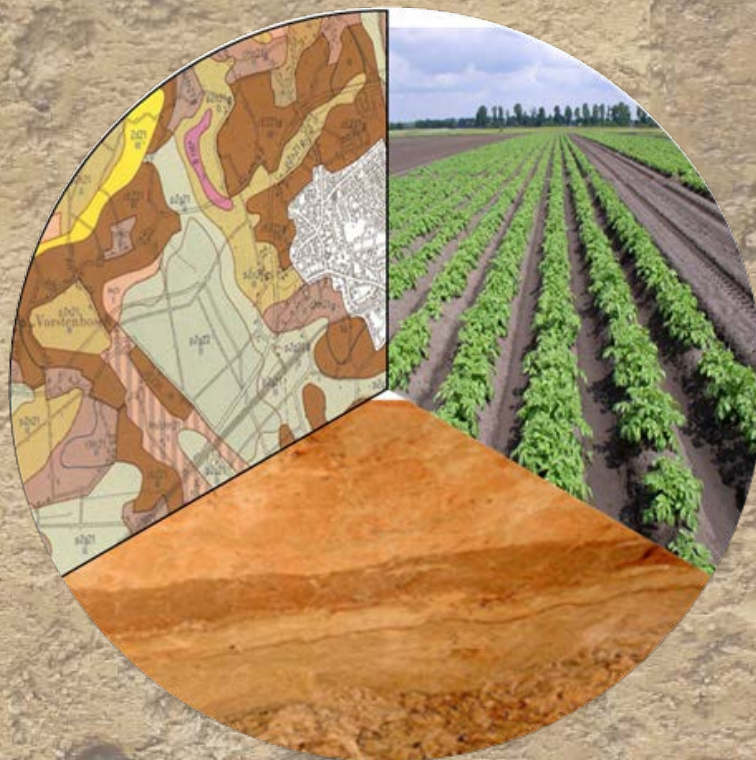


Gender Equality Report Reporting Period 2

Author: Heleen Claringbould



DOCUMENT SUMMARY	
Project Information	
Project Title	Interactive Soil Quality Assessment in Europe and China for Agricultural Productivity and Environmental Resilience
Project Acronym	iSQAPER
Call identifier	The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020: SFS-4-2014 Soil quality and function
Grant agreement no:	635750
Starting date	1-5-2015
End date	30-4-2020
Project duration	60 months
Web site address	www.isqaper-project.eu
Project coordination	Wageningen University
EU project representative & coordinator	Prof. Dr. C.J. Ritsema
Project Scientific Coordinator	Dr. L. Fleskens
Eu project officer	Ms Adelma di Biasio
Report Information	
Report title	Gender Equality Report – reporting period 2
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Work package	WP1
WP lead	Wageningen University
Nature	Public
Dissemination	Report
Editor	L. Fleskens
Report due date	June 2018
Report publish date	June 2018
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participant	iSQAPER Participant legal name + acronym	Country
1 (Coor)	Wageningen University (WU)	Netherlands
2	Joint Research Center (JRC)	Italy
3	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL)	Switzerland
4	Universität Bern (UNIBE)	Switzerland
5	University of Évora (UE)	Portugal
6	Technical University of Madrid (UPM)	Spain
7	Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)	UK and Belgium
8	Foundation for Sustainable Development of the Mediterranean (MEDES)	Italy
9	ISRIC World Soil Information (ISRIC)	Netherlands
10	Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (DLO)	Netherlands
11	Institute of Agrophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IA)	Poland
12	Estonian University of Life Sciences, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (IAES)	Estonia
13	University of Ljubljana (UL)	Slovenia
14	National Research and Development Institute for Soil Science, Agrochemistry and Environmental Protection (ICPA)	Romania
15	Agrarian School of Coimbra (ESAC)	Portugal
16	University of Miguel Hernández (UMH)	Spain
17	Agricultural University Athens (AUA)	Greece
18	Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (IARRP)	China
19	Institute of Soil and Water Conservation of Chinese Academy of Sciences (ISWC)	China
20	Soil and Fertilizer Institute of the Sichuan Academy of Agricultural Sciences (SFI)	China
21	CorePage (CorePage)	Netherlands
22	BothEnds (BothEnds)	Netherlands
23	University of Pannonia (UP)	Hungary
24	Institute of Soil Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (ISS)	China
25	Gaec de la Branchette (GB)	France

Summary

This report on gender equality and diversity in the second reporting period of the iSQAPER-EU 2020 project, shows the changes in numbers which are gender disaggregated for the staff and the numbers and roles of the selected stakeholders for the testing of the recently released SQAPP, an application for land users who are interested in soil property improving practices. In this report, the gathered diverse data are summarized from project stakeholder interests, and their needs from the project. And it explains the start of communication about it through a short movie and other visually attractive disseminations about the insights and questions in relation to the SQAPP development. In the results we see in numbers the consortium partners are very well gender balanced. The partner stakeholders in general and in the selection for the application tests are about 80 % men and 20 % women. This is a very prominent disbalance percentage (and number) in agriculture in the different participating countries. In the content we see slight differences in interest and uses of men and women, it would be interesting if we could give that some attention in the solutions of the application development, despite the small numbers of women that can affirm these differences. Some positive discrimination activities for women stakeholders might help to give this a floor.



