to following radio broadcasts.

In conclusion, N2Africa in DR Congo has achieved good participation of women in their activities. It is a little unfortunate that data collection was not done as systematically as would have been ideal. Even for the later seasons of 2011B, 2012A and 2012B compilation and analyses were challenging and more time consuming because of diversity in quality and formats used.



5 Rwanda

5.1 Introduction

According to the information from the N2Africa baseline, involvement of men and women is relatively balanced in Rwanda (Table 22). Although in the early stages of the N2Africa project it had been reported that in Rwanda there were no specific activities to enhance the participation of women farmers in the project's activities, 62% of the participating farmers in the first year were women (Table 23) which shows the pro-active engagement of N2Africa staff and partner organisations in Rwanda.

Table 22: 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
Total	Female	87.5	5	7.5
	Male	77	14	9

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

Table 23: 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.	%	
Kamonyi	Cassava intercrop with bush bean	10x6m	72	28.8	178	71.2	250
	Soyabean 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
	Soyabean 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
	Soyabean 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
Total			947	37.6	1572	62.4	2519

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.

5.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

In the 2012A season, a total of 1069 farmers received inputs and all of them have reportedly planted. Overall the distribution between female and male farmers is quite balanced; the average being just over 54% women and over 45% men. Table 24 presents the details of the farmers reached in Rwanda in the 2012A season. Caritas-Rwanda engaged between 40 and almost 56% women in the different action sites. COCOF is reaching over 60% women, while DRD had the lowest and highest percentage of women with 22% and almost 82% in two different districts. Percentages of women engaged by EPR varied between almost 45% and almost 55%.

Table 24: Farmers reached in 2012A season, Rwanda

		Numbers				Percentage	
		Female	Male	Unknown	Total	% women	% men
Caritas	Mareba	50	38	3	91	54.9	41.8
	Musenyi	43	45		88	48.9	51.1
	Nyamata	38	55	2	95	40	57.9
COCOF	Kamonyi	120	79		199	60.3	39.7
DRD	Burera	35	124		159	22	78
	Gakenke	197	44		241	81.7	18.3
EPR	Nyamirama	27	27		54	50	50
	Rukara	31	26		57	54.4	45.6
	Rwinkwavu	38	47		85	44.7	55.3
Total		579	485	5	1069	54.2	45.4

* The numbers of farmers with unknown gender are very small; therefore the percentages of this are not presented in the table.

In the 2012B season a total of 4839 farmers received inputs and thus were reached by the N2Africa project (see Table 25); on average 52.5% women and over 47% men. The percentages of women engaged by Caritas is comparable between the 2012A and 2012B season, only in one place, Bugesera, Rilima the percentage is high at 73%. COCOF is a little lower at over 51% (compared to over 60% in the 2012A season). DRD is much more average compared to the previous season with percentages between slightly less than 50% and just over 58%. EPR is comparable to the previous season and this season between 43 and over 55%.

While the overall percentages of women involved are commendable, it is noteworthy that was still true for the engagement of women as Master Farmers in these seasons. Often we can observe that women are well engaged at the level of input distribution while their participation decreases when looking at Master Farmers and for example trainings. Table 26 presents the details of Master Farmers and only in Bugesera, Juru the percentage is very low, but in the other places it is still ok. Table 27 presents the seeds and cassava distributed for cultivation in the 2012B season – here no remarkable differences between men and women.



Table 25: Inputs distributed per partner and per district, 2012B, Rwanda

	Numbers of farmers				Percentages	
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	% women	% men
CARITAS						
Bugesera, Juru	51	49		100	51	49
Bugesera, Mareba	104	96		200	52	48
Bugesera, Musenyi	99	85		184	53.8	46.2
Bugesera, Nyamata	78	111	1	190	41.1	58.4
Bugesera, Nyarugenge	44	66		110	40	60
Bugesera, Rilima	54	20		74	73	27
Bugesera, Rweru	57	72		129	44.2	55.8
<i>Total CARITAS</i>	487	499	1	987	49.3	50.6
COCOF						
Kamonyi	477	450	1	928	51.4	48.5
<i>Total COCOF</i>	477	450	1	928	51.4	48.5
DRD						
Burera	379	380		759	49.9	50.1
Gakenke	288	211	1	500	57.6	42.2
Musanze	436	312	1	749	58.2	41.7
<i>Total DRD</i>	1103	903	2	2008	54.9	45.0
EPR						
Kabarondo	66	83		149	44.3	55.7
Nyamirama	290	260		550	52.7	47.3
Rukara	66	55		121	54.5	45.5
Rwinkwavu	51	45		96	53.1	46.9
<i>Total EPR</i>	473	443	0	916	51.6	48.4
Grand Total	2540	2295	4	4839	52.5	47.4

* The numbers of farmers with unknown gender are very small; therefore the percentages of this are not presented in the table.

Table 26: Number and percentages of women and men amongst Master Farmers, 2012B, Rwanda

Partner & Action site*	Number			Percentage	
	Women	Men	Total	% women	% men
CARITAS					
Bugesera, Juru	1	5	6	16.7	83.3
Bugesera, Mareba	9	5	14	64.3	35.7
Bugesera, Musenyi	7	7	14	50	50
Bugesera, Nyamata	7	6	13	53.8	46.2
Bugesera, Nyarugenge	4	6	10	40	60
Bugesera, Rilima	3	4	7	42.9	57.1
Bugesera, Rweru	4	6	10	40	60
EPR					
Kabarondo	3	7	10	30	70
Rwinkwavu	4	5	9	44.4	55.6
Total	42	51	93	45.2	54.8

* From COCOF and DRD there is insufficient information on Master Farmers to present in this table.



From the data on seeds and planting material distributed to farmers in 2012B we see that men are relatively better represented in soyabeans, the most obvious crop for commercialization while the other crops are most likely to be for household use in first instance (see also Table 27).

Table 27: Seeds and planting materials distributed, 2012B, Rwanda

	Numbers				Percentage	
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	%F	%M
Climbing bean	1103	903	2	2008	54.9	45.0
Soyabean	691	698		1389	49.7	50.3
Bush bean	664	639	1	1304	50.9	49.0
Maize	66	48	1	115	57.4	41.7
Cassava	11	4		15	73.3	26.7
(blank)	5	3		8	62.5	37.5
Grand Total	2540	2295	4	4839	52.5	47.4

In the seasons 2013A and 2013B the percentage of women farmers reached continued to be high, with two partner organisations at well over the targeted 50%, while one partner organisation reaches just below 44% of women (Table 28).

Table 28: Farmers reached in 2013A and 2013B, Rwanda

Partner organisation	Number			Percentage	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Caritas	309	240	549	56.3	43.7
COCOF	1207	849	2056	58.7	41.3
EPR	472	602	1074	43.9	56.1
Grand Total	1988	1691	3679	54.0	46.0

The Lead Farmer assessment questionnaire was administrated in February-March 2012. More Lead Farmers were recruited in 2012B as the number of beneficiaries increased significantly. Half of all beneficiaries were recruited in 2012B-2013A (about 10,000). When the Lead Farmer survey was carried out in February-March 2012, it was just a month after they had been recruited, not much time had passed and the farmers had just received an introductory training on the dissemination packages; they were not yet trained on all the BNF modules like their fellow farmers who were recruited earlier on (see Table 29).



Table 29: Female and male Master Farmers (recruited for 2012B and 2013A season), Rwanda

	Total	Female		Male		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
CARITAS	Bugesera	22	45.8	26	54.2	48
COCOF	Kamonyi	65	60.2	43	39.8	108
DRD	Burera	27	48.2	29	51.8	56
	Gakenke	9	36.0	16	64.0	25
	Musanze	23	65.7	12	34.3	35
	<i>Total DRD</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>116</i>
	EPR	Kayonza	53	55.8	42	44.2
	Rukara	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
	<i>Total EPR</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>96</i>
	Grand total:	200	54.3	168	45.7	368

5.3 Training

In total there were 1063 people participating in 37 trainings, almost 39% male, just over 61% female (M&E records for 2012A, 2012B and 2013A, see Table 30).

There was one training in which women from all over Rwanda were gathered together for intensive processing training. One other reported training concerned an exchange visit of 26 farmers from Rwanda to Kenya. Most trainers were men.

For the seasons 2012A, 2012B and 2013A, we have records of 39 trainings. For two trainings we lack information on participation, the participation in the remaining 37 trainings is summarized in Table 30.



