

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE TANZANIA



REPORT OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH DESIGN



VENUE: SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

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1.0 Introduction

The 2nd Workshop for Participatory Research Design (WPRD) was organized by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) management on the 12th December 2015. The workshop venue was New Lecture Theatre at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in Morogoro. The workshop was organised one year after the 1st WPRD which was held at SAT Farmer Training Centre Vianzi in November 2014. The 2015 workshop like the first one was organized to bring together farmers involved in organic farming, SUA instructors as experts in agriculture and student researchers from various degree programmes of Sokoine University of Agriculture. The farmers came from farmer groups in various villages where SAT projects are implemented. These included *Upatacho* group (Langali village), Upendo group (Vikenge village), Mwongozo group (Kimbwala village), Twikinde group (Diovuva village), Twiyame group (Mkuyuni village) and Maendeleo group (Ruvuma village). The total number of farmer participants was twelve as indicated in Appendix 1. Present in the workshop were also SAT staff who have been and are still working with the farmers presented in Appendix 4. Appendices 2 and 3 present the list of SUA students instructors and respectively.

2.0 Opening of the Workshop

The workshop started by words of welcome from Professor Mattee, who was the main facilitator. He thanked the participants for accepting the invitation and arriving on time for the event. He asked the participants to introduce themselves before the commencement of the workshop sessions. After self introduction of each participant, Professor Mattee, the facilitator welcomed the guest of honour, Professor Suzan Nchimbi-Msola, the Acting Principal of College of Agriculture from Sokoine University of Agriculture to officially open the workshop.

Prof. Suzan Nchimbi-Msola started by thanking SAT management for taking the initiative to organize the workshop and inviting her to officially open the workshop. She also thanked the participants for accepting the invitation and asked them to take advantage of the opportunity to learn and share experiences. She welcomed the farmers in particular to Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Professor Nchimbi-Msola acknowledged that the workshop was timely and important for students and researchers. She commended on the importance of using participatory research methods which may result into positive results and desired fruits to the farming community. She explained that the conventional research has been using a lot of resources which have not resulted into the desired outcome and change in agriculture.

She advised student researchers who were also invited to participate in the workshop to make use of the skills that they would get in the workshop. As students prepare for their special projects, this was an opportunity to learn and take part in action research. She also advised them to share the skills with other students and make use of the training not only in their Special Projects, but also after completion of their studies as they work in the farming communities.

To farmers, the guest of honour requested them to make use of the opportunity to share their challenges and ideas with the student-researchers. She insisted that the sharing would help the students merge their theory and actual challenges that farmers experience in the field. The guest of honour also thanked the instructors from Sokoine University of Agriculture for being part of the workshop. After her remarks, she then declared the workshop open.

3.0 A brief on SAT by SAT Management

SAT Director, Janet Maro, briefed the participants about SAT as an organization. She presented a brief history of the organization and informed that it was officially registered in 2011. She also explained that SAT is mainly dealing with research and outreach activities on organic farming. In so doing, SAT carries out various researches on technologies that would help organic farming communities served by the organization to make expected progress in agricultural sector. SAT is also carrying out research in collaboration with partner institutions including Sokoine University of Agriculture. SAT also collaborates with student researchers in accomplishing some of the objectives of the organization. The Director explained that the 2nd WPRD was organized for farmers and researchers to meet and share ideas, challenges and experiences which would lead to fruitful action research.

The Director also briefed the participants that SAT is also offering services through various media. One of the medium used by SAT is *Mkulima Mbunifu* (The Creative Farmer), a magazine which educates farmers on various organic farming-related technologies. The organization is also offering radio programme on TBC Fm and *Radio Sauti ya Injili* on the same.

The Director encouraged farmers and researchers to make use of the opportunity to share experiences. She also underscored the importance of organic agriculture. She assured the participants, specifically the farmers that the market for organic agricultural products is growing. This was therefore an opportunity that farmers could utilize to reap the benefits of the same. Researchers had also a role to play by assisting the farmers in their pursuit for realization of profit from organic farming.