Considering the diversity in needs of different stakeholders



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1. Introduction

The first gender equality report from iSQAPER finished with the phrases:

There is more interesting content about the soil improvement practices, what the stakeholder aims at and what they bring to the project and hope to get from it. Which is mayorly about soil quality improvement and the application development. Still, we want to know more about how the women and men stakeholders interpret the soil quality and how we can work together to improve it.

In the next reporting period, data analysis and communication, related with the SQAPP development and the gendered reasoning or indicators for soil quality, will give us more insight in the diversity and equalities to promote gendered approaches and advises, for an improved sustainable soil management and diverse insight in valuation of the soil.

In the second reporting period, the gathered data therefore, were used for further analysis in the report and explanation at the Plenary in Beijing and in preparations for the plenary in Estonia. To communicate with the gathered data a workshop in Beijing was followed about your own pictograms and YouTube minifilms.

For this second reporting period (November 2016-April 2018), more data analyses were made, written down in the 1st gender equality report (November -December '16); in September '17 a gender equality and diversity presentation was given in Beijing; also, a poster session was held in Beijing, including the gender and role of selected stakeholders for the app to be tested, these data are given in this 2nd gender equality and diversity report. The dis-balance in gender in many case study sites was discussed at the poster and carousel sessions; apart from the training in Beijing, practicing about making small video's and pictograms (January-April '17) and preparatory inventories about changes among the iSQAPER staff and stakeholders that are going to test the application. These preparations are given in this second report (written in the 3rd project reporting period from April 2018-April 2019).

2. Approach

iSQAPER stands for: Interactive Soil Quality Assessment in Europe and China for Agricultural Productivity and Environmental Resilience. iSQAPER is analysing the gender aspects about the organizational structure of the project as well as project contextual issues, e.g. in relation to actions to improve the soil quality status and derive practical and policy related recommendations enhancing the soil environmental footprint in Europe and China. The development of the soil quality assessment tool (SQAPP), which is designed to improve conditions of soil, agricultural productivity and ecosystem services also relates implicitly to specific EU gender equality targets

The EU also has a gender ambition in Horizon 2020 noting that:

Gender is a cross-cutting issue and is mainstreamed in each of the different parts of the Work Program, ensuring a more integrated approach to research and innovation. Fostering gender balance in research teams, decision making and integrating the gender dimension in research and innovation content, helps improve the scientific quality and societal relevance of the produced knowledge, technology and/or innovation.

The expected impact is the increase of the scientific quality and societal relevance of produced knowledge, technologies, and innovations by integrating an in-depth understanding of both genders' needs, behaviours, and attitudes. It also contributes to the production of goods and services better suited to potential markets. (EC 2016)

The operationalization of a gender plan, about the project consortium and the stakeholders, will be done in three sequential steps, ranging from i) a cross cutting project inventory at the start of the envisioned project, ii) development of targeted activities and related tools, and iii) regular monitoring and evaluation of gender equality within the iSQAPER consortium, as well as at a higher level, within the participating organizations. These 3 steps will consist of the following actions:

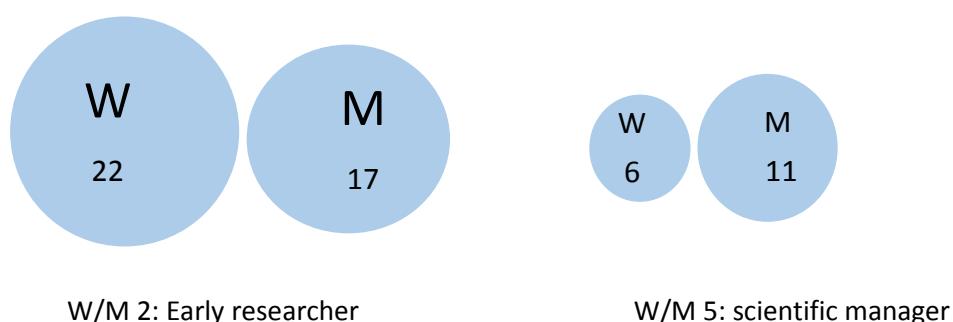
1. The first step is the inventory of gender equality among the partner teams and the Case Study Site stakeholders as was realized in Milestone 5.1. It gives insight in organizational aspects such as the numbers of women and men involved, how they are involved, positions, roles, ownership, and their needs.
2. The second step is about the gendered needs for the content development of the SQAPP application and of locally adapted gender friendly communication about soil value and soil improvement practices.
3. The third step will focus upon data and indicators that show difference in views and perceptions of male and female land users, for the selection and prioritizing innovative agricultural management practices for field implementation and policy making.

3. Summary and visualization results

In putting together, the iSQAPER consortium, a gender-sensitive approach was followed. Female scientists have been involved since proposal inception and are represented in almost all partner institutes. In the questions to all the partners it was asked how many people are working for iSQAPER and in what type of position in the 1st project reporting period. In the second reporting period the positions are divided in “academic” and “other” staff for iSQAPER and the partners were asked if anything changed compared to the first reporting period. We will briefly come back to those results and make them more visually. The result overview from all partners is in Annex 1. For the stakeholder inventory a broad spectrum of stakeholders was asked for the project and they were asked their roles and needs for soil improvement within the project context as reconsidered and visualized in par. 3.2.