Table 30: Trainings in season 2012A, 2012B and 2013A, Rwanda

Action site(s)	Date of training	Numbers			Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bugesera	Nov 2011		30	30	0	100
Bugesera	May 2012	21	23	44	47.7	52.3
Bugesera	July 2012		52	52	0	100
Musambira	Mar 2012	11	13	24	45.8	54.2
Musambira	Jun 2012	5	14	19	26.3	73.7
Nyarubaka	Mar 2012	12	21	33	36.4	63.6
Nyarubaka	Nov 2011	8	31	39	20.5	79.5
Nyamiyaga	Jun 2012	n/a				
Nyamiyaga	April 2011	11	14	25	44	56
Nyamiyaga	Jun 2012	11	11	22	50	50
Nyamiyaga	Mar 2012	11	24	35	31.4	68.6
Musambira	Mar 2012	8	28	36	22.2	77.8
Kabarondo, Rukara, Nyamirama, Rwinkwavu	Apr-May 2012	30	18	48	62.5	37.5
Kinoni, Cyabingo, Kivuruga, Nemba	Nov 2011	26	31	57	45.6	54.4
Kinoni & Cyabingo	May 2012		26	26		100
Cyuve, Muko, Rugarama, Cyanika, Kivuruga & Nemba	May 2012	28	42	70	40	60
Kinoni, Cyabingo, Kivuruga, Nemba	May 2012	n/a				
Kamonyi	Feb 2012	10	9	19	52.6	47.4
Kayonza	Feb 2012	11	8	19	57.9	42.1
Bugesera	Feb 2012	9	10	19	47.4	52.6
Gakenke	Feb 2012	3	6	9	33.3	66.7
Burera	Feb 2012	12	6	18	66.7	33.3
Musanze	?	5	5	10	50	50
All	Sept 2012		26	26	0	100
?	May 2012	10	3	13	76.9	23.1
Musanze	Aug 2012	24	17	41	58.5	41.5
Bugesera	Aug 2012		6	6	0	100
Kamonyi	Sep 2012	13	6	19	68.4	31.6
Gakenke	Sep 2012	12	16	28	42.9	57.1
All	Nov 2011	2	3	5	40	60
Kamonyi district	Nov 2011	14	30	44	31.8	68.2
Kayonza district	Nov 2011	26	27	53	49.1	50.9
Bugesera district	Nov 2011	24	17	41	58.5	41.5
Kivuruga, Cyabingo, Kinoni Nemba	Oct 2011	32	37	69	46.4	53.6
Nemba	Oct 2011	10	8	18	55.6	44.4
Kamonyi district	Mar 2012	3	17	20	15	85
Rwinkwavu	Mar 2012	4	9	13	30.8	69.2
Nyamirama	Mar 2012	2	3	5	40	60
Rukara	Mar 2012	5	3	8	62.5	37.5
	Total	413	650	1063	38.9	61.1



5.4 Field Days

There are few records from Rwanda of field days. The few available concern field days in June-July 2012 and one in December 2011. None of the field days had any specific activities for youth or women. The seven field day records report of in total 232 participants, almost 48% men and over 52% women, although the highest percentage of women is over 84%, lowest being just over 28%. The field days are not large, between 20 to 50 participants.



6 Kenya

6.1 Introduction

Considering the information from the N2Africa baseline, in Western Kenya more women are fulltime involved in farming activities than men (Table 31). 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. Furthermore in Kenya, N2Africa made 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. Also due to the very limited information provide through the standardized M&E forms, it can not be verified whether this requirement was met. It was reported that at the Grain Legume Processing Workshop in May 2011, two-thirds of the trainers and 84% of the participants were women. In 2011, 44% of the trained Master Farmers were women farmers and half of the node leaders were women.

Table 31: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

6.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

For the 2010 Long Rains and Short Rains season, information was provided through country reporting. Table 32 gives information on a sub-sample; an average of almost 62% of participants in input distribution are women.

Table 32: Sub-sample of farmers, presenting the gender division, west Kenya, 2010 LR & SR

	2010 LR		2010 SR		Total 2010 Long & Short rains	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	352	63.8	397	60.1	731	61.8
Male	200	36.2	264	39.9	451	38.2
Grand Total	552		661		1182*	

* Note: only unique farmer names, 31 farmers received inputs both in LR & SR

For the 2011 Short rain season, we have more detailed information on the input distribution in west Kenya. From that data, if we look at the overall figures, we can notice that almost 56% of the recipients of input packages were women (see Table 33).



Table 33: Input distribution according to gender, Kenya, season 2011 short rains

	Total Number	%
Female	1355	55.7
Male	1071	44
Unknown gender	6	0.3
Grand Total	2432	

From Table 34 it is clear that there are no great differences between the different nodes with regards to percentages of women included as participants. The northern node has the highest at almost 62%, the soya bean cluster (SB Cluster) relatively the lowest: slightly below 50%. However, if we look in more detail we can see a bigger difference between men and women participation amongst Master Farmers. Although the differences between the nodes are similar (except for Southern node, but total number of Master Farmers there is only 3 so difficult to compare realistically), the ratio of Master farmers versus other farmers is strikingly different (see Table 34).

Table 34: Gender division input distribution per Node & type of farmer, Kenya, season 2012A

Action sites:	Numbers			Percentage		
	Female	Male	unknown	Total	Female	Male
Northern Node						
Other farmers	264	162		426	62	38
Master Farmers	2	4		6	33.3	66.7
Central Node						
Other farmers	577	439	3	1019	56.6	43.1
Master Farmers	4	7	11	22	18.2	31.8
Soyabean Cluster						
Other farmers	293	281		574	51	49
Master Farmers	29	49		78	37.2	62.8
Southern Node						
Other farmers	186	127	2	315	59	40.3
Master Farmers	2	1		3	66.7	33.3
Grand total						
Other farmers	1320	1009	5	2334	56.6	43.2
Master Farmers	37	61	11	109	33.9	56
All farmers	1357	1070	16	2443	55.5	43.8

The data collected with the Master Farmer Assessment tool was entered in somewhat different manner which made cleaning and analyses slightly more laborious. On the other hand, there were only 32 Master Farmers who filled the form. While the quite large numbers of farmers involved with N2Africa in West Kenya, it is rather questionable how representative the sample is of all Master Farmers in West Kenya. Table 35 shows that just over 34% of the Master Farmers sampled were women; they are younger than their male counterparts. These women Master Farmers are more often not head of household as compared to the male Master Farmers (see Table 35). The highest education received by Master Farmers differed slightly between men and women, with a higher percentage of women having only primary



schooling and a higher percentage of the male Master Farmers having been to College (data not presented). It remains relevant to keep the small sample size in mind here.

Table 35: Some characteristics Master Farmers, 2012A, Kenya

Master Farmers	Female	Male	(blank)
Total	11	19	2
%	34.4	59.4	6.3
Average age	38	45	51
Master Farmer is head of household	6	15	1

For the 2012 Long Rains season, average female participation in input distribution was high at almost 58%, with the Central Node being even higher at over 67% (see Table 36).

Table 36: Input distribution, 2012 LR, Kenya

Action Site	Numbers			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Group	Total	% female	% male
Central Node	1580	770	1	2351	67.2	32.8
Northern node	1736	1452	8	3196	54.3	45.4
SB Cluster	612	500		1112	55.0	45.0
Southern node	217	309		526	41.3	58.7
Total:	4145	3031	9	7185	57.7	42.2

6.3 Training

Little data was made available from Kenya through the standardized M&E tools. It was reported that at the Grain Legume Processing Workshop in May 2011, two-thirds of the trainers and 84% of the participants were women. In 2011, 44% of the trained Master Farmers were women farmers and half of the node leaders were women.

M&E records for training in the 2012 Long Rains season are presented in Table 37; a couple of trainings have a below 50% female participation, but overall women participation is good.

Table 37: Participation in training, 2012 LR, Kenya*

Target Group	Duration (in days)	Numbers			Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
Master farmers	2	13	8	21	61.9	38.1
Master farmers	2	16	13	29	55.2	44.8
Master farmers	2	11	10	21	52.4	47.6
Master farmers	2	10	13	23	43.5	56.5
Nutrition Workshop	2	2	20	22	9.1	90.9
Data Collectors for M&E	1	10	10	20	50.0	50.0
Total:		62	74	136	45.6	54.4

* All trainings took place in June and July 2012



6.4 Field Days

The records of field days show that there have been 23 field days in Kenya in the second half of 2011. In total 2443 people participated in these field days (2197 farmers and 246 others, i.e. Government extension staff, other government officials, NGO staff, Private sector, Others). Overall, almost 50% of these participants were women (49.8%). Of the farmers, the percentage of women participants was slightly higher at 51.3% (see Appendix VI for more detailed information).

Sixteen field days had something specifically targeting women: value addition (8), cooking contest (4), legume utilisation (1), and exhibit on legumes (1). The Odiado Tumanini Women group presented a drama on how soyabean farming business has improved their incomes and living standards.

For the 2012 Long Rains there are records of 22 field days, on average almost 50% of the participants in these field days were women (Table 38).

