

SUACONE



A newsletter of the Sokoine University of Agriculture Convocation

Volume 23, December 2020

ISSN: 9987 640 028



The Chancellor of the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Retired Judge, Hon. Joseph Sinde Warioba (centre) conferring academic awards to graduands during the 35th graduation ceremony at Nelson Mandela Freedom Square, SUA on November 22, 2019. On his right is the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed Chande Othman and on his left is the SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Tihelwa Chibunda. In this ceremony, 2 876 graduands were conferred various awards: 40 PhD degrees, 144 Master's degrees, 6 Postgraduate Diplomas, 2 440 Bachelor's degrees, 214 Diplomas and 32 Certificates.

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Message from the President of the SUA Convocation



Dear alumni, members and friends of the SUA community,

First and foremost, I would like to take this opportunity to present to you all to Vol. 23 of our Sokoine University of Agriculture Convocation Newsletter (SUACONE). I am honoured and privileged to take this opportunity to thank God, the Almighty for his mercy and grace without which I could not write anything here.

Dear colleagues, as you may remember, this year started well but all of a sudden, the world faced the Corona Virus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19). This pandemic, which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) estimates to have pushed over 1.5 billion students out of school in 165 countries, has also forced the academic community to explore new ways of teaching and learning, including distance and online platforms. Some learning institutions were and some are still closed down even during the second wave of the pandemic, but luckily enough, SUA is operating as normal on a face-to-face basis. The pandemic served to encourage us to join the global initiative of offering virtual alternatives such as webinar and zoom especially in postgraduate programmes during the temporary closure.

Dear members of the Convocation, I am particularly proud of our fifth phase government of the United Republic of Tanzania through our keen President,

H.E. Dr John Pombe Magufuli who used many invaluable initiatives and tactics, which God blessed and hence intervened, to make our country almost COVID-free. However, we should not slumber; we should keep our heads up!

As we celebrate our forthcoming convocation this December 17th, let us all be vigilant especially now when our country has become a middle-income economy via its vision 2025 and the move is on the economic diplomacy. Our economic diplomacy as ECC calls upon you all to support us with your membership subscriptions and beyond, as you have been doing, via our Convocation Fundraising Account. Most importantly, we also urge you to transform into reality whatever you get or got at SUA.

On a special note, I would like to acknowledge the support given by our SUA Management especially our Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Chibunda; Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), Prof. Maulid Mwatawala; Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration and Finance), Prof. Amandus Muhairwa, and other university personnel for the smooth and tireless running of SUA activities. Their esprit de corps, together with the support from ECC members and alumni, has eased my task.

Finally, I wish you all a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year 2021 marked by good health and humour, as well as by more innovative ideas!

Prof. Rudovick R. Kazwala,
Convocation President

Editor's note



Welcome to this 'never-miss' SUACONE Newsletter!

It is all smiles to us as we bring you this Vol. 23 of our Newsletter after God's intervention as we passed through the valley of the shadow of COVID-19 pandemic! Our country being almost COVID-free is a great honour and privilege to us, SUACONE lovers and to the nation at large.

The 'inside this issue' can tell you in a nutshell what is available. My task as the newest Chief Editor of this great Newsletter is easy at this level: welcoming you on behalf of the Editorial Board. I am grateful to our Executive Committee of the Convocation (ECC) and SUA Management as a whole for the trust they have in me and my entire 'cabin crew' to serve you in this triennium. We would like to humbly assure you that your cooperation is our success.

We are looking forward to your continued participation in the enhancement and improvement of intellectual and material well-being of our SUA and alumni community at large. Your contributions to Vol. 24 mean a lot to us. Kindly have more reads on our webpage (www.alumnisua.sua.ac.tz) and give us feedback as to what you think of the Newsletter and what you want to see in it next time.

The Editorial desk wishes you a wonderful convocation, a fun-filled holiday season and best wishes for the New Year 2021! Enjoy the read!