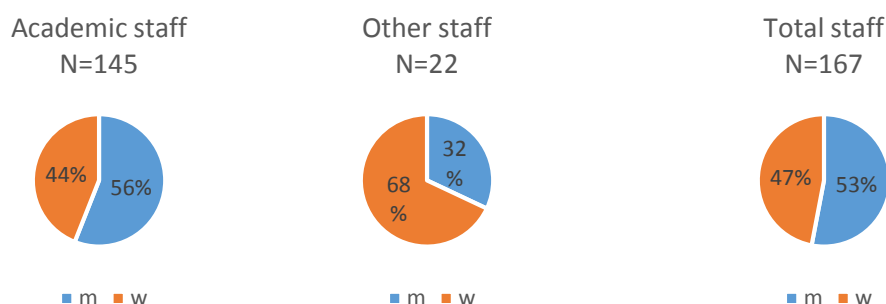
3.1 Numbers research teams

In the 1st project reporting period total 171 people worked for iSQAPER, 76 Women (44%) and, 95 Men (56%). The number of staff is quite balanced; however, the type of positions is outbalanced more men are at the higher academic positions, starting with the experienced researchers (number 3), see graph below 1st reporting period



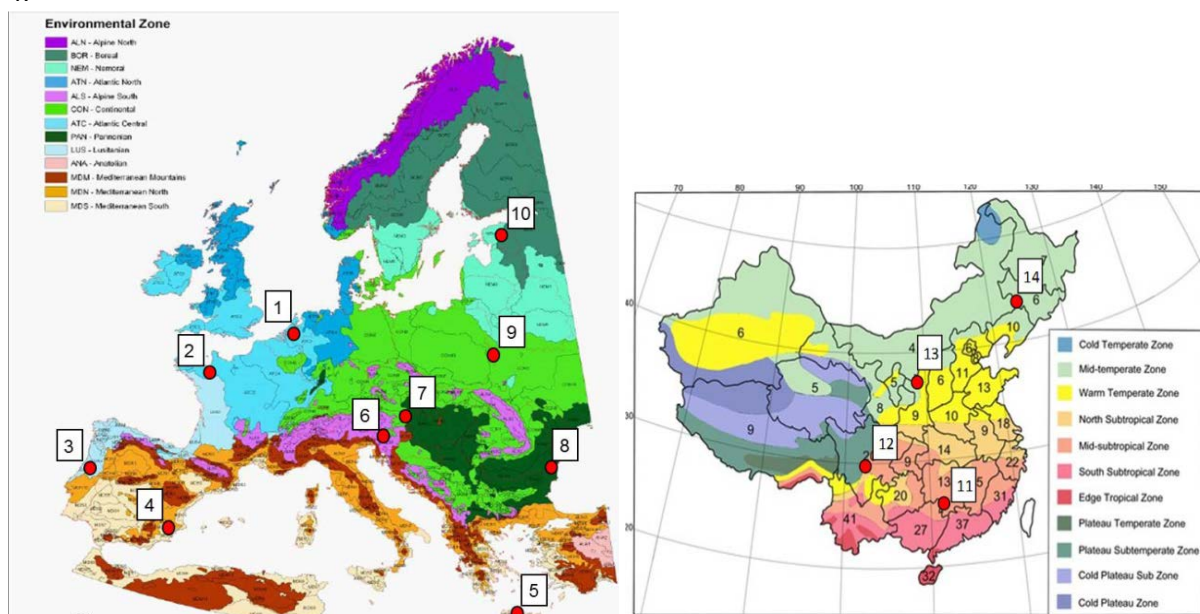
When we make a shift between academic staff and other staff we can see more men in the academic staff and more women in the “other staff”, that makes the total staff more balanced. In the 2nd reporting period we see changes towards more balance in the iSQAPER total and gender disaggregated staff compared with the first project reporting period.

In the 2nd reporting period we count 79 women (47%) and 88 men (53%), 167 in total. Compared to the 1st reporting, 4 women less and 7 new women, 8 men less and 2 new men in the project staff.



3.2 Stakeholder diversity and priorities

Figure 1. Location of Case Study Sites in Europe and China (DOW 2015). See numbers per study site in Annex 4.

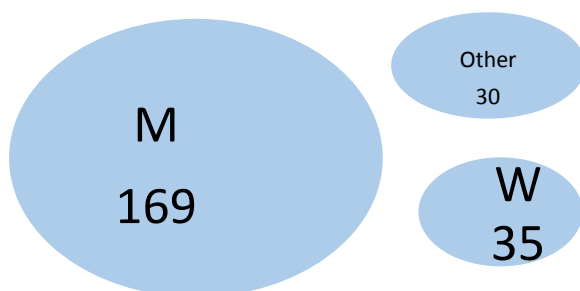


In the first stakeholder inventory about the type of stakeholders the case study sites did an extensive stakeholder inventory on gender, size, area, topic, sector, role, aim, use, and needed information, gender disaggregated for all questions (Annex 2); we will summarize the diversity in the results.