Table 38: Attendance of field days, 2012 LR, Kenya

Action site:	Numbers			Percentage	
	Female	Male	Total	% women	% men
Central Node	389	266	655	59.4	40.6
Northern Node	521	583	1104	47.2	52.8
SB CLUSTER	244	286	530	46.0	54.0
Southern Node	99	144	243	40.7	59.3
Grand Total	1253	1279	2532	49.5	50.5



7 Malawi

7.1 Introduction

From the N2Africa baseline survey, it is known that the 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 (see Table 39).

Table 39: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

7.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

The involvement of men and women in farming in Malawi 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 40) and in that season 49% of the Lead Farmers in Malawi were women.

Table 40: Gender disaggregated data on farmers participating in N2Africa, season 2010-11, Malawi

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
Total		1674	48.8	1758	51.2	3432

* Based on country report, not on M&E records.

For the second season in Malawi, 2011-12, the M&E data on input distribution that is generally used to assess for example reach of the N2Africa project was inconsistent. There were quite some discrepancies between the M&E records and for example partner reports. This is not unique to Malawi, but does show the need for rigorous M&E data collection to be able to provide reliable information on the performance of the project. In addition, clarifying such discrepancies takes a lot of (unnecessary) time and effort.

Table 41 gives an overview of the input distribution in Malawi according to districts and divided by men and women participants in the N2Africa project. Overall, just over 53% of the



recipients of inputs were women, with Kasungu having the lowest percentage at just under 52%², while Lilongwe district had the highest percentage of women at 61.5%.

Table 41: Input distribution per district, 2011-12 season, Malawi

		Female	Male	Unknown gender	Grand Total
Kasungu	Total No.	1187	1097	7	2291
	%	51.8	47.9	0.3	
Lilongwe	Total No.	123	77	0	200
	%	61.5	38.5	0	
Ntcheu	Total No.	238	206	7	451
	%	52.8	45.7	1.6	
Dowa	Total No.	629	745	9	1383
	%	45.5	53.9	0.7	
Salima	Total No.	526	359	4	889
	%	59.2	40.4	0.4	
Mchinji	Total No.	509	375	4	888
	%	57.3	42.2	0.5	
Dedza	Total No.	548	391	9	948
	%	57.8	41.2	0.9	
TOTAL	Total No.	3760	3250	40	7050
	%	53.3	46.1	0.6	

After correcting, the total number of farmers reached in the 2011-12 season came up to 10,061 farmers of which 48% were women (instead of 53%). The representation of women is strongest in groundnut cultivation and lowest in soyabean production. The differences between the locations at the level of Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) in Malawi is noteworthy; the highest percentage of female participants being at 67.5% and the lowest at 33.6%, of the farmers benefitting from N2Africa input distribution. The team in Malawi hypothesized that this is most likely due to the presence of the farm input subsidy program in some areas, where women are targeted as vulnerable and in greater need of assistance. Extension officers and local leaders discourage N2Africa partners from giving additional inputs to these women, so men are selected instead. The exception is Dedza District where the (female) District Agricultural Development Officer reasons that recipients of subsidies are the poorest farmers who should also benefit from N2Africa.

Overall, women are well represented at over 53% of the participants being women (based on the M&E data). It is however of interest to also take account of the gender division amongst Lead Farmers as compared to the division between other farmers as is shown in Table 42. Looking at Lead Farmers only, only 40% of the participants are women. Data from the various training events confirms this finding. Most training is targeted at Lead Farmers and we will see that the percentage of women participating is often even lower than 40% except for the training on nutrition and processing and the training sessions held in Kasungu (see also Table 43).

² This is somewhat curious as Kasungu is mentioned for the 2012-13 season as guaranteed good participation of women resulting from the collaboration with the Savings and Internal Loans Committees (SILCs) set-up by CRS which have a mandatory 60% women participation.



Table 42: Percentages of women and men amongst Lead Farmers and other farmers, 2011-12 season, Malawi

	No.	%
Other farmers total	6663	
Female	3603	54.1%
Male	3017	45.3%
Unknown gender	43	0.6%
Lead Farmers	387	
Female	157	40.6%
Male	229	59.2%
Unknown gender	1	0.3%
Grand Total	7050	
Female	3760	53.3%
Male	3246	46%
Unknown gender	44	0.6%

7.3 Training

Although Table 44 gives a total number of participants in trainings of almost 3,000 people, these are of course not all unique individuals. For example a similar group of Lead Farmers might be trained on different subject at different points in time.

From the input distribution records, we know that 40.6% of the Lead Farmers were women. Yet, if we look at overall participation in N2Africa training, the percentage of women is 51%. From the Table below (Table 43), it is clear that is this higher number is caused by just a few of the trainings. Two of the trainings on nutrition and processing had high percentages of women participation (no. 16 & 17 both at almost 65%). Additionally, the two trainings from CRS in Kasungu had large numbers of participants, the majority of which were women (19 and 20). This is probably attributable to the work of CRS in Savings and Internal Loans Committees (SILCs). The target CRS sets is that a minimum 60% of SILC members must be women, and this past season about 90-95% of the CRS N2Africa farmers were members of SILCs. Hence, higher participation of women than men in trainings conducted in Kasungu. Another factor could be that fact that in case a Lead Farmer cannot participate in a training he/she might send another farmer from the group, this could influence the percentages of men and women participants.



Table 43: Overview training events in Malawi, season 2011-12

Action site(s) involved	Duration (in days)	Target Group	Participation				
			Numbers			Percentage	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lilongwe & Mchinji NASFAM	2	Lead Farmers	22	1	23	95.7	4.3
Lilongwe, Mchinji, Dedza, Dowa and Salima	2	Agro-dealers	5	3	8	62.5	37.5
Dowa World Vision	4	Lead Farmers	54	24	78	69.2	30.8
Mchinji World Vision	2	Lead Farmers	24	23	47	51.1	48.9
Salima DAES - Makande EPA & Chinguluwe EPA	4	Lead Farmers	40	16	56	71.4	28.6
Lilongwe World Vision	2	Lead Farmers	31	20	51	60.8	39.2
Lilongwe DAES	2	Lead Farmers	10	8	18	55.6	44.4
Dedza World Vision	2	Lead Farmers	33	13	46	71.7	28.3
Ntcheu Concern Universal	2	Lead Farmers	29	11	40	72.5	27.5
Kasungu Catholic Relief Services	2	Extension Officers	11	5	16	68.8	31.3
Salima DAES - Makande EPA & Chinguluwe EPA	4	Lead Farmers	41	14	55	74.5	25.5
Kasungu Catholic Relief Services	2	Lead Farmers	51	25	76	67.1	32.9
Dowa World Vision	4	Lead Farmers	54	24	78	69.2	30.8
Dedza DAES	1	Farmers	10	3	13	76.9	23.1
Ntcheu Concern Universal	1	Farmers	9	2	11	81.8	18.2
Mngwangwa EPA	2	Farmers	25	46	71	35.2	64.8
Mkanda NASFAM	2	Farmers	6	11	17	35.3	64.7
Mchinji Mlonyeni World Vision	2	Farmers	18	11	29	62.1	37.9
Kasungu Catholic Relief Services	2	Lead Farmers & Farmers	426	526	952	44.7	55.3
Kasungu Catholic Relief Services	?	Farmers	556	731	1287	43.2	56.8
		Total:	1455	1517	2972	49	51

**All trainings took place between September 2011 and July 2012.*

7.4 Field Days

In total sixty-three of the 132 field days in the 2011-12 season had 50% or more female participation. Table 44 shows the average percentages of women farmers as percentage of all farmer participants in field days in Malawi. The lowest and highest percentages are also given to illustrate the wide range, from 11.7% to 75.5% (see Table 45). On three of the field days there was legume cooking as activity specifically targeted at women.



Table 44: Participation in field days, season 2011-12, Malawi³

	<i>Farmers</i>		<i>Other participants</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	7006	47.7	256	34.4	7262	47.1
Male	7668	52.3	488	65.6	8156	52.9
Total	14674		744		14933	

Table 45: Female farmers as percentage of all farmers participation, field days, Malawi, season 2011-12

	Average % of participants female farmers	Lowest percentage	Highest percentage
AISAM	24.2	11.7	36.8
Madisi EPA	34.6		
Chinguluwe EPA	35.0	21.8	60.5
Makande EPA	35.5	25.9	51.4
Mngwangwa EPA	39.5	28.8	56
Tchesa ADP	40.7	18	75.5
Concern Universal	47.1	22.9	67
World Vision	48.7	25	73.2
Linthipe EPA	53.1	31.6	77
Catholic Relief Services	53.8	24.1	81.3
NASFAM	55.8	39.5	67.5

For the season 2012-13, no M&E data has been made available. There is one country report in which it is stated that N2Africa had been encouraging participation of women in its activities. In the district of Kasungu, N2Africa cooperated with Catholic Relief Services (CRS). CRS linked the N2Africa activities to local savings and loan schemes that had been set-up and that had over 50% women members.