Comrade Fredrick E. Chiwanga
Chief Editor

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From theory to reality: Broadening the scope of field practical training through ecohydrology and biotechnology

Makarius C.S. Lalika^{1 2} and Clara Y. Mwasota^{1 3}

¹UNESCO Chairperson on Ecohydrology and Transboundary Water Management, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro

²Department of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro

³Department of Biosciences, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro

Introduction

Undertaking field practical training for students pursuing bachelor studies is one of the conditions for the fulfilment of undergraduate degree programmes tenable at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). Field practical trainings are essential for enhancing practical application of the theories taught in class. Based on this background, between September 7th and October 10th, 2020, the UNESCO Chairperson on Ecohydrology and Transboundary Water Management hosted students pursuing Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science and Management tenable at the Solomon Mahlangu College of Science and Education.

Field activities and approach

Upon their arrival, these students were introduced to the UNESCO chairperson's office and briefed about its main objectives i.e. 'To improve and up-scale knowledge on ecohydrology and transboundary water management in the Eastern, Central and Southern Africa Region'. During the orientation, students were given a complete programme for their five week stay at the UNESCO Chairperson. The practical training involved in and off-door sessions on the practical applications of the Geographical Positioning System (GPS) (Photo 1), Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing. Analytical tools including Stata and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were practically introduced to the field trainees. With respect to GPS practicals, the participants were involved in collecting coordinates at different locations including SUA nursery school, Airtel tower near zoology lab, SUASA club, MSc. hostels, SUA cafeteria, Football ground, horticulture shop, National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) and iAGRI premises. Data collected were geographical coordinates in form of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), elevation, description of the respective location and images of the recorded areas. Students were then assisted to carry out individual and group practicals prepare weekly reports. Upon completion of their training (i.e. after five weeks), each student submitted the consol.



Photo 1: The use of Global Positioning System (GPS)



Photo 2: Riparian vegetation at Mindu Dam as seen behind

General observation and discussion

During this stay, students got practical knowledge about the use of GPS, GIS, Stata and SPSS. They were also engaged in the field excursion at Mindu, experiments at the Southern African Centre for Infectious Diseases (SACIDS) lab and familiarised with the role of ecohydrology, biotechnology and phytotechnologies as nature based tools in lessening the magnitude of environmental degradation. During practical sessions at the GIS lab, field trainees also learned about aerial photographs, aerial photograph interpretation, metric and topographic mapping, digitisation and editing of maps, interpretation of satellite images, introduction and application of GIS, image enhancement and image classifications.

Most importantly, they were able to link theories gained during lectures (i.e. course on Remote Sensing and GIS) with practical applications of the tools. At the Mindu Dam, students were able to observe and identify riparian vegetation including grasses, shrubs and trees. Some of them are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Riparian vegetation identified at the Mindu Dam catchment during field excursion

Category	Common name	Scientific name
Grass	Phragmites	<i>Phragmites mauritianus</i>
	Elephant grasses	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
	Reeds	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
	Sedges	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
	Bulrush	<i>Typha domingensis</i>
Shrubs	Sesbania	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>
Trees	Ficus	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>

These vegetations are found along the shores of the dam with crucial ecological role as filters of sediments, organic matters and other pollutants. Some of them are also breeding grounds for some fish species. Although water quality analysis was not carried out, anthropogenic activities taking place around the shores and incoming river tributaries (e.g. Mzinga and Mlali rivers), indicated clues for water eutrophication. Exploration on the link between biotechnology and ecohydrology. Understanding the drivers for water resources and ecosystem challenges like urbanisation and deforestation integration of modified biota or environment through biotechnology is of importance. It was easy for them to identify challenges that caught their attention including overexploitation or conversion of natural ecosystem to alternative land uses, pollution, sedimentation, flooding, water scarcity, invasion of alien species to name just a few. With this regard, students were exposed to the first step of biological sample preparation to the last session of analysis at SACIDS Molecular Laboratory. This enabled them to link what they studied in the course of Biotechnology and the environment during class hours. During lab work they participated in some activities and also visited the preparation room, PCR room, imaging room, sequencing and data analysis and interpretation spot (Photo 3 and 4).



Concluding remarks and way forward

It was wonderful hosting field students for the first time since the approval of the UNESCO Chairperson and we are optimistic that they gained beyond their prior expectations. The UNESCO Chairperson is looking forward to working with them in the future. It is proposed that field practical students should be exposed to real life situations where they can practice the theories studied during lecture sessions. Furthermore, Coordinators of field practical training should help students in looking for field stations that avail them with actual practice in order to realize that “theories too can ultimately become reality”. The chair looks forward to hosting more students next year.