Stakeholder name m/w (Gender)	Size	Administrative area	Topic	Role	Sector	Aim	Used soil information	Asked project information
Question nr: (1.1, 1.2)	(1.3)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)

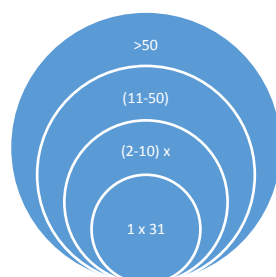
- Gender:** men, women, not filled or answered as group of family

Stakeholder numbers: Total 234, counted total for percentage 204 of whom women: 35 (17%); men: 169 (83%), from 30 respondents gender is not filled (other). See figure below:



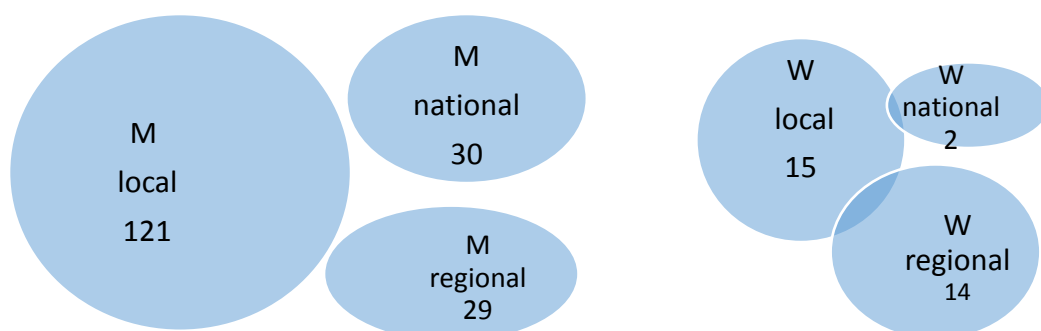
- **Size:** person, family, or institute

The **size** from the institutes where the iSQAPER stakeholders work, differ from 1 person (about 30 stakeholders) to more than 50 per stakeholder. For example, from 33 women stakeholders, 17 are from institutes that are bigger than 50 people and 88 out of 200 (men and unknown respondents) are from these bigger institutes, at least 14 from them are different study sites and different institutes. Many of the Chinese stakeholders including the women from agricultural institutes or villages that work with cooperatives, that have more than 50 persons per stakeholder. That multiplies the number of stakeholders that are (in)directly related to iSQAPER. The relatively low number of women respondents makes it hard to draw conclusions for upscaling, but at the project level it is good to realize that respondents can be representatives from these institutes bigger than 50 people.



- **Area:** local, regional, national, or international,

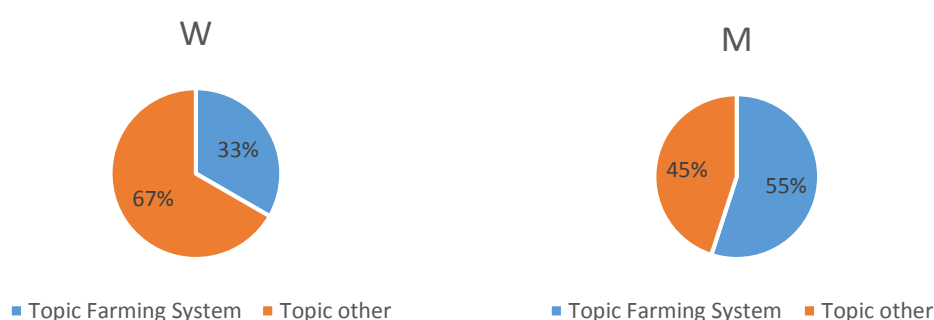
Most iSQAPER stakeholders are working with the soil quality on a local level (136), of whom 15 women (11% from the total, 43% of the involved women). On regional level work 43 stakeholders, 14 of them (represented by) women, on the (inter)national level work 32 stakeholders, 2 of them are women, then there is a district level (2 women) and a municipal level (1 woman). It shows that iSQAPER stakeholders represent all levels. In percentage after local, more women working on a regional base and more men on a (inter)national base. See numbers in the graphs below.



- **Topic:** farming systems and other topics;

The answers are divided in “farming systems” and “other topics” (research, environmental protection, land use policy and planning, etc.). The stakeholders cover all the mentioned farming systems whereas “arable lands” and “permanent crops” are mentioned by around 40 % of the men and 30% of the women, followed by “permanent crops, open field vegetables” and “grazing intensive”. Men put a little more focus than women on the “farming systems”. Among the “other topics”, women respondents are more often involved. More than half of all the respondent stakeholder’s involvement in the project is because of the “soil quality” and 30 % in “environmental protection and conservation”. Women mention more often, not in numbers, but in percentage (25%) than men (14%) the, “research and development” and “education”. In forestry more (8) men are involved than women (1).

Topic:



- **Topics specific:** soil improvement practices

The soil improvement practices (sustainable land management, leguminous crops, buffer strips, no-till, etcetera), that are used most by the stakeholders, are: “sustainable land management” and; “residue maintenance” (around 25 and 30 percent of the total). Also “leguminous crops”, “diversified crop rotation”, “min- and no-till” and “cover crops” are also often mentioned, more often by men than by women stakeholders. “Residue maintenance” and “water management” is in percentage mentioned more among the stakeholder women than among the men. Men and women have a comparable interest for sustainable land management.