While it is reported that the nutrition and legume crop processing activities would target mostly women farmers for better household nutrition and income generation, what is reported on other trainings shows a decrease in the percentage of participants being women (see Table 46).

³ In the adjusted data supplied, previously provided data was also changed, in total 243 additional participants were reported. These are not included in this table as it would have required complete rerun of analyses.



Table 46: Attendance of N2Africa trainings, 2012-13, Malawi*

		Male	Female	Total
Lead Farmers	No.	377	215	592
	%	64%	36%	
Extension Staff	No.	67	14	81
	%	83%	17%	
Total	No.	444	229	673
	%	66%	34%	

* According to Malawi country report, not based on M&E data.



8 Mozambique

8.1 Introduction

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 47).

Table 47: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

8.2 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

A total of 68 soyabean demonstrations were established across the Manica, Tete and Zambesia provinces during the 2010-11 growing season. The project reached a total 8687 farmers of which 1499 were females (17%) (see Table 48).

Table 48: Male and female participation in dissemination trials, seasons 2010-11, Mozambique

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
Total		7188	82.7	1499	17.3	8687

In the 2011-12 season, it is reported that IITA established 134 demonstrations on farmers' fields; 29% of these farmers were women. IKURU established 11 groundnut demonstrations on farmers' fields; 10 were female farmers. Technoserve established 93 soyabean demonstrations plots but the number of females with demonstration plots is not known. In addition, the project reached 7,455 soyabean farmers (28% females) and 1350 groundnut farmers (851 females = equivalent to 63%) during the 2011-12 growing season through demonstration and dissemination activities across project communities (Source: 30-month report).

Also for the 2012-13 season, the data from Mozambique is not complete. It is reported that inputs were distributed to 516 farmers in Tete, we have no information on the gender of these farmers. Then there is separate information on other areas and partners (Mogovolas Manica Zambiazia Nampula, Muriaze Mogovolas Nametil and IKURU); inputs distributed to 184 farmers, 48.4% of them being women. Table 49 presents information on input distribution provided by CLUSA; for Tete the female participation is up to over 40%, in the areas of Manica and Zambezia is much lower around 20%.



Table 49: Input distribution, 2011-12, Mozambique

Partner:	Other farmers			Lead Farmers			Grand total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
CLUSA	5	40	45	6	50	56	101
IITA	11	16	27	1	4	5	32
IKURU	10		10	1		1	11
Grand Total							
<i>Number</i>	26	56	82	8	54	62	144
<i>%</i>	31.7	68.3		12.9	87.1		

Table 50: Input distribution N2Africa partner organisation CLUSA, 2012-13, Mozambique*

Province	Number			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
Tete	4855	3292	8147	59.6	40.4
Manica	1628	391	2019	80.6	19.4
Zambezia	6020	1535	7555	79.7	20.3
Total	12503	5218	17721	70.6	29.4

* Based on data provided by CLUSA, not through N2Africa M&E data collection tool.

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 were made aware and strongly encouraged to include as many women farmers as possible, for example by linking up with existing women's organizations.

8.3 Training

Tables Table 51 and Table 52 present some information on trainings in the 2010-11 season. The percentage of women participants in the N2Africa training is rather low, on average below 15%. As to be expected, for the training-of-Trainers on home processing of legumes it is much higher, on average just below 80%.



Table 51: Male and female participation in N2Africa trainings conducted, season 2010-11, Mozambique*

Date**	Location	Subject	Male		Female		Total
			No.	%	No.	%	No.
Nov. 2010	Gurue	Field preparation, variety selection, weed control, seed treatment, demo plots and production cost	44	88	6	12	50
Nov. 2010	Chimoio	Field preparation, variety selection, weed control, seed treatment, demo plots and production cost	40	88.9	5	11.1	45
Febr. 2011	Gurue	Crop protection, scouting, crop management, harvesting and storage	23	76.7	7	23.3	30
Febr. 2011	Chimoio	Crop protection, scouting, crop management, harvesting and storage	21	84	4	16.0	25
Total			128	85.3	22	14.7	150

* Based on M&E records.

** All trainings were two-day trainings.

Table 52: Participation in ToT on home processing, 2011-12, Mozambique*

	Number			Percentage	
	Female	Male	Total	% women	% men
Gurue	770	209	979	79	21
Lioma	209	123	332	63	37
Ruace	239	26	265	90	10
Tete	322	60	382	84	16
Total	1540	418	1958	79	21

* Information from 30-month country report.

There is another report that focuses on the nutrition trainings in July – August 2012; in total there were 99 trainings with 1891 participants. On average almost 65% of the participants in these trainings were women, with a low of 33% and three trainings with only women.

There are M&E records of trainings in the 2012-13 season. According to these records, there were 2304 participants, with an average of 44.8% of the participants being women (lowest at 7.1%, highest at 67.7%, see Appendix VII for more details). While information is given for trainings that were planned by N2Africa partner organisation Technoserve in Mozambique, no M&E forms filled and no other information on women participation was provided.



8.4 Field Days

We have M&E records of 7 field days in 2012: that in itself seems a number too low for a season and in addition, the seven records are rather incomplete. In total these field days were attended by 236 people (just over 70% male and below 30% female) (see Table 53).

Table 53: Field day attendance, March and April 2012, Mozambique

Action site	Date	Number			Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
Nampula	10/4/2012	8	12	20	40	60
Nampula	16/4/2012	17	4	21	81	19
Nampula	28/3/2012	42	31	73	57.5	42.5
Angonia	6/3/2012	18	7	25	72	28
Angonia	3/3/2012	29	6	35	83	17
Tsangano	16/3/2012	21	4	25	84	16
Macanga	13/3/2012	31	6	37	84	16
	Grand total	166	70	236	70.3	29.7

In conclusion, the M&E records for Mozambique are incomplete, other information sources are not always clear on the period or season concerned and are at time inconsistent in the figures provided, it is therefore difficult to get a comprehensive understanding of women participation in farmer-related N2Africa activities in Mozambique. It does seem that overall women participation is not very high in N2Africa activities in Mozambique.



9 Zimbabwe

9.1 Introduction

The N2Africa baseline conducted in Zimbabwe, finds a slightly higher proportion of women full-time involved in farming activities as compared to men (see Table 54).

Table 54: 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

Source: N2Africa baseline data.

9.2 Reaching women in the first season

In the first season 2010-11 the full set of standardized M&E tools was not yet deployed, but information was gathered from partner organizations as presented below. Although the participation of women was slightly below 50% at 44% in the training-of-trainers in Zimbabwe in the first season, 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 55 and Appendix VIII for details). In trainings and field days organised by partner organisations the female participation was respectively 57% and 62% (see Table 55).

Table 55: Participation by men and women in farmer-related activities, 2010-11, Zimbabwe

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



Additionally, in different districts 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.

9.3 Farmers Reached through Input Distribution

In the second season, 2011-12, the full set of M&E tools has been implemented in Zimbabwe. The overall figure for the farmers reached is over 6,000 with a percentage of women quite close to the percentage reached in the season before, 2010-11; about 64.5% in the 2010-11 season decreased to almost 62% in 2011-12 season (see Table 56). However, the percentage of female Lead Farmers is up from 51.4% in the 2010-11 season, to 53.4% in the 2011-12 season (see Table 58). With the more structured and elaborate data collection, we are able to analyse the involvement of women in the N2Africa project activities in more detail. If we just look at the percentage of women farmers receiving inputs, 62% in the 2011-12 season, this seems fulfilling the project objective of engagement of women in project activities with at least 50% of participants being women. However in other project activities, the participation of women is quite a bit lower – see for example the following chapter on training. Also the data allows for more detailed analyses and comparison between areas and D&D partner organisations (see below).

Table 56: Summarised numbers of farmers reached in 2011-12, Zimbabwe

	Female	Male	(blank)	Grand Total
Total	3822	2383	4	6209
%	61.6	38.4		

If we look at the gender division in the summarized figures per partner organisation, other than the high percentage with CADS and the rather low percentage achieved by LGDA it is clear that all partners achieve at least 50% women participation in input distribution (Table 57).

However, if we look at the figures in more detail (Table 58), per district and divided between all farmers and Lead Farmers, CADS has no longer the highest percentage of women receiving inputs, instead AGRITEX Makoni reaches more than 74% women. And AGRITEX Mudzi is even lower than LGDA in Guruve. For all districts, the percentage women amongst Lead Farmers is lower than for all farmers. This sparked vivid discussion at the partner meeting in Harare in June 2012; partners started to exchange their experiences and challenges in reaching out to women farmers.