Acknowledgments

The UNESCO Chairperson on Ecohydrology and Transboundary Water Management of SUA deserves a special mention for hosting these field trainees. Authors are grateful to Prof. Gerald Misinzo, SACIDS Centre Director for the permission to use the Molecular Laboratory. Likewise, Ms Anna Rogath deserves a special mention for her technical skills during experiments at SACIDS Molecular Laboratory. Finally, Mr Hamad Salum is equally acknowledged for his careful driving during field excursions.



Photo 3 and 4: Ms. Clara Mwasota and Ms. Anna Rogath with students at SACIDS Molecular Laboratory, Department of Microbiology, Parasitology and Laboratory Sciences at the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

Biomass briquette production: A new industrial opportunity to substitute charcoal in Tanzania



Christian Paul Kolonel

Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences, Sokoine University of Agriculture

What are they?

Briquettes are compressed blocks of coal dust or other combustible biomass materials such as charcoal, sawdust, wood chips, peat, or paper used for fuel and kindling to start a fire. Basically, there exist coal briquettes which are normally carbonised, and biomass briquettes (the focus of this article) which are either carbonised or non-carbonised ones. The biomass briquettes are, as the name suggests, solid fuels resulting from densification or compaction of solid biomass materials such as agricultural and forestry residues. More importantly, carbonised briquettes result from heating carbon-rich plant or animal materials such as agricultural or domestic waste in airless kilns. These are sometimes referred to as charcoal briquettes

Why briquettes?

The inefficiencies in wood industry associated with low wood conversion technologies result in large quantities of wood wastes (sawdust, slabs and offcuts) which are normally left accumulated in harvesting sites. While some of the wastes are eventually burnt (photo 1), those on processing facilities are minimally used as direct source of energy mainly by food vendors.

biomass energy use and efficient resource utilisation. Besides, biomass briquetting involves conversion of low bulk density biomass into high density and energy-concentrated fuel through densification to form briquettes. While about 700 – 2,688 tonnes of briquettes are produced annually (equivalent to 2 – 6.5 tonnes per day) in Tanzania, such amount is still low to substitute conventional charcoal both at the household and industrial levels to meet cooking energy demands. The use of carbonised briquettes from sawmill residues is also a viable option to reduce the pressure on forest resources as cooking fuel, and prevents soil erosion and desertification. Additionally, production of briquettes exemplifies the potential of appropriate technology for wood waste utilisation to minimise greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from unsustainable wood fuel practices. With this regard, it is therefore evident that biomass briquettes are superior over conventional charcoal particularly in the social and environmental aspects to address biomass energy sustainability challenges. However, the uses of charcoal outnumber those of briquettes especially in long duration heating such as cooking beans for better lack of knowledge.



Photo 1: Wood waste burning in Mufindi, Iringa (2018)

On the one hand, raw biomass has low bulk density and high moisture content; its direct use as fuel results into low energy output. On the other hand, piles of wood wastes in logging sites accelerate the occurrence of forest fire which is a source of environmental pollution. Due to its availability at a substantial amount, wood waste presents a renewable resource that can be used to produce energy in form of briquettes (Photo 2) with high energy output per unit volume. Biomass briquetting presents an opportunity for cooking energy, security, income generation, health issues related to



Photo 2: Carbonised and non-carbonised sawdust briquettes produced in Mufindi, Iringa region (2020)

Way forward

Adequate and appropriate planning on promoting briquettes use needs to be devoted by investing fully in high efficient technologies for high quality products; hence wider market penetration. More efforts are needed to understand the energy demands and the factors that will drive mass briquettes consumption to a wider range of users. While regulating charcoal production, learning from successful countries in terms of bio-briquetting such as Nepal and China is necessary to fast track changes for conservational purposes.

Men as mediators of dietary changes: Acknowledging defeat or reframing our interventions?