The Director also briefed the participants that SAT has a Farmer Training Centre at Vianzi village. She informed the participants that a number of farmers from within and outside Tanzania have been trained at the centre. Examples of farmers from outside Tanzania who had been trained at the centre were those from Kenya and Burundi.

Mr. Alex Wostry, one of the SAT management staff reminded the participants that the workshop had been organized for farmers and researchers to meet and share. He said the workshop attempted to break the tradition for student researchers to source their research problems from the libraries. He insisted that the workshop was an opportunity for farmers and researchers to break the chain of conventional research which only prescribes recommendations for others to take action and address farmers' challenges. Mr. Alex insisted that the time spent together in the workshop was expected to result into fruitful interventions that would result into practical solutions to identified challenges.

4.0 Challenges faced by farmers

4.1 Challenges and areas of research based on farmers' presentations

Farmers were given opportunity to share the main challenges affecting their farming sector. The presentation was done by group representatives from various villages. Some of the challenges were mentioned by more than one group. Overall, it was noted that the challenges faced by farmers in various crop production areas were the same although different communities may have had a different name for the same problem. It was also noted that most of the farmers that participated in the workshop were dealing with vegetable and fruit production. After the presentations by various groups, a participatory method to identify common themes from presented problems was used. The facilitator and participants therefore came up with the following challenges that were assigned to various groups for further discussion as areas of research. The discussion was focused on how to minimize and/or eliminate the challenges. The challenges included:

1. Reduction of quantity and quality of crops due to pests and insects
2. Deterioration of soil fertility
3. Moisture retention in the soil
4. Lack of community appreciation of organic farming due to little knowledge
5. Poor seed germination
6. Poultry keeping based on organic farming principles
7. Checking farmer's knowledge and practice on organic farming.

4.1.1 Reduction of quantity and quality of crops due to pests and insects

Participants shared a number of challenges related to reduction of quality and quantity of crops as a result of pests and insects. The farmers explained that some of the pests have been so persistent to an extent of resisting the organic herbicides applied. Crops like mango, tomato, cucumber, cabbages etc were mentioned as some of the most affected crops in this challenge. Pests like *tuta absoluta*, fruit flies and Nematodes were constantly affecting the farmers in their respective areas. Some of the pests though not scientifically known by the farmers, they were expressed based on their characteristics and effects they caused. For example, most farmers talked of a dangerous pest locally known as *kanitangaze* (go and tell about me). This was because the damage they caused was too strong for one to keep quiet about it. Somehow one had to talk about it, hence the name *kanitangaze*. *Tuta absoluta* was mainly affecting crops belonging to tomato family especially egg plants, tomatoes and African egg-plants. In cucumbers some of the pests were causing the cucumbers to lose their natural shape and coil.

It was also shared that some of the resistant pests affected the transportation system in various plants especially in egg plants. This was mainly noted when the plants had grown above one foot height. The lower section was noted to be healthy while the upper half was withering. Upon breaking the plant, it was noted that the two sections were separated by a node which had a pest inside it. The pest was believed to be the cause for the upper section of the egg plant to wither.

Other insects and pests presented included flies which affected mangoes and army worms which mainly affected paddy. In some occasions, it was difficult for farmers to tell whether their vegetables and fruits were affected by pests or other forms of diseases. An example of white layers seen observed on some vegetables was given. Overall, all the mentioned challenges reduced not only the quantity but also the quality of the crops produced.



A participant presenting the challenges



Prof. Mattee facilitating question and answer session after farmers' presentations

4.1.2 Deterioration of soil fertility

Participants also shared their need to be assisted on compost preparation and address the lack of awareness on soil fertility status among farmers. They said a number of farmers were not skilled in the area. Monitoring soil fertility and ensuring that it always contains required nutrients for the crops grown was therefore a big challenge. Some suggestions were given by students and SUA staff as farmers explained the challenges they faced on this aspect. For example, it was suggested that planting leguminous crops and leaving farms fallow were some of the methods to rejuvenate soil fertility. Specific researches were left for the discussion in the groups which were to be done later.