- **Role:** as stakeholder from iSQAPER

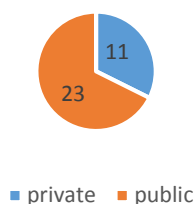
The roles of the Stakeholders are interesting to know, they can be: a land owner, land manager, land worker, information provider to farmer or public, provider of finance, regulation, retailer, etcetera. Also, when the roles would change due to the project we must know what impact it would have on gender division of roles and how to support the stakeholders towards a new solution where everyone benefits.

Half of the stakeholders are land workers, who at the same time can be the manager or the owner of the land, taking the decisions on the land use, the methods and approaches. There are also many information providers for farmers as well as for the public (relatively many women) involved in the project. Among our 101 Chinese stakeholders 3 men respondents are land owner, 65 are land worker of whom 10 are women and 21 land managers of whom 4 women. In France, Greece, and Romania we count 4 women land owners. In total 67 male owners. The 42 owners in France are also the land workers. Total land workers are 119 (16 women) and total Land managers 49 (with 6 women).

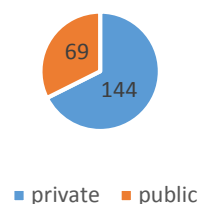
- **Sector:** that the stakeholders represent is private or public interest.

Among the stakeholder women twothird work in the public sector and half of them in the academics. The stakeholder men are most working for the private sector, as a landowner or a farmer, the part that works for the public sector is mostly for the government or the academics. The stakeholder men still outnumber the women.

Sector women



Sector men



- **Aim:** why the stakeholder participates in the project

The “aim” of stakeholders to participate in the project, is often about better understanding of the soil and its management. Many stakeholders mention the cooperation with the partners in the project and several stakeholders mention the use of the app as their aim as a stakeholder in iSQAPER.

The aim to participate in the project, is for most stakeholders to improve their knowledge about the soil. Some are more specifically interested in the sustainable soil management, among whom explicitly some women (From CS Portugal, Crete, and Slovenia).

All the 15 Chinese women stakeholders (from 35 total women stakeholders) say that their aim in the project is to know more about the soil, soil information, soil nutrient information, soil improvement practices and soil fertility improvement.

- **Information used:**

The information that the stakeholders use about soil, or their way to measure the soil quality, is often climatic conditions (men 65%, women 50%), their own experience (men 56%, women 34%), and they often monitor the physical and chemical soil conditions (all around 30%), and biological condition of the soil (around 20%). The differences are not striking, women in percentage look a little more at soil threats (40%, men 30 %), men a little more at irrigation and fertilization (11%, women 6%), Both use however many other inventive and interesting measurements. For example, pH tests, soil web info, a soil map, monitor water& residues of plant protection products in soil.

- **Information asked:**

What they want to get from iSQAPER Also, most stakeholders are looking generally for information about soil and soil improvement practices. Also, they ask for practical land use information, how to improve crop production, men (10%) asked especially fertilization and irrigation and from of the women respondents (14 from 35) asked for conservation and soil protection and education (11), where only 1 or 2 men showed interest in these subjects. One woman wants to know about support decision making and public policy. Several stakeholders are looking for cooperation and information sharing to provide to their land workers for example. Also, several want to know about the application if it will be useful to them, how it can help them to maintain the soil fertility.

In conclusion it is good to realize that there is a lot of overlap in the subjects that the stakeholders want to know about, in relation to soil and improvement of sustainable land management. And that there are slight differences that might be due to gender related interests and helpful to widen our scope to the needs of the stakeholders and the solutions that we are looking for.



4. SQAPP test diverse stakeholders

With the gathered data we see the broad perspective that we gathered with our network, now the challenge is to prepare a method, that can both make use of existing data banks to help farmers to make the most helpful choices considering the circumstances, sustainability, and their needs.

A selection of test stakeholders for the use of the application (SQAPP) has been prepared for the poster session in Beijing, and the outcome was that 106 stakeholders are selected in the different study sites, 86 men and 20 women from 13 of the iSQAPER case study sites. Looking at the numbers this is in percentage 81 % men and 19 % women stakeholders. When we compare this with the total number of stakeholders we had after the first inventory; from a total of 204 stakeholders of whom 35 women (17%) and 169 (83%) men, we have a similar balance, still a small base of women, which is however also typical for agriculture so far, and a challenge to find the influences and needs from both genders.

The stakeholders were also asked for their role, they are mostly men land managers, farmers, landowners. This is important because the SQAPP is about land management. But also some retailers, information providers, law and enforcement people and three (women) advisors will be testing the app, showing some of the diversity we once selected among our stakeholders.

The selection for SQAPP testing has been made based on Agricultural Management Practices (AMP's), site specific farming systems and pedoclimatic differences, not directly on the type of stakeholder, or specifically farmer, their gender, their role, sector or "other topics". There are women involved in the app testing on the case study sites and there will be women researchers involved. This is however a good moment to plan some extra gender positive discriminating application tests with some extra women and attention for their reaction to the use of the tests, at least not have them more marginalized. Also, we must be realistic, what influence can the testers have anyway, what means are there to make use of all the input from SQAPP testers? One thing is that they can adapt the data.