Dr Nyamizi Bundala

*Department of Food Technology, Nutrition and Consumer Sciences,
Sokoine University of Agriculture*

Poor diet is a common denominator for all forms of malnutrition and the highest risk factor for diseases and death. Most of the countries, including Tanzania, experience two facets of malnutrition, namely undernutrition and overnutrition. Whereas undernutrition denotes insufficient intake of nutrients and is observed in conditions such as stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies, overnutrition denotes that the intake of nutrients is oversupplied. In this form, one can experience overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases. In Tanzania, the reduction of malnutrition has been a concern for decades. Several interventions to address malnutrition have been implemented. The focus, however, has been on women and children. Most interventions are delivered through health centres targeting maternal and children under the age of five years. Despite the progress made on reduction of stunting in Tanzania, overnutrition is on the rise, and the magnitude of micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia for both children and women is still high.

Given the importance of dietary practices in addressing the cause, a pre and post- intervention study was undertaken in the Scale-N project (July-August 2016-2018), to explore the factors governing dietary practices. The study involved 663 households in four villages of Dodoma and Morogoro. The baseline survey identified dietary gaps and informed the needs for designing a tailored nutrition education programme. The intervention was implemented by 25-community trainers for eight months, targeting both women (mothers/caregivers) and men or spouses. It involved training and households' follow-ups.

At baseline, the study revealed high levels of nutrition illiteracy coupled with sub-optimal dietary practices. The average proportion of those who had knowledge of

basic dietary issues was 27%, whereas that of optimal dietary practices was only 22%. These proportions fell far below the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) recommended thresholds and indicated the need for an immediate intervention. Low coverage of nutrition education to the community and poor participation of men in nutrition education activities were frequently reported as the barriers to the adoption of desirable dietary practices in households. Results after the implementation of nutrition education intervention showed improvement of nutrition knowledge and dietary practices in the households. Improvement in nutrition knowledge scores, household dietary diversity score, consumption of vegetables, fruits and legumes were highly and consistently observed in households where men participated more in the nutrition education programme.



The findings in this study suggest there is necessity of including men or spouses in the nutrition programmes to facilitate the promotion and adoption of desirable nutrition practices at the household level. Furthermore, the findings call for re-defining target groups for nutrition interventions in the country in order to accommodate less prioritised groups such as men. The current practice of including only women and children in nutrition interventions seems to be not effective and compromises the fast adoption of desirable dietary practices at the household level. Men consider themselves responsible for the welfare of their families including good nutrition and health. Unfortunately, they are rarely involved in the intricacies of nutrition programmes because traditionally, nutrition is viewed as a feminine issue. Nevertheless, decisions on household food production, purchase and food expenditure fall predominantly to men. It is high time to build capacity for both men and women to be able to make informed choices of their dietary practices to promote effective reduction of malnutrition in their households.

Changing governance? The role of academics on industrialisation, agriculture and rural development in Tanzania



Prof. Felister Mombo

Department of Forest and Environmental Economics, Sokoine University of Agriculture

Significant changes are in progress under the fifth phase government led by H.E. President Dr John Joseph Pombe Magufuli, and signs of struggles in an attempt to make changes are visible. However, existing policies and modes of governance are seen creating their own continuity rather than changes. New policies and concepts of governance run into tensions with existing institutions including academics; at the same time changing the existing governance systems may be necessary to enable new ways of governing changes. At this crossroad, what is the role of members of faculty? It is the intension of this article to open up discussion, in ways through which academia can contribute to support the good intention of our country top leader.

Searching through various sources of information, this article came across a number of mode of operandi from different governments including the then East Germany which now is part of the federal government of Germany, China and its reviewed communist policy and Singapore, working towards achieving the noble task of bringing positive changes in their specific countries. The sources indicate that unless some factors are taken into consideration, the envisaged changes will remain a night mere. These factors are on macro level (globalisation - international trade and relations), meso level (policy at the central government level) and micro level (area – based policies and developments in rural areas where the majority of Tanzanians reside). The focus of this article is on the latter.

At micro level, there should be a conformation. For instance, instead of people going randomly to farm their pieces of land, they should be employed by established farms; this can be through Public Private Partnership (PPP) whereby using agriculture as a rural livelihood, the governance can influence changes to the direction it likes.