4.1.3 Moisture retention in the soil

Farmers also expressed moisture loss after irrigation as one of the challenges they faced. They said in some areas retaining the moisture in the soil once irrigation is done was hard. They therefore requested for assistance to get rid of this challenge.

4.1.4 Lack of awareness and appreciation of organic farming in the community

Farmers also shared a concern that there was little or lack of awareness among farmers and consumers on the importance and advantages of organic farming and its products. They explained that farmers surrounding the areas where they practised organic farming were using inorganic farming techniques which affected their production. At the marketing node, it was also noted that consumers were not able to distinguish the quality of organic products from that of inorganic ones. All these were a result of lack of or little education on the importance and health benefits of organic agricultural products. These in turn affected the organic farmers both in terms of quality and profit.

4.1.5 Poor germination of different vegetable seeds

It was also noted that some of the seeds did not have a good germination rate. Crops whose seeds had problems in germination included cow pea, onion, salad and soy beans just to mention a few. Such a problem eventually affected the production and productivity of organic farmers.

4.2 Other challenges

Participants mentioned other challenges such as white flies which affected fruits such as mangoes, use of chemicals in neighbouring farms, climate change and withering of some vegetables. They also mentioned challenges of poultry keeping based on organic farming principles and the need to check farmer's knowledge and practice on organic farming as areas which required attention.

5.0 Presentation of research findings by Stanslaus Kissatu

Following last year's WPRD, Stanslaus Kissatu who was one of the student researchers participating in the workshop took up the task of researching on alternative sources of fertility for the soil. The study was done at trial plots at Sokoine University of Agriculture, in Morogoro in the 2014/15 cropping season. The study involved the use of three sources of organic fertilizers which included compost, animal manure solution and gliricidia sepium powder. From these three sources, mixtures at different ratios.

The methodology of the study involved the use of experimental and control plots. A total of five plots were applied different ratios of the mixture after every two weeks except for the control plot which was not treated. No harvest was done during the application of the fertilizers. The vegetables were intentionally not harvested so as to compare the total weight of the vegetable mass from different plots upon harvest.

The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in the weight of vegetables harvested from the different plots. This indicated that the main determining factor for the difference in volume and weight of vegetables harvested was influenced by the type and quantity of organic fertilizer that was applied. The researcher briefed the participants that the results indicated that combination of compost and gliricidia power level two which was applied at two-week interval produced more vegetables than the rest of the concoctions.

The presenter also shared some of the challenges that he faced as he carried out the study. Among the main challenges mentioned were destructive insects, multiple uses of the research plots and frequent spray of organic pesticides due to their inability to kill destructive insects.

6.0 Presentation on participatory research methodology

Before a detailed discussion on the identified themes as challenges and opportunities for research, Dr. Kizito Mwajombe facilitated a session on participatory research methodology. This session was meant to help the participants to familiarise themselves with the concept and gain understanding on how participatory research can be carried out.

Dr. Mwajombe explained to the participants that participatory research methodology involved the community that is affected by the challenges on which research was done. He insisted that the use of participatory methodology in research had several advantages including: a) avoiding bias and discrimination of group members, b) use of multi-sources of information, c) appreciation of indigenous knowledge, d) getting quick and reliable results and e) building good relationship with participants.

Dr. Mwajombe also explained some of the challenges that may arise as a result of using participatory methodology. Some of the challenges he mentioned included the fact that participatory research may at times require more time. It may also create high expectation from the society. Participatory research may also not offer final answers and can be biased if not properly carried out.

The facilitator went on to explain how participatory research should be carried out. In this section, Dr. Mwajombe insisted on the importance of involving all key stakeholders in a research that is expected to help them. He also insisted that researchers must ensure they get the best out of participatory research methods by using research techniques that can lead to expected solution of existing challenges. Among the issues to be taken care of were correct interviewing process, use of relevant questions, avoiding leading questions, respect to participants and avoiding irritating questions etc. He also insisted that while carrying out participatory research, it is important for the researcher to seek answers to *who, what, why, when, where* and *how*. These are key to reliable data.