The SQAPP is assembled with big data about soil properties and soil threats; For soil properties the physical (clay, silk, sand etc.), chemical (pH, phosphorus, nitrogen etc.) and biological (macrofauna groups etc.) properties. And for soil threats for example: wind and water erosion, compaction, salinization, contamination, and microbial abundance in terms of biodiversity. The data are given from the spot that you try, and if you agree that they are correct, they are combined, to give recommendations for soil property improvement practices, like "crop rotation", "no-tillage", "deep rooting crops", "biochar application" and "conversion from arable land to forest".

We still could use some more women for the tests and specifically because they have some slightly different interests, for example in information about residue maintenance or water management. Or education possibilities whereas the men want to know more about fertilization and the results are useful to all. Maybe there is a possibility to change it in a future version of the application, when there are also big data about the diverse stakeholder needs. Or maybe it is possible to have in the recommendations the links to different needs and an opportunity to react upon the SQAPP so that solutions can come in through other ways (social media).

5. Communication

Next to the periodic reporting about the project, some other communication practices are being considered for the gender equality in iSQAPER. In Beijing at the plenary meeting from iSQAPER, very compact and open communication practices were explained. It was taught to the study sites and work packages, but also for the cross-cutting gender issue, there is a possibility to work this out. This will be done in the 3rd project period, but several sessions and try outs were being done and some of the preparations can be shown in this report.

Gender equality and diversity in iSQAPER, will be communicated with: A Short You tube film, four infographics and a gender diversity including communication plan with the SQAPP testing study sites in cooperation with WP 9. The tests will be evaluated in WP 5.1 where gender disaggregated data are being collected. Also, some open interviews will be held with application testers in different study sites. To gather also qualitative data. Here we see the storyboard that will be the lead text for the short video, which is still under construction.



STORYBOARD short film Heleen Claringbould, Consult and Research on Participation and Gender - COREPAGE

Title – Gender diversity in iSQAPER stakeholder information needs

Key messages - Brief overview of gender balance and diversity among SQAPP test selected case study site stakeholders from iSQAPER

Number of words in script –261

Running time – 1:50 **YouTube link** – to be filled later

Video/still	Time	Audio
00 Title	0:00-0:03	Gender diversity in iSQAPER stakeholder information
01 Stakeholders	0:03-0:10	For the SQAPP test 80 stakeholders are selected over 13 study sites. 86 men (82%) and 19 women (18%).
02 Track diversity nuances	0:10-0:30	In the beginning of the project the stakeholders were asked about their aim to be a stakeholder in iSQAPER, about how they normally look at the soil quality, and what they need from the project. We can see some diversity among men and women stakeholders in their answers, which can be used for the SQAPP development.
03 Aim stakeholders	0:30-0:50	The aim to participate in the project, is for most stakeholders, in Europe and China, to improve their knowledge about the soil. Some are more specifically interested in the sustainable soil management, in education and in environmental protection and conservation, among whom some women explicitly.
04 Ignore	0:50-1:20	When the diversity in stakeholders' needs is being ignored, it may marginalize the ones that are not selected or trained. Women are often marginalized this way. The selection of stakeholders is meant to test and improve the SQAPP, but we need to plan at the same time, the development, and the dissemination of the SQAPP among the wide range of stakeholders that we invited in the first place.
05 SQAPP corresponding with the needs	1:20-1:50	The good news is that we have all types of stakeholders involved in iSQAPER, and they have been given us a broad perspective on their needs. That makes it possible to continue to assemble the SQAPP, towards a tool that will be corresponding with the diverse needs of the stakeholders. To be continued And thank you, case study sites, for all the gathered information so far!

6. Conclusion and follow up

A selection of **test stakeholders** for the use of the application (SQAPP) has been prepared for the poster session in Beijing, and the outcome was that 106 stakeholders are selected in the different study sites, 86 men and 20 women from 13 of the iSQAPER case study sites. Looking at the numbers this is in percentage 81 % men and 19 % women stakeholders. When we compare this with the total number of stakeholders we had after the first inventory; from a total of 204 stakeholders of whom 35 women (17%) and 169 (83%) men, we have a similar balance, still a small base of women, which is however also typical for agriculture so far, and a challenge to find the influences and needs from both genders.

The **stakeholders** were also asked for their **role**, they are mostly men land managers, farmers, landowners. This is important because the SQAPP is about land management. But also, some retailers, information providers, law and enforcement people and three (women) advisors will be testing the app, showing some of the diversity we once selected among our stakeholders.

The **aim to be involved as stakeholder** in the project is for the majority about better understanding of the soil and its management. The question about the “type of information about the soil, what they use in their working area”, often show climatic conditions and own experience and a tiny little more women use information about soil threats and soil type. This is interesting for more research what exactly they use as indicator. The stakeholders also mentioned what they want to know from the project, mostly about soil and soil improvement practices.

We still could use **more women** for the tests and specifically because they might have some slightly different interests, for example in information about residue maintenance or water management. And education possibilities whereas the men want to know more about fertilization and the results are useful to all. The app testing is, however a good moment to plan some positive discriminating application tests with extra women stakeholders and attention for their reaction to the use of the tests. The study sites were asked to look for more women in the first place.