Layers of configurations at micro level are, however, determined by macro and meso configurations, but to be precise, we should be able to answer some of these questions here: Are there any degrees of ‘differentiation’ and diversification in territorial settings? Is there any bottom-up perspective on ‘change of configurations’?

Our focus as academia should be on ‘new’ territorial configurations. In a nut shell, our rural population, which forms about 70% of the country’s population and is employed in agriculture, contributes less than 30% of the total Gross National Income. Conversely, unless these are facilitated to gain sustainable incomes that would reduce the risks, they will incur in their current production settings, and the rural development will be left with a lot to desire. It is until then such a time the raised questions are thoroughly studied and pragmatic solutions are proposed, the sought-after changes will be a result of chances and perhaps externally-oriented but not programmed in the context that our dear President may wish it to take off, i.e. sustainable development through industrialisation under his slogan of “Hapa Kazi Tu” (Only actions here).



Prof. Emmanuel F. Nzunda

*Department of Forest Resources Assessment and Management,
Sokoine University of Agriculture*

It is good to have a research that brings up good expensive data. However, many situations necessitate writing without expensive data. These include, among others, the need to utilise massive expensive data that have been collected through various research projects and programmes; the need for theoretical, conceptual and methodological growth; need for a paper when one does not have a research project, and the existence of journal papers that do not need expensive data. These include opinion papers, perspective papers and forum papers. This article derives from my own experience. As a matter of fact, 'expensive' is subjective. When I say, 'without expensive data', I mean not expensive to the writer.

I remember when we were seminary students we were so fascinated by the way Jesus Christ answered some of the questions. The most striking to us was how he answered the question 'Who is your neighbour?' Instead of giving a simple-few-word answer, he told a story: 'One man was travelling between Jericho and Jerusalem. On the way the man fell into the hands of robbers ...'- you know where to get the rest of the story. Here I mention this story only as a way of showing how sometimes principles may be difficult to name and instead, a story about the principle may serve to show what the principle is. Well, I will narrate a story about how I wrote one of the papers as an example. When I got employed by SUA I was allocated an office that had many books, articles and so on that belonged to SUA employees who used the office before me and left them there. In going through the writings, I was interested in one report on Tropical Forest Action Plan. In that plan, there were targets for Tanzania to produce and export some industrial forest products. Within the same mini-library, there was a report by FAO, produced in 1999 but reporting the data collected in 1996 for Tanzania. These data were on production and export of some industrial forest products. It struck my mind that I could compare what was achieved in 1996 against what was targeted to be achieved in 1986 in the Tropical Forest Action Plan. What came out was a paper that I published in an International Journal. How would you name the principle in this story? I, personally, failed to get a simple single comprehensive-enough name for the principle.

The other principles include attempts to contribute to growth of science and art in terms of theoretical, conceptual and methodological frameworks. This may be creation of a framework that was not there or using an existing framework by applying it to a particular field. Some of these frameworks include Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT). Others are SCOPE and SOAR which are alternatives to SWOT. While SCOPE stands for Situation, Competencies, Obstacles Prospects, and Expectations, SOAR stands for Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, and Results. When I thought about writing this article, I felt I should search for information on the internet to see how much there is on the topic. Many sites popped up. However, most of the sites had the question and not answer to my question. One of the sites with such question had answers by Barbara Robson. These answers included: you can do numerical experiments with a mathematical model and report the results; you can develop a new and better mathematical model; you can develop a new and useful mathematical or analytical method or mathematical proof; you can write a review of recent literature in your field; you can do laboratory or mesocosm; you can analyse data that are publicly available (Open Data) in a way that they have not been analysed before, or re-analyse data that have been published by someone else to reach a new conclusion; you can analyse data that are available to you, though not publicly and you can conduct a meta-analysis of published data on a topic.

You may note that the list by Barbara Robson of methods that may be used includes many that need good knowledge of applied mathematics. Many great scientists applied this knowledge to create and present big theories, concepts or methods including Sir Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein and more recently Stephen P. Hubbell. The latter created the unified neutral theory of biodiversity and biogeography. This is why mathematics is emphasised for all students and especially for those pursuing (natural) science. In addition to short answers provided on the internet about how to write such papers, there are papers describing how to write the papers. These include those on how to write conceptual papers, and more abundantly and systematically how to write papers based on systematic review and systematic meta-analysis. The last two have very robust methods.