Looking at the division of the four different legumes between male and female farmers there are no striking observations (data not presented).



Table 57: Number of farmers who received inputs, per partner, 2011-12, Zimbabwe

N2Africa dissemination partner	Numbers of farmers			Percentage	
	Female	Male	Total*	% women	% men
AGRITEX	1848	1158	3006	61.4	38.5
CADS	652	294	946	68.9	31.1
CTDT	838	434	1272	65.9	34.1
LGDA	484	497	981	49.3	50.7
Total	3822	2383	6207	61.6	38.4

* Of 4 farmers the gender was not known, as these represent less than 0.1% of all N2Africa farmers, these 4 are left out of analyses.

Table 58: Farmers reached, gender, district, 2011-12 season, Zimbabwe

All farmers		Numbers of farmers			Percentage	
		Female	Male	Total*	% women	% men
CTDT	Chegutu	390	200	590	66.1	33.9
CTDT	Murehwa	448	234	682	65.7	34.3
CADS	Goromonzi	652	294	946	68.9	31.1
LGDA	Guruve	484	497	981	49.3	50.7
AGRITEX	Hwedza	620	374	994	62.4	37.6
AGRITEX	Makoni	742	254	1000	74.2	25.4
AGRITEX	Mudzi	486	530	1016	47.8	52.2
Total		3822	2383	6209	61.6	38.4

Lead Farmers		Numbers of farmers			Percentage	
		Female	Male	Total	% women	% men
CTDT	Chegutu	16	15	31	51.6	48.4
CTDT	Murehwa	21	14	35	60	40
CADS	Goromonzi	27	22	49	55.1	44.9
LGDA	Guruve	15	33	48	31.3	68.8
AGRITEX	Hwedza	22	27	49	44.9	55.1
AGRITEX	Makoni	32	18	50	64	36
AGRITEX	Mudzi	16	42	58	27.6	72.4
Total		149	171	320	46.6	53.4

* Of 4 farmers the gender was not known, as these represent less than 0.1% of all N2Africa farmers in the 2011-12 season, these 4 are left out of analyses.

For the 2012-13 season M&E input distribution records were not complete; possibly due to time-pressure over 1600 farmers were left out of the database. The country team tracked the causes of the shortage in records and re-confirmed the total number of farmers reached in the 2012-13 season in Zimbabwe (16,100), yet the analyses presented here are based on the M&E records only.

Although the 2012-13 season was not the strongest in terms of reach women farmers overall, the percentage of Lead Farmers being women is quite good for that season at more than 52%.



Table 59: Gender disaggregated data on input distribution, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe

Partner	Action site		Number			Percentage	
			Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
CTDO	Chegutu	Other farmers	1215	695	1910	63.6	36.4
		Lead Farmers	58	47	105	55.2	44.8
CADS	Goromonzi	Other farmers	1345	565	1910	70.4	29.6
		Lead Farmers	67	34	101	66.3	33.7
LGDA	Guruve	Other farmers	779	627	1406	55.4	44.6
		Lead Farmers	32	42	74	43.2	56.8
AGRITEX	Hwedza	Other farmers	1302	789	2091	62.3	37.7
		Lead Farmers	61	49	110	55.5	44.5
AGRITEX	Makoni	Other farmers	1588	599	2187	72.6	27.4
		Lead Farmers	73	42	115	63.5	36.5
LGDA	Mbire	Other farmers	26	73	99	26.3	73.7
		Lead Farmers	3	3	6	50.0	50.0
AGRITEX	Mudzi	Other farmers	1196	1024	2220	53.9	46.1
		Lead Farmers	37	80	117	31.6	68.4
CTDO	Murehwa	Other farmers	1148	750	1898	60.5	39.5
		Lead Farmers	50	49	99	50.5	49.5
		Other farmers	8599	5122	13721	62.7	37.3
Grand Total		Lead Farmers	381	346	727	52.4	47.6
		All farmers	8980	5468	14448	62.2	37.8

9.4 Training

From the records available for 2011-12, there was a total of 433 participants of trainings, 49% women on average. High=67%, one training low at 12% in Mudzi, while the other training in Mudzi did have an attendance of 52% women.

In Zimbabwe, N2Africa collaborated with the IFAD funded project that organised and facilitated training on the following:

- Linking farmers to markets
- Collective marketing
- Farming as a Business

In some instances the N2Africa M&E forms were used, but not consistently and therefore we are only reporting on the number of participants and their gender (see Table 60). Smaller numbers of people were targeted as these trainings were quite intensive. In principle, the same group of farmers was trained on the different subjects (Table 60). For the first training on 'Linking farmers to markets', the following percentages of participants were women: Goromonzi 57.5%, Guruve 18.4%, Hwedza 46% and Mudzi 20%.



Table 60: Summary of 'Collective Marketing' and 'Farming as a Business' trainings, 2012, Zimbabwe (IFAD funded)

	Month	District	No. of farmers			No. of extension trained	Grand Total	% farmers	
			Female	Male	Total			Female	Male
Collective marketing	April	Hwedza	34	29	63	6	69	54	46
	May	Guruve	7	31	38	3	41	18	82
	May	Mudzi	8	32	40	5	45	20	80
	May	Goromonzi	23	17	40	3	43	58	43
Farming as a business	August	Hwedza	33	46	79	6	85	42	58
	September	Guruve	45	39	84	3	87	54	46
	September	Mudzi	32	44	76	6	82	42	58
	October	Goromonzi	47	31	78	4	82	60	40

The Zimbabwean NGO CADS integrated value addition training and marketing with other activities, according to CADS to enable beneficiaries to prepare nutritious and balanced meals that are a prerequisite for good health and engage farmers in marketing activities. In the 2011-12 season, a total of 1090 participants attended the trainings on food processing and preparation of the different legume crops (467 men (almost 43%) and 623 women (just over 57%)). Subsequently, farmers showcased processed products from the crops they had grown at the ward field days held in March 2012. Also a district food and products fair was held in Goromonzi on 25 June 2012 to promote information dissemination sharing of experiences. Farmers formed commodity associations for marketing their products.

In September 2012, N2Africa organized several trainings for agro-dealers; at least one training in each of the districts where N2Africa is being implemented, targeting agro-dealers in the proximity of specific Wards in the districts, those interested in improved legume cultivation and capable of taking-up the promotion of the fertilizers, improved seeds and inoculants. Some of the AGRITEX extension workers also participated in the trainings. In total there were 133 participants; of these 38 were women (almost 29%) and 95 were men (over 71%).

Training for farmers in the season 2012-13 is summarized in Table 61 – this excludes data on agro-dealer training. These trainings were targeting Lead Farmers, more trainings were one days, about a quarter of the trainings was two days. In the table the 27 trainings are summarized per district, i.e. Action Site; while difference can be noted between districts, the actual lowest female participation is at 16%, while the highest is almost 80%.



Table 61: Summarized participation in Lead Farmer trainings, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe

Action site*	Number			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
Chegututu	54	128	182	29.7	70.3
Goromonzi	93	151	244	38.1	61.9
Guruve	193	188	381	50.7	49.3
Hwedza	54	56	110	49.1	50.9
Makoni	40	62	102	39.2	60.8
Mbire	11	6	17	64.7	35.3
Mudzi	60	43	103	58.3	41.7
Total**	505	634	1139	44.3	55.7

* These are records of 27 trainings, summarized per Action Site.

** These trainings could be done more than once per season and therefore target the same Lead Farmers – the total number could include double counting.

9.5 Field Days

In total, we have records of 17 field days that were organized in the 2011-12 season and the total number of people who attended these field days was 3,546 (58% of the attendees were women, see also Table 62 and Appendix IX for more details). In the 2012-13 season the women participation at field days was close to 64% (see Table 63).

Table 62: N2Africa field days and attendance, season 2011-12, Zimbabwe*

Action site	Main organizer field day	No. of field days	No. of participants			Percentage	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Goromonzi	CADS	3	288	354	642	44.9	55.1
Guruve	LGDA	6	391	473	864	45.3	54.7
Hwedza	AGRITEX	3	193	319	512	37.7	62.3
Makoni	AGRITEX	3	289	525	814	35.5	64.5
Mudzi	AGRITEX	2	206	157	363	56.7	43.3
Murewa	CTDT	2	122	221	343	35.6	64.4
Total		19	1489	2049	3538	42.1	57.9

* All these field days were held in March 2012



Table 63: Field day attendance, 2012-13, Zimbabwe

Partner Organisation	District	No. of field days	Number			Percentage	
			Male	Female	Total	% male	% female
LGDA	Guruve	6	246	274	520	47	53
	Mbire	3	162	136	298	54	46
CTDO	Chegutu	3	98	203	301	33	67
	Murehwa	5	255	527	782	33	67
Agritex	Makoni	3	144	218	362	40	60
Agritex	Hwedza	3	160	220	380	42	58
Agritex	Mudzi	3	99	201	300	33	67
CADS	Goromonzi	11	1295	2555	3850	34	66
Total		37	2459	4334	6793	36.2	63.8

Exchange visits

As part of the collaboration between N2Africa and the IFAD-funded project, exchange visits for farmers in Hwedza and Makoni districts were arranged. The purpose of the exchange visits was to accord farmers from the two districts an opportunity to learn and share their experiences about the legume production and marketing in their respective districts. For the exchange visits, we targeted the main ward field day in each of the two districts. The farmers who participated in the exchange visits were selected by their resident agricultural extension officers.