There will be a possibility to adapt to the stakeholder needs, either in a future version of the application, when there are also big data about the diverse stakeholder needs. This may open the perspective for research and more gender disaggregated data gathering and for further decision making. Or a practical approach would be to have the links to different needs in the SQAPP recommendations and an opportunity to react upon the SQAPP so that solutions can come in through other ways (social media). Apart from the adaptations that can already be send to the app to correct local data.

The following steps for us to take will be about the gendered needs for the development of the SQAPP application:

- A gender disaggregated evaluation will be send along with the test SQAPP;
- The data will be analysed on gender diversity;
- Results will be reported, and advice given for follow up approach in the app and project development;

Also, will be worked on locally adapted gender friendly **communication** and presentation materials, in the European and Chinese Case Study Sites to involve men and (more) women stakeholders in the sustainable land management debate, and to encourage gender diversity and equality of opportunities within the change towards a sustainable land management and soil quality improvement.

At the **policy** level, at a minimum, policies are needed in at least four key areas:

1) participation, 2) land rights, 3) finance and credit and 4) knowledge dissemination (UNCCD 2016)

References

DOW 2014 p.7 (*Map sources: Europe - Metzger et al., 2005; China- Wu et al., 2010*).

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<http://www.recare-hub.eu/>

UNCCD 2016, Turning the Tide; The gender factor in achieving Land Degradation Neutrality p.8

Annex 1: ISQAPER staff 2nd reporting period

Agroniem	Country	W acad	M acad	W othe	M oth	W total	+ / -	M total	+ / - *
1. WU	Nl	3	4		1	3		5	-1
2. JRC	It		1				-1	1	-1+1
3. FIBL	Swi	2	2	1	1	3		3	
4. UNIBE	Swi	1	2			1	-1	2	
5. UE	Por	1	1			1		1	
6. UPM	Spain	4	5	1		5		5	
7. IEEP	UK, Bel	5	4			5		4	
8. MEDES	It	4	1	1		5		1	-1
9. ISRIC	Nl	1	5			1		5	-2
10. DLO	Nl	1	4	1	1	2		5	
11. IA	Pol	2	4			2		4	
12. IAES	Esto	4	3	1	1	5		4	
13. UL	Slove	2	4			2		4	
14. ICPA	Ro	10	1	1		11	5	1	
15. ESAC	Por	2	1			2		1	-2
16. UMH	Spain	3	2			3	1	2	
17. AUA	Gr	2	3			2		3	
18. IARRP	China	10	12	1		11		12	
19. ISWC	Ch	1	6			1		6	-1
20. SFI SAAS	Ch		5	3	1	3		6	
21. Corepage	Nl	1				1		0	
22. BothEnds	Nl	2	2			2	-2	2	1
23. UP	Hu	2	4	2		4	1	4	
24. ISS	Ch	1	5	2	1	3		6	
25. GB	Fr			1	1	1		1	
		64	81	15	7	79		88	167
		81%	91%	19%	9%	47%		53%	
+/- = extra or less women in 2nd proj period						-4+7=	3		
+/- = extra or less men in 2nd project period							-8+2=	-6	

Annex 2: Stakeholder identification (WP5.1)

iSQAPER study site? (Filled by researcher).....

Stakeholder Questionnaire

(Filled by a stakeholder)

1. Basic information

1.1 Please, fill your full name and gender: (man/women)

1.2 Name of your organisation:

1.3 If you represent an organisation, how many people does it have?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 - 10 ☐ 11 - 50 ☐ 50 and more

1.4. Contact details stakeholder:

Phone: Email: Website: Address:

2. Stakeholders interest

2.1. Size and name of the area of the stakeholders' concern / interest

- ☐ Local, municipal or community, name.....
- ☐ District, name
- ☐ Other (i.e. National, European)

2.2. Topics of your involvement? (*Tic your topics and circle the main topic*)

- ☐ Farming system:
 - ☐ Grazing intensive ☐ Grazing Extensive ☐ Arable land ☐ Open-field vegetables ☐ Permanent Crops
- ☐ Community development
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Environmental protection and conservation
- ☐ Forestry
- ☐ Land use policy and planning
- ☐ Product exploitation
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Research and development
- ☐ Soil quality
- ☐ Soil improvement practices such as:
 - ☐ cover crops, ☐ no-till, ☐ min-till, ☐ buffer strips, ☐ contour tillage/planting, ☐ residue maintenance,
 - ☐ permanent soil cover, ☐ diversified crop rotation, ☐ leguminous crops, ☐ other
- ☐ Sustainable land management
- ☐ Water management
- ☐ Other, specify.....

2.3. Your role as stakeholder (*tic your topics and circle the main topic*)

- ☐ Land owner
- ☐ Land manager
- ☐ Land worker
- ☐ Consumer of products
- ☐ Consumer of services (recreation, etc.)
- ☐ Provider of information to the public
- ☐ Provider of information / advice to land managers/workers
- ☐ Regulation and enforcement
- ☐ Equipment and/or tool provision
- ☐ Creating market opportunities for products
- ☐ Retailer of products
- ☐ Providing finance to land managers/owners/workers
- ☐ Community leader
- ☐ Constructor (infrastructure and/or buildings)
- ☐ Product certification (e.g. organic, FSC)
- ☐ Other, Specify