Dr. Mwajombe presenting on participatory methodology



Participants following Dr. Mwajombe's presentation

7.0 Group discussions on the possible areas of research

A group discussion session was organized. Farmer and students were grouped based on their preference. A brief on the group discussion tasks was given by Professor Mattee. Each of the seven themes was discussed as a possible area of research. A guideline was given for all the groups. For each of the themes, participants were required to discuss the following: a) identified challenge or opportunity from the farmers, b) possible research questions, c) area where the research could be carried out, d) research layout, e) participatory method to be used, f) duration of the research, g) required inputs, h) tasks which will be carried out by farmers, i) expected outcomes which will help to solve the problem and j) student researchers who will be involved in the study.



A student researcher clarifying an issue during the discussion



Farmers and student researchers in a discussion

8.0 Presentations from the groups

After discussion, various groups presented the outcomes of their discussions. Each group was asked to present how they were going to carry out participatory research which will involve students and farmers on a specific challenge that was presented by farmers earlier in the day. They were also to identify methods and areas where the study will be carried out. Methodology of research was also described and the farmers and researchers to be involved in the study were identified. The summary of the outcome of the group discussions is presented in tables 1 to 6.

Table 1: Quality and quantity of crops (Group 1 a)

Challenge or opportunity	Reduction of quantity and quality of the different crops like tomato, mangoes, etc. due to the effects of pests like <i>tuta absoluta</i> , fruit flies, Nematodes, etc
Possible research questions	Different other techniques/methods for controlling the pests (tuta absoluta, fruit flies, nematodes)
Where the research can take place	At the field of farmers and at SUA
Research layout	RCBD (Randomized Complete Block Design)
Participatory Methods to be used	Farmer Field School, Focus Group Discussion
Other methods	Interview, Group discussion
Duration of research	One season (3-4 months), July-October
Required inputs	Seeds, organic manure, tools like handhoe, organic insecticides like neem extracts, labour, transport
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	Field site affected plants, managements
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	To increase yield, to increase quality of crops, different treatment outcomes
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Bura Stephano G	
Mavukilo Boniphace	
Emmanuel Abednego	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Elizabeth Kaganda	
Tabu M. Makumbea	

Table 2: Quality and quantity of crops (Group 1 b)

Challenge or opportunity	Reduction of quantity and quality of mango fruit and orange fruit. Fall down of fruits
Possible research questions	Effectiveness of different methods controlling fruit flies other than chemical spraying like disposal plastic bags, traps etc.
Where the research can take place	At the field of farmers. At SUA
Research layout	At fields and markets
Participatory Methods to be used	Focus Group Discussion Farmer Field schools
Other methods	Group Discussion and interview
Duration of research	One season
Required inputs	Mango, oranges affected by fruit flies, plastic bags, traps, transport, labour etc.
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	Field site (different sites) affected mangoes, oranges, etc. managements etc
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	To increase the yield To increase the quality for eh market needs To know different outcome over different conditions like under the shade or under the sunlight.
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Bura Stephano G	
Mavukilo Boniphace	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Elizabeth Kaganda	
Tabu M. Makumbea	

Table 3: Compost manure preparation (Group 2)

Challenge or opportunity	Time for preparing compost manure and lack of awareness of farmers on soil fertility status
Possible research questions	What could be the optimal rate of application of standard composite
Where the research can take place	Vikenge-Mvomero district, Mkuyuni – Morogoro Rural District
Research layout	Laboratory analysis of soil and composite manure Five treatments of composite to be applied in the field Four replicates RCBD
Participatory Methods to be used	Participatory method to use field plots from farmers groups (FFS)
Other methods	-
Duration of research	One to two months
Required inputs	Composite manure seeds
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	Preparation of field Supervision of the field (Weeding etc)
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	Establishment of optimum rate of application of manure (composite)
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Qambesh Joseph T.	
Josephat P. Mbuja	
Maige Mlambalaji	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Luhangano Mpagama	
Pius Paulin	
Ramadhan Mgoto	

Table 4: Moisture loss in the soil (Group 3)