The first exchange visit was held on the 13th of March 2012 in Chigondo ward (ward 8) in Hwedza district. On this day, 10 lead farmers (6 males and 4 females) and three AGRITEX officers (2 females and 1 male) from Makoni district attended the field day in Chigondo ward.

The second exchange visit was held in Makoni district on 28 March, where 12 (6 males and 6 females) farmers and four AGRITEX officers (3 males and 1 female) from Hwedza district attended a field day in Makoni District. Afterwards, the farmers said they had learnt a lot from the field day since they saw that the farmers in Makoni were more organised and the design of the N2Africa plot was up to standard.

The farmers from the two districts had an opportunity to share experiences in legume production and they learnt farmers from each district grew their crops and marketed their crops and the opportunities that existed for farmers to increase legume production.

Dry shows

In addition to field days during the growing season, it is common for AGRITEX and other dissemination partners to organise what is called 'dry shows'; field days taking place in the dry season focusing on harvested produce.

Farmers showcase their produce among themselves; products are displayed by the farmers who are exhibitors and they invite judges who come and judge different crop produce based on the size, colour, varietal purity and other grain qualities. During the shows the farmers advertise the products that they have for sale to invited guests. As such, Dry Shows are viewed as a platform where farmers bring their harvested produce for other farmers to see.

Different varieties of crops are displayed and farmers will be taught about marketing opportunities, what buyers look for, storage of their harvest, and possibly some value-addition. Farmers can also share information on how to process their products for value addition and also how to look for markets that give them high yield. Dry shows are usually



organised at ward level, provincial and nationally where they are incorporated into an annual agricultural show.

Often the best farmers are awarded with some prizes. Table 64 presents Dry Shows and their attendance, this is under-reported as not all partners used the Field Day form for providing information on their Dry Shows.

Table 64: Dry shows and attendance, 2011-12 season, Zimbabwe

Date 2012	District	Ward	No. of participants			Percentage	
			Male	Female	Total	men	women
3 July	Goromonzi	2	64	121	185	34.6	65.4
5 July	Goromonzi	10	58	109	167	34.7	65.3
10 July	Goromonzi	5	69	134	203	34.0	66.0
12 July	Goromonzi	18	72	127	199	36.2	63.8
17 July	Goromonzi	12	61	112	173	35.3	64.7
19 July	Goromonzi	11	70	98	168	41.7	58.3
06 July	Hwedza	9	60	222	282	21.3	78.7
20 July	Hwedza	8	87	293	380	22.9	77.1
13 Sept.	Chegutu	10	96	204	300	32.0	68.0
06 July	Chegutu	27	73	180	253	28.9	71.1
19 Sept.	Chegutu, district show		152	207	359	42.3	57.7
		Total	862	1807	2669	32.3	67.7

Overall the female participation in farmer-related activities in Zimbabwe has been quite good; the percentages of all farmers receiving inputs has been above 60% at 64.5% in 2010-11, 61.6% in 2011-12 and 62.2% in the 2012-13 season. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of women Lead Farmers in the final season has been over 50%.

Table 65: Number and percentages of female and male farmers reached in three subsequent seasons, Zimbabwe

	2010-11		2011-12*		2012-13		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	1428	64.5	3822	61.6	8980	62.2	14230	62.2
Male	787	35.5	2383	38.4	5468	37.8	8638	37.8
Grand Total	2215		6205		14448**		22868	

* M&E input distribution data has a limited number of records for which the gender is not known.

** This is the total number of farmers on record with detailed information, there were an additional 1652 farmers reached in this season in Zimbabwe.



10 Conclusion

In general, the N2Africa project has achieved the objective of reaching women by having 50% of participants in farmer-related activities being women – including input distribution. Overall, female participation was largest at field days, followed by input distribution. For training it proved most difficult to ensure at least 50% female participation. This has to do with the fact that, even if inputs were distributed to many women, fewer women farmers were Lead Farmers or Master Farmers, and many trainings were targeted at Lead Farmers. It has not been investigated what the precise reasons in the different country contexts are for the lower percentages of female Lead Farmers as compared to the percentages of other farmers receiving inputs. While in a more detailed study on Lead Farmers in Zimbabwe, it became clear that other farmers are generally more content with female Lead Farmers as compared to male Lead Farmers, the reasons for the lower percentages of female Lead Farmers were not detailed. It is common practice for men to take up positions associated with leadership or any sort of public status. Possibly people thought there might be some more benefits for Lead Farmers and therefore men were eager to take up these roles.

Therefore it would be worthwhile to gain an understanding of the performance of female Lead Farmers also in comparison with their male counterparts and to understand why it fewer women were recruited as Lead Farmers as compared to male Lead Farmers.

One of the best ways to convince women of the benefits of cultivating legumes and teaching them the best possible practices is through example and participation. As the second phase of N2Africa moves towards more empowerment of women rather than mere participation of women in project activities, such an understanding will be essential.

For trainings it is often more difficult for women to attend in case a training lasts more than one day or if because of for example distance it requires the woman to be away from home for one or more nights.

The current report shows the great diversity in female participation among countries and within countries. Ghana and Mozambique have not achieved the targeted 50% women participation. We have not gained much insight into the reasons why this has been the case in both countries. Also in most areas in Nigeria, womens' participation was low, yet it proved to be much higher than expected given the baseline and our understanding of the cultural environment. Rwanda and DR Congo have done very well in women's participation. While the N2Africa teams in these countries have undoubtedly played an important role in this, it might also be because in both countries agriculture is more feminized after violent conflicts. In DR Congo, one of the partner organisation was a NGO targeting only women. While the other partner organisations in DR Congo also did well in terms of achieving women, the women-focused NGO contributed greatly to the overall high percentages of women participation in DR Congo. Working through women's support groups or NGOs specifically targeting women is an effective way to achieve better women participation. Women's participation in Kenya seems to have been around or above 50% but the M&E records from Kenya have been somewhat limited. Malawi and Zimbabwe have both done well in including women in farmer-related activities.

Within countries the differences between regions and partner organisations are noteworthy. This should have generated discussion and learning within countries, among organisations and people involved. As with other learning with N2Africa this might have taken place, but has not been recorded centrally. There is only one review and planning meeting on record in Zimbabwe where discussions took place and people exchange experiences after the in-country diversity of female participation was presented to them.

It is important to design activities for women, for example related to household nutrition, processing, labour saving techniques, etc. At the same time to achieve empowerment of women, there is need to go beyond such specific activities and be conscious in targeting legumes. To empower women, opportunities could be created to make more commercially interesting legumes appealing to women. Sometimes legumes with more commercial value were proportionally distributed more to male farmers than to female farmers. If empowerment



of women is an objective, it would be worthwhile to distribute more commercial legumes to women and focus efforts on assisting women to commercialize their legume cultivation, gain access to markets, financial services, etc.

In quite a few cases, there were discrepancies between the M&E records and partner reports or more general country reporting. This highlights the necessity for rigorous M&E data collection to be able to provide reliable information on the performance of the project. Clarifying such discrepancies takes a lot of unnecessary time and effort.

Having established that N2Africa largely achieved its targets for reaching women it is essential to improve our understanding of the mechanisms behind the involvement of women and the consequences in order to better target project activities to achieve empowerment of women.