2.4. Sector where you belong as a stakeholder

- ☐ Academic
- ☐ Civil Society
- ☐ Government
- ☐ NGO
- ☐ Private individual
- ☐ Private Sector: industry
- ☐ Private Sector: retail
- ☐ Private Sector: other
- ☐ Public enterprise
- ☐ Other, Specify

2.5. What is your aim as a stakeholder in the project?

2.6. What type of information about the soil do you use in your working area?

(Such as the type of soil, monitoring the physical, chemical, or biological quality of the soil, soil threats, climatic conditions, water quality, own experience)

2.7. What information could be useful to you from the iSQAPER project?

(Information about the soil, about soil improvement practices, other)

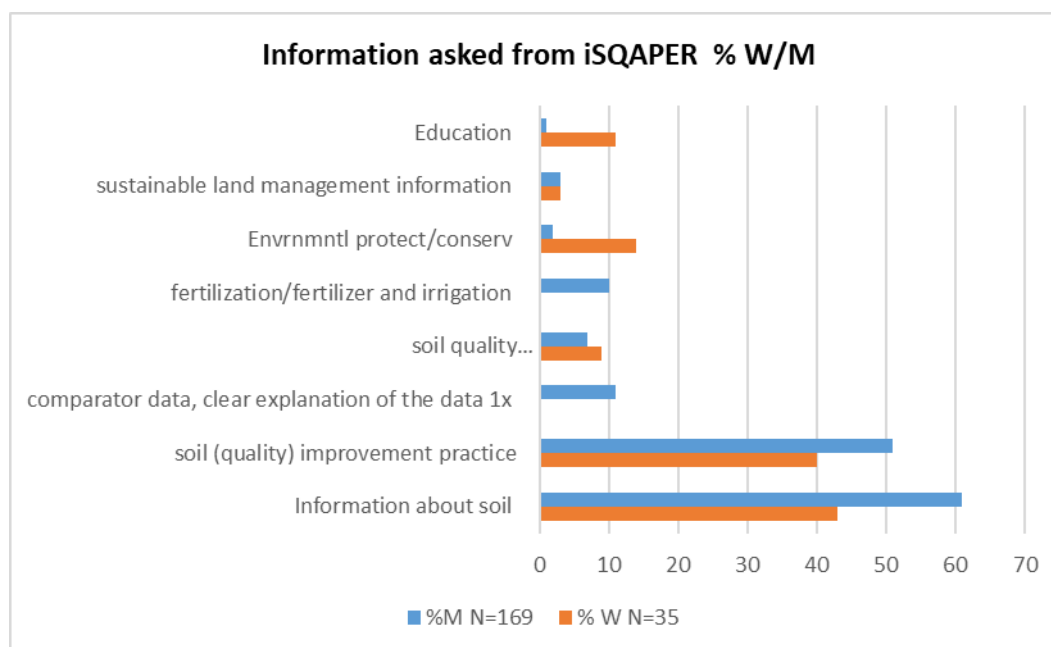
3. Suggestion for other stakeholders to join

3.1 Contact details suggested stakeholder: Name.....Phone and/or email addressName of organization website.....

3.2 Why could this stakeholder be relevant for the iSQAPER project?

Annex 3: Stakeholders “information asked”

From the 1st reporting period in percentages



Annex 4: Number of selected stakeholders for SQAPP tests

Compared to total number of stakeholders identified

stakeholder test SQAPP numbers/gender	All stakeholders					
	men	women	total	group	men	women
1. De Peel, NI (10)	4	2	6		12	
2. Argentré du Plessis, Fr (26)	19	4	23	1	32	6
3. Cértima, Portugal (15)	4	1	5		7	2
4. Costera, Espana (16)	5	1	6	1	4	1
5. Crete, Greece (17)	3	1	4		11	1
6. Ljubljana, Slovenia (13)	20	6	26		10	6
7. Zala, Hungary (24)	9	1	10		6	
8. Braila, Romania (14)	5	1	6		6	3
9. Trzebieszów, Poland (11)	2		2		2	1
10. Tartumaa, Estonia (10)	5	3	8			8
11. Qiyang, Ch (18)	3		3		43	8
12. Suining, Ch (20)	3		3		1	
13. Zhifanggou, Ch (19)	4		4		1	
14. Gongzhuling, Ch (18)	0	0	0		34	7
	86	20	106		169	35
in percentage	81%	19%			83%	17%

Annex 5: Roles selected stakeholders SQAPP tests

stakeholder test SQAPP numbers/gender roles,																total
a person can have several roles		1. De P	2. Arge	3. Cér	4. Cos	5. Cre	(13)	7. Za	8. Bra	9. Trz	10.	11. Qi	12. S	13. Z	14. Go	
landowner	m						14		4							18
	w	1							1							2
farmer	m	4			4			9		2	5					24
	w			1				1		3						5
land manager	m	1		1			16		5			3	3		4	33
(manager biggest agrarian company)	w						1		1							2
land worker	m						5									5
(urban gardener)	w						1									1
researcher	m	1					2									3
	w	1														1
technician in vine house	m			3												3
	w															
retailer of products, product certification	m						5									5
	w						1									1
Regulation and enforcement	m						1									1
	w						1									1
provider of information	m						3									3
	w						3									3
public drinking water supply	m						1									1
	w						1									1
advice to land managers	m															
	w						3									3