Challenge or opportunity	Moisture loss in the soil after irrigation
Possible research questions	Which best methods can be utilized to reduce moisture loss in the soil?
Where the research can take place	Farmer Field school at Twiyame village.
Research layout	One plot will be open Other plots will be mulched e.g. rice husks, dry grass etc. One plot will be applied manure with different types of mulching materials
Participatory Methods to be used	Working together with the farmers in all stages and all methods of the trials from planting, to evaluation of the research
Other methods	Checking moisture content in the soil in the laboratories
Duration of research	Two to three months
Required inputs	Materials for mulching, Manure , Seeds, Water Rope
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	Farm preparation, Irrigation, Planting Weeding
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To get the best method for controlling moisture reduction in the soil which will be farmer friendly in usage. 2. Reduction of watering duration and frequency 3. Reduction of weed growing speed
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Salumu Mohamed	
Semango Mustafa	
Qambesh Joseph	
Stephen Gerison	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Amina A. Ismaili	
Iddi A. Shomari	

Table 5: Awareness of organic farming (Group 4)

Challenge or opportunity	Lack of awareness of organic farming among farmers
Possible research questions	Why are the majority of farmers not aware of organic farming? Why are the few farmers who are aware of organic farming not fully engaging in it?
Where the research can take place	Towero, Mgeta, Tangeni, Vikenge and Kilosa
Research layout	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer groups with good awareness on organic farming. 2. Farmer groups with little understanding on organic farming. 3. Individual farmers and farmer groups with no awareness on organic farming. 4. Consumers who are not involved in organic farming.
Participatory Methods to be used	Participatory research through discussions among various stakeholders.
Other methods	Use of questionnaire
Duration of research	Two months
Required inputs	Food, accommodation and transport costs. Stationeries and soft drinks for participants.
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	participation in the discussions
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	To identify the number of farmers who are aware of organic farming and those who are not.
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Saidi R. Mkumba	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Avelina Mbiki	
Chagua Kibwana	

Table 6: Seed germination challenges (Group 5)

Challenge or opportunity	Problem in germination of different vegetable crops such as cow pea, onion, salad, soy beans and others
Possible research questions	What are the factors affecting seed germination i.e. moisture, viability, source of seed soil type, texture and climate
Where the research can take place	SUA and Vikenge
Research layout	Field and screen house
Participatory Methods to be used	Farmer Field Schools
Other methods	Results and demonstration
Duration of research	One month
Required inputs	Seeds, field/area, researchers, hoe, media, watering cans, screen house, watering pipes, bush knives, manure, wheel barrow
Tasks which could be carried out by farmers	Watering, preparation of field, sowing of seeds
Expected outcome which will help to solve the problem or to explain the farmers' strength	To optimize yield by enhancing/improving seed germination
SUA students who would like to do the research	
Name	
Shebang Shebang Juma	
Juma Mohamed Mkalipa	
Fisoo Victoria H	
Hubert Alex M.	
Hamza M. Nangameto	
Ayubu Joseph M.	
Farmers to be involved in the research	
Name	
Zena Shebang	
Rehema Iddi Maulid	

9.0 Closing remarks

Principal, College of Agriculture Prof. Suzan Nchimbi-Msola gave a few closing remarks. In her closing speech she thanked SAT management for organizing such a fruitful workshop. She underscored the fact that the workshop was the beginning of the action research which would address challenges experienced and raised by farmers. In her opinion it was therefore an opportunity where young researcher could merge theory and practice in terms of application of what students had learnt at SUA. Professor Nchimbi-Msola promised the workshop participants that she would report the workshop event at the Senate and board meetings. She also requested SAT management to involve more participants (farmers and researchers) in future workshops so that the number of beneficiaries of such workshops may increase. She also requested that the workshop should be organized a bit earlier than it was for this time so that student-researchers may have opportunity to reflect on existing challenges which they can actually take and work on as research problems. The workshop ended by distribution of certificates of participation to the participants.