Self-employment as a ticket to success: SUA tourism students have nailed it!



Comrade Fredrick E. Chiwanga

Department of language studies, Sokoine University of Agriculture

Employment is always a headache to many. With this regard, many graduates are now struggling to get self-employed. A group of SUA Bachelor of Tourism Management (BTM) students are among those who have shown high maturity by ‘logging-in’ to the ‘self-employment account’. These are the Green Shadow, a non-profit making organisation founded in March 2019 by the SUA students in Morogoro, Tanzania.

These second year students (2018/2019 intake) have decided to specifically connect different people from different communities to provide them with quality environmental education and skills for the purpose of promoting the tourism industry in Tanzania. In this, they are unlocking potential Tanzania tourist attractions and promoting them in a professional manner. Besides, they have opened the way for entrepreneurship opportunities to local people surrounding those destinations in line with Tanzania’s tourism policy.

These smart students believe that tourism can be a source of different opportunities and development in all aspects. They also believe that their creativity, invention and innovation will make them grow as they are inclined to honest, integrity and organisational ethics. As they promote both tourism and environment, they believe that when the environment is protected, it becomes a blessing to the country and the world at large.

SUACONE managed to meet two of the founders of this NGO, Nurudini Omari and William Biseko who had these

to narrate: ‘We are ready to different organisations, government and individuals. We provide training through workshops and seminars aiming to build capacity and raise awareness among community members concerning environmental conservation for tourism development. We started as a group organising different tourist trips to national parks, game reserves and other tourist destinations with the aim of promoting domestic tourism’, Nurudini says.

As this is not enough, William Biseko, a co-founder adds: ‘We participated in raising awareness on national patriotic campaigns for students and other stakeholders to vote for Ngorongoro to be nominated in World Travel Awards 2020’. We called ourselves ‘Ngorongoro Freewill Ambassadors 2020’. William smiles and continues: ‘We also participated in the Morogoro tourism festival summit, have organised different environmental conservation campaigns, written and published a book

titled “Awesome Tanga Kunani” which explains the hidden tourism potentials in Tanga, and have written some poems which explain the beauty of Tanzania tourist attractions.’ As any success has its setbacks, Mr William says they are facing some challenges that need stakeholders’ interventions. ‘Regardless of many efforts in organising and participating in different programmes such as training, campaigns and trips, we are still facing challenges including lack of facilities and enough support in terms of funds and wisdom for us to meet our expected vision.’ You can reach them at thegreenshadow1998@gmail.com or +255 718 876 111 or +255 743 607 611.



*Founders of the Green Shadow posing in a group photo during the tree planting week.
From left: Praygod N. Nnko, William Biseko, Denis J. Mjuni, and Nurudini B. Omari*



BTM students, Praygod Nnko and Michael Bright on the roof of Africa



The Green Shadow Founders with BTM classmates at Amboni Caves, Tanga



BTM students busy with 'Vote for Ngorongoro Crater at World Travel Awards'



Dr Amani A. Mwakalapuka

Department of language studies, Sokoine University of Agriculture

A few months ago, a voice note trended on social media and most of those who listened to it were so distraught. Yes. It is that voice note of a lady whose son quietly succumbed to depression and, untimely, committed suicide. The lady on the voice note sounded deeply traumatised by the sudden demise of her only son, which could well be avoided. This is probably the right time we expound the dynamics of depression and how to cope with the condition.

What exactly is depression?

Depression is a medical condition. It is an illness that adversely affects how a person feels, thinks and acts. This condition is frequently associated with feelings of sadness, emptiness and loss of interest. The World Health Organisation (WHO) considers depression as a mental disorder that is closely associated with symptoms of anxiety, sad mood, loss of interest or pleasure, decreased energy, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, and poor concentration. It has also been established that when these problems become chronic, they may result into substantial impairments in a person's ability to manage his or her day-to-day responsibilities and, on extreme cases, a person may die.

Aetiology of depression

There has been a long history in the effort to understand depression as a disease, its causes and classification. Understanding of depression from the times of Hippocrates, Gallenic medicine, Richard Burton, and many others, has evolved significantly to the modern theories of the 20th century.