Appendix I: Overview of inputs distributed to male and female farmers, Ghana, 2011⁴

Region	District	Partner	Village/Operational area	Male (no.)	Female (no.)	Blank (no.)	Total (no.)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Blank (%)
Northern Region	Chereponi	ACDEP	Achuma	159	143	2	304	52.3	47.0	0.7
Northern Region	Chereponi	ACDEP	Adonyamanu	81	62	0	143	56.6	43.4	0.0
Northern Region	Chereponi	ACDEP	Adari	68	140	0	208	32.7	67.3	0.0
Northern Region	Chereponi	ACDEP	Jakpa	45	29	1	75	60.0	38.7	1.3
			Chereponi Total	353	374	3	730	48.4	51.2	0.4
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	Doba Kandinga Junction	114	111	0	225	50.7	49.3	0.0
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	Kupela (in Manyoro)	54	9	0	63	85.7	14.3	0.0
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	Pungu North	54	26	0	80	67.5	32.5	0.0
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	Punyoro	149	57	0	206	72.3	27.7	0.0
Upper East	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	Naaga	32	38	0	70	45.7	54.3	0.0
			Kassena-Nankana East Total	403	241	0	644	62.6	37.4	0.0
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	Apotdabogo, Zongoyiri	255	65	3	323	78.9	20.1	0.9
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	Kobore	153	117	0	270	56.7	43.3	0.0
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	Sapelliga	128	114	0	242	52.9	47.1	0.0
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	Tanga	102	144	0	246	41.5	58.5	0.0
Upper East	Bawku West District	MoFA	Tilli / Azupupang	152	96	0	248	61.3	38.7	0.0
			Bawku West District Total	790	536	3	1329	59.4	40.3	0.2

⁴ The numbers in this table are derived from the registers from the input distribution in Ghana, excluding the people who have not received inputs. The numbers differ from what has been reported in the 24 month report from Ghana. Clarification has been sought in order to reconcile the information. In addition, there are numerous farmers who received input in 2010 and in 2011. These farmers should not be counted twice. At present we are looking into ways to exclude these farmers from the database.



Upper West	Nadowli	MoFA	Nadowli Serekpere-Goli	7	4	0	11	63.6	36.4	0.0
Upper West	Nadowli	MoFA	Serekpere	17	22	0	39	43.6	56.4	0.0
Upper West	Nadowli	MoFA	Goriyiri	7	2	0	9	77.8	22.2	0.0
Nadowli Total				31	28	0	59	52.5	47.5	0.0
Upper West	Wa East	MoFA	Loggu	224	64	0	288	77.8	22.2	0.0
Upper West	Wa East	MoFA	Kpalworgu	68	42	0	110	61.8	38.2	0.0
Upper West	Wa East	MoFA	Kpalinye	177	122	2	301	58.8	40.5	0.7
Wa East Total				469	228	2	699	67.1	32.6	0.3
Total				2046	1407	8	3461	59.1	40.7	0.2



Appendix II: Participation of men and women in field days, Nov.-Dec. 2012, Ghana

No.	Action Site	Organizer(s)	Number		Percentage	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	23	6	79.3	20.7
2	Nadowli	MoFA	41	18	69.5	30.5
3	Nadowli	MoFA	46	23	66.7	33.3
4	Nadowli	MoFA	45	23	66.2	33.8
5	Nadowli	MoFA	40	21	65.6	34.4
6	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	98	61	61.6	38.4
7	Nadowli	MoFA	12	8	60.0	40.0
8	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	38	28	57.6	42.4
9	Nadowli	MoFA	82	61	57.3	42.7
10	Nadowli	MoFA	21	17	55.3	44.7
11	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	17	14	54.8	45.2
12	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	31	26	54.4	45.6
13	Nadowli	MoFA	36	31	53.7	46.3
14	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	24	21	53.3	46.7
15	Kassena-Nankana Municipal	MoFA-N2Africa	33	29	53.2	46.8
16	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	22	22	50.0	50.0
17	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	31	32	49.2	50.8
18	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	23	26	46.9	53.1
19	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	21	24	46.7	53.3
20	Kassena Nankana Municipal	MoFA	25	30	45.5	54.5
21	Kassena-Nankana East	SARI/MoFA	26	32	44.8	55.2
22	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	24	30	44.4	55.6
23	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	25	32	43.9	56.1
24	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	17	23	42.5	57.5
25	Kassena Nankana Municipal	SARI/MoFA	25	34	42.4	57.6
26	?	MoFA	20	29	40.8	59.2
27	Nadowli	MoFA	17	28	37.8	62.2
28	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	16	28	36.4	63.6
29	Bawku West	CSIR-SARI/MOFA	15	29	34.1	65.9
30	Bundunia	MoFA	18	35	34.0	66.0
31	Kodema	SARI/MoFA	20	39	33.9	66.1
32	Kassena-Nankana East	MoFA	15	30	33.3	66.7



Appendix III: Detailed information Field day participation, 2011, Nigeria

Action site	Farmers		Government extension staff		Government officials	NGO staff		Private sector	Other	Total numbers		Total %		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All male	Male	Female	All male	All male	Male	Female	Grand total	% male	% female
Albasu LGA	23	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	8	40	0	40	100	0
Gaya	60	11	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	72	11	83	86.7	13.3
Bichi	46	9	14	0	3	4	0	3	34	104	9	113	92.0	8.0
Garko	87	45	8	0	5	2	1	3	23	128	46	174	73.6	26.4
Tudun Wada	54	5	14	0	4	1	0	2	11	86	5	91	94.5	5.5
Wudil	53	17	13	0	14	3	0	2	65	150	17	167	89.8	10.2
Giwa LGA	35	4	9	1	7*			0	0	51	5	56	91.1	8.9
Igabi LGA	70	26	4	0	2			0	0	76	26	102	74.5	25.5
Zangon Kataf LGA	32	20	5	2	4	5	0	0	13	59	22	81	72.8	27.2
Kachia	19	19	4	1	0			0	0	23	20	43	53.5	46.5
Soba	27	8	4	0	4	2	0	0	16	53	8	61	86.9	13.1
Total:	506	164	86	4	48	21	1	11	170	842	169	1011	83.3	16.7

* One female government official included in this number.

Appendix IV: Detailed information from DRC

Table 66: Number of Master Farmers trained, 2010-2011, 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	Mumoshho	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
Total		288	49.7	291	50.3	579

Table 67: 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>		4	94	51.1	90	48.9	184
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>		3	117	38.1	190	61.9	307
SARCAF	Interpartenaires	1	24	36.9	41	63.1	65
	Ikoma – Mumoshho – Bwirembe	2	6	10.3	52	89.7	58
	Ikoma – Mumoshho	1	5	11.9	37	88.1	42
<i>Total</i>		4	35	21.2	130	78.8	165
Total		11	246	37.5	410	62.5	656

Table 68: Female and male participation in field days organized by partners, 2010-11, DRC

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



Appendix V: N2Africa input distribution, gender disaggregated, 2013A, DR Congo

Partner	Action site	Numbers				Percentage		
		Women	Men	Unknown	Total	Women	Men	Unknown
DIOBASS	Nyangezi	132	210	8	350	37.7	60.0	2.3
PAD	Birava	144	230	2	376	38.3	61.2	0.5
DIOBASS	Bugorhe	240	294	6	540	44.4	54.4	1.1
PAD	Kalehe	123	147	1	271	45.4	54.2	0.4
PAD	Walungu	157	184		341	46.0	54.0	0.0
PAD	Murhesa	135	135	2	272	49.6	49.6	0.7
DIOBASS	Mushinga	262	139	1	402	65.2	34.6	0.2
DIOBASS	Burhinyi	142	65	1	208	68.3	31.3	0.5
PAD	Mulamba	235	101	5	341	68.9	29.6	1.5
SARCAF	Cagombe	208	89	3	300	69.3	29.7	1.0
SARCAF	Ikoma	289	110	1	400	72.3	27.5	0.3
SARCAF	Bwirembe	196	46	1	243	80.7	18.9	0.4
SARCAF	Mumosho	122	28		150	81.3	18.7	0.0
SARCAF	Miti	102	21	1	124	82.3	16.9	0.8
SARCAF	Kamisimbi	278	22		300	92.7	7.3	0.0
	Total	2765	1821	32	4618	59.9	39.4	0.7



Appendix VI: Attendance Field Days, Kenya, season 2012A

Farmers' Group/ Association	Farmers					Others (Government extension staff, other government officials, NGO staff, Private sector, Others)					All participants					
	Numbers			Percentage		Numbers			Percentage		Numbers		Percentage			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Grand Total	Male	Female	
Central Node																
KENFAP	50	44	94	53.2	46.8	5	5	10	50	50	55	49	104	52.9	47.1	
SCC-VI Agroforestry	41	59	100	41	59	15	6	21	71.4	28.6	56	65	121	46.3	53.7	
Avene	23	27	50	46	54	5	3	8	62.5	37.5	28	30	58	48.3	51.7	
MFAGRO	54	42	96	56.3	43.8	11	6	17	64.7	35.3	65	48	113	57.5	42.5	
RPK	39	46	85	45.9	54.1	18	6	24	75	25	57	52	109	52.3	47.7	
Mutaho F	34	27	61	55.7	44.3	0	1	1	0	100	34	28	62	54.8	45.2	
Maseno Univ. Outreach	17	12	29	58.6	41.4	1	0	1	100	0	18	12	30	60.0	40.0	
Hagonglo	75	68	143	52.4	47.6	3	8	11	27.3	72.7	78	76	154	50.6	49.4	
SB Cluster																
BUSCO	44	70	114	38.6	61.4	0	0	0			44	70	114	38.6	61.4	
MUDIFESO	174	92	266	65.4	34.6	0	0	0			174	92	266	65.4	34.6	
KHG	40	40	80	50	50	10	8	18	55.6	44.4	50	48	98	51.0	49.0	
Northern Node																
CABE	39	82	121	32.2	67.8	0	0	0			39	82	121	32.2	67.8	
OWDF	13	21	34	38.2	61.8	5	0	5	100	0	18	21	39	46.2	53.8	
BUFFSAN	52	86	138	37.7	62.3	7	0	7	100	0	59	86	145	40.7	59.3	
BUSSFFO	25	9	34	73.5	26.5	15	14	29	51.7	48.3	40	23	63	63.5	36.5	
Kesofa Bungoma North	60	36	96	62.5	37.5	2	0	2	100	0	62	36	98	63.3	36.7	