After the closing remarks, certificates were awarded to the participants for taking part in the workshop. SAT Director Janet Maro thanked all the participants for their participation and contribution towards the success of the workshop. She promised all the researchers that SAT will give them maximum cooperation in their research work. The remarks were followed by the evaluation of the workshop where participants were asked to give their views on the entire workshop process.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Farmer participants

SN	Name	Group	Village
1	Avelina D. Mbiki	Upatacho	Langali
2	Ulsula Kosmas	Upatacho	Langali
3	Luhangano Mpagama	Upendo	Vikenge
4	Elizabeth Kaganda	Upendo	Vikenge
5	Amina A. Ismaili	Mwongozo	Kimbwala
6	Iddi A. Shomari	Mwongozo	Kimbwala
7	Rehema Iddi Maulidi	Twikinde	Diovuva
8	Zena Shebang	Twikinde	Diovuva
9	Ramadhan M. Mgoto	Twiyame	Mkuyuni
10	Tabu M. Makumbea	Twiyame	Mkuyuni
11	Pius Paulini	Maendeleo	Ruvuma
12	Chagua Kibwana	Maendeleo	Ruvuma

Appendix 2: List of Student participants

SN	Name	Degree programme
1	Maige Mlambalaji	BSc. Agronomy
2	Josephat Petro Mbuja	BSc. Agric. General
3	Hubert Alex Maria	BSc. Agronomy
4	Kikina Frank	BSc. Agronomy
5	Mabena Sijali Bernard	BSc. Animal Science
6	Mwakyusa Johnson Pilaty	BSc. Agric. General
7	Malogo Emmanuel	BSc. Animal Science
8	Fidelis Gregory Bundala	BSc. Agronomy
9	Paul Zuberi	BSc. Agronomy
10	Remigius E. Kawishe	BSc. Agronomy
11	Salumu Mohamed	BSc. Agronomy
12	Gerison S. Stephen	BSc. Agronomy
13	Ngailo Nuru	BSc. Agronomy
14	Hatibu Asha Ally	BSc. Agronomy
15	Stevenson Pelegy	BSc. Agronomy
16	Semango Mustafa Shaban	BSc. Agronomy
17	Qambesh Joseph T.	BSc. Agronomy
18	Hassan Fatuma H.	BSc. Agronomy
19	Chaula Albentina Joseph	BSc. Agronomy
20	Hance Anna	BSc. Agronomy
21	Bura Stephano G.	BSc. Horticulture
22	Meteli Ayubu	BSc. Horticulture
23	Emmanuel Abednego	BSc. Agric. General
24	Nangameta Hamza M.	BSc. Horticulture
25	Musembe Irene J	BSc. Horticulture
26	Lyala Ntuta Julius	BSc. Agronomy
27	Vicent Felician	BSc. Agronomy
28	Shirima Restituta Ignas	BSc. Agronomy
29	Alila Thomas Cyprian	BSc. Agronomy
30	Mnguji Nuru A.	BSc. Agronomy
31	Mbwaje Flora Jackson	BSc. Agronomy
32	Mhagama Asia Tuda	BSc. Animal Science
33	Mkumba Said Ramadhan	BSc. Agric. General
34	Mbogo Elias Festo	BSc. Agronomy
35	Vicent Mugisha Joseph	BSc. Agronomy
36	Mavukilo Boniphace	BSc. Horticulture
37	Kayanda Anjela Wiston	BSc. Agronomy
38	Fisoo Victoria H.	BSc. Agric. General
39	Juma Mohamed Mkalipa	BSc. Agric. General
40	Shabani Shabani Juma	BSc. Agric. General

Appendix 3: SUA Staff

SN	Name	Department
1	Dr. Boa Mathias Emmanuel	Animal Science
2	Prof. Amon Mattee (Facilitator)	Agriculture extension
3	Mr. Mapunda Kenneth	Agriculture Extension
4	Renatha Pacific	Food Science
5	Naswiru Tibanyendela	Crop Science
6	Dr. Kudra Abdul	Crop Science and Production

Appendix 4: List of SAT staff

S N	Name	Position
1	Matune Janice Cooper	Intern
2	Justin Alex Lyasato	SAT Staff
3	Stanslaus Peter Kissatu	Intern
4	Josef Gusel	SAT
5	Hannes Müller	Intern
6	Siaeli Chaki	SAT
7	Janet Maro	SAT
8	Alex Wostry	SAT