	Farmers					Others (Government extension staff, other government officials, NGO staff, Private sector, Others)					All participants				
UCRC	31	65	96	32.3	67.7	3	2	5	60	40	34	67	101	33.7	66.3
SCODP	27	31	58	46.6	53.4	8	3	11	72.7	27.3	35	34	69	50.7	49.3
MDG	20	60	80	25	75	12	2	14	85.7	14.3	32	62	94	34.0	66.0
ARDAP	94	118	212	44.3	55.7	13	8	21	61.9	38.1	107	126	233	45.9	54.1
Atapara	51	45	96	53.1	46.9	7	3	10	70	30	58	48	106	54.7	45.3
Southern Node															
NDACODOR	54	25	79	68.4	31.6	7	2	9	77.8	22.2	61	27	88	69.3	30.7
KESOFA	14	21	35	40	60	8	14	22	36.4	63.6	22	35	57	38.6	61.4
Totals	1071	1126	2197	48.7	51.3	155	91	246	63.0	37.0	1226	1217	2443	50.2	49.8



Appendix VII: Detailed information Training 2012-13 season, Mozambique

No.	Action site	Date of training	Duration (in days)	Target Group	Female	Male	Total	% female	% male
1	Zambezia	1/11/2012	2	Farmers	65	75	140	46.4	53.6
2	Zambezia	17/12/2012	1	Farmers	35	58	93	37.6	62.4
3	Zambezia	18/12/2012	1	Farmers	10	19	29	34.5	65.5
4	Angonia	19/12/2012	2	Smallholder farmers	21	10	31	67.7	32.3
5	Sussundenga	21/12/2012	1	Smallholder farmers	83	97	180	46.1	53.9
6	Gondola	22/12/2012	2	Smallholder farmers	33	39	72	45.8	54.2
7	Angonia	23/12/2012	2	Smallholder farmers	10	6	16	62.5	37.5
8	Angonia	27/12/2012	2	Smallholder farmers	21	15	36	58.3	41.7
9	Angonia	29/12/2012	2	Smallholder farmers	68	79	147	46.3	53.7
10	Angonia	23/1/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	29	34	63	46.0	54.0
11	Angonia	24/1/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	45	35	80	56.3	43.8
12	Angonia	27/1/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	19	18	37	51.4	48.6
13	Sussundenga	28/1/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	75	81	156	48.1	51.9
14	Angonia	28/1/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	22	31	53	41.5	58.5
15	Nampula	30/1/2013	1	Farmers	45	35	80	56.3	43.8
16	Nampula	1/2/2013	1	Farmers	11	22	33	33.3	66.7
17	Nampula	1/2/2013	1	Farmers	57	63	120	47.5	52.5



18	Nampula	4/2/2013	1	Primary School students	37	43	80	46.3	53.8
19	Nampula	5/2/2013	1	Primary School students	45	35	80	56.3	43.8
20	Nampula	6/2/2013	1	Primary School students	10	21	31	32.3	67.7
21	Angonia	13/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	43	50	93	46.2	53.8
22	Angonia	14/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	33	40	73	45.2	54.8
23	Angonia	16/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	11	12	23	47.8	52.2
24	Angonia	17/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	3	39	42	7.1	92.9
25	Angonia	22/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	61	80	141	43.3	56.7
26	Sussundenga	27/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	21	52	73	28.8	71.2
27	Angonia	27/2/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	13	21	34	38.2	61.8
28	Gondola	2/3/2013	2	Smallholder farmers	45	71	116	38.8	61.2
29	Nampula	2/3/2013	1	Farmers	28	52	80	35.0	65.0
30	Chimoio	4/3/2013	2	Technicians	10	6	16	62.5	37.5
31	Angonia	21/3/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	11	12	23	47.8	52.2
32	Angonia	28/3/2013	1	Smallholder farmers	5	6	11	45.5	54.5
33	Nampula	28/3/2013	1	Farmers	5	7	12	41.7	58.3
34	Zambezia	29/3/2013	1	Farmers	3	7	10	30.0	70.0
Grand Total:					1033	1271	2304	44.8	55.2



Appendix VIII: Participation in trainings, season 2012-13, Zimbabwe*

Action site	Number			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
Guruve	32	6	38	84.2	15.8
Guruve	13	6	19	68.4	31.6
Mbire	11	6	17	64.7	35.3
Guruve	8	5	13	61.5	38.5
Hwedza	15	10	25	60.0	40.0
Hwedza	3	2	5	60.0	40.0
Mudzi	27	18	45	60.0	40.0
Mudzi	33	25	58	56.9	43.1
Guruve	21	16	37	56.8	43.2
Hwedza	28	23	51	54.9	45.1
Guruve	42	37	79	53.2	46.8
Guruve	27	24	51	52.9	47.1
Makoni	21	23	44	47.7	52.3
Chegutu	11	13	24	45.8	54.2
Chegutu	13	16	29	44.8	55.2
Goromonzi	22	30	52	42.3	57.7
Goromonzi	24	34	58	41.4	58.6
Chegutu	6	9	15	40.0	60.0
Goromonzi	16	26	42	38.1	61.9
Goromonzi	16	27	43	37.2	62.8
Guruve	33	56	89	37.1	62.9
Goromonzi	5	9	14	35.7	64.3
Makoni	19	39	58	32.8	67.2
Guruve	17	38	55	30.9	69.1
Goromonzi	10	25	35	28.6	71.4
Hwedza	8	21	29	27.6	72.4
Chegutu	24	90	114	21.1	78.9
Total**	505	634	1139	44.3	55.7

* Excluding the agro-dealer trainings

** These trainings could be done more than once per season and therefore target the same Lead Farmers – the total number could include double counting



Appendix IX: N2Africa field days and attendance, season 2011-12, Zimbabwe

No.	Action site	Village	Main organizer field day	Total no. of participants			Percentage	
				Male	Female	Total	male	female
1	Makoni	Rukweza	AGRITEX	38	188	226	17 %	83 %
2	Goromonzi	Marimo	CADS	102	106	208	49 %	51 %
3	Murewa	Chanetsa	CTDT	68	137	205	33 %	67 %
4	Hwedza	Chiswa	AGRITEX	42	83	125	34 %	66 %
5	Hwedza	Chinyanyiwa	AGRITEX	72	104	176	41 %	59 %
6	Mudzi	Chimwara	AGRITEX	138	95	233	59 %	41 %
7	Makoni	Chamunorwa	AGRITEX	79	118	197	40 %	60 %
8	Goromonzi	Chimani	CADS	80	108	188	43 %	57 %
9	Mudzi	Kanyoka 1	AGRITEX	68	62	130	52 %	48 %
10	Murewa	Muziwi	CTDT	54	84	138	39 %	61 %
11	Hwedza	Nyahungwa	AGRITEX	79	132	211	37 %	63 %
12	Goromonzi	Kamwendo	CADS	106	140	246	43 %	57 %
13	Guruve	Wachenuka	LGDA	57	81	138	41 %	59 %
14	Guruve	Karambwe	LGDA	59	87	146	40 %	60 %
15	Guruve	Chihwe Village2	LGDA	37	73	110	34 %	66 %
16	Makoni	Mutungwazi	AGRITEX	172	219	391	44 %	56 %
17	Guruve	Chomugwada	LGDA	74	101	175	42 %	58 %
18	Guruve	Mukwenya	LGDA	85	77	162	52 %	48 %
19	Guruve	Chouwa	LGDA	79	54	133	59 %	41 %
Total				1489	2049	3538	42 %	58 %

* All these field days were held in March 2012



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. Grain legumes and fodder legume materials 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



Partners involved in the N2Africa project



Bayero University Kano (BUK)



Caritas Rwanda



Diobass



Eglise Presbyterienne Rwanda



Sasakawa Global; 2000



Université Catholique de Bukavu



University of Zimbabwe