Early theories of depression associated the disease with the humoral theory which suggested that the condition resulted from an imbalance in the four body humours, where excessive black bile caused a melancholic state of mind. The condition was referred to as melancholia, insanity, despair and many others, along with different nosology and aetiology. The term depression emerged and came to be known as a neurological or psychological

disorder. Early in the 20th century, the psychodynamic theory pioneered the understanding of depression. Freud's psychoanalytic theory emphasised on the role of the unconscious and its psychic influence on a human's neurophysiological responses. Freud also recognised psychosocial aetiology of depression, including traumatic experiences like loss of or rejection by a parent, spouse or significant others.

Behaviourists also contributed to our understanding of the etiology of depression. Their emphasis was based on environmental factors. They believed that environmental variables leave physiological effects that might be inferred from the behaviour of an individual much later after their initial predisposition. To the behaviourist, the role of the environment on behaviour, association of certain stimuli with negative emotional states and removal of positive reinforcement were emphasised in the etiology of depression. The cognitive approach emphasises on people's beliefs or perceptions rather than behaviour. Wolman views depression as resulting from feeling helpless and blaming oneself for being helpless. These feelings may result from stressful events such as rejection, abuse, victims of character assassination, living with a presumably deadly disease such as Cancer, TB, or being infected with HIV, etc.

These theories can be synthesised into a rather unified theory: the Sociodynamic theory of depression. In this theory, humans build connections and trade with other people as well as institutions. In the process, the environment they live in is mediated with time to create demands. These demands create challenges; internal or external, negative or delightful, immediate or delayed. To overcome any or all of these challenges, one requires some kind of resources, be they physical and financial, such as food and money; emotional, such as social support, emotional support and counselling and, at times, all of them. When these resources are not readily available, or hard to access, an individual succumbs to stress which, with time, culminates into depression.

How do these theories relate to depression in academic institutions?

University life is wrought with many challenges: both students and academics are susceptible to depression. The only difference is that academics may be better versed to readily acquire certain resources necessary to stay mentally healthy, which may not be the case with students. University students are faced with stressful challenges caused by different factors: high academic demands, financial hurdles, love affairs, etc.

These challenges often take a toll on a person with limited access to necessary resources. They become a stressor and eventually cause depression. How many students have quit their studies? Well, a lot. How many have committed suicide?

Again, a lot. Sadly, it is very easy to assume that they all were a bunch of underachievers who acted irrationally, -which may not be the case.

What are the symptoms of depression?

It is agreed among mental health specialists that feelings of emptiness, self-worthlessness, despair, insomnia, appetite loss, over-eating, suicidal ideation and many more are often associated with depression. These symptoms, however, need to have affected an individual in several days of the week in a two consecutive week period. When that happens, one needs to take action: consult a mental health expert for diagnosis and treatment. There are currently available self-administered tools to screen for depression severity. These include CESD-20, CESD-21, and PHQ-9. These are standard scales for depression screening that are readily available online. Persons with low levels of depression should not worry much. Their conditions may improve with a little bit of spiritual uplifting. Those with severe levels, however, MUST consult a Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist for assistance as soon as they can.

What should be done?

We may not be able to provide financial support to all needy students but we certainly can provide social and emotional support to them. Social supports are viewed in two models: stress buffering and the main effect. On the one hand, stress buffering involves connections

thatchurch, mosque, academic or social organisations. These structures have the potential to address some of the students' challenges. As a community, we may all love to see the University Chaplain or Imam with their team, for instance, set aside a small budget to support truly needy students with a meal to survive together with spiritual counselling to lift up their spirit.

On the other hand, the main effect model is closely linked with the emotional support and counselling services often offered by the office of the Dean of Students. Students are highly encouraged to report to this particular office when they feel the aforementioned symptoms. It is imperative that the responsible office use the available resources to identify those in dire need

of help, prioritise and address their psychological needs. The office can also build a network of psychotherapeutic counselling referrals.

Institutions also need to build personnel-friendly systems that would encourage staff to seek emotional assistance when in distress. We all are susceptible to depression; we all need emotional assistance. Surely, when our current goal

is to increase students' enrolment rates, we also need to promote systems that may accommodate staff and students' mental health needs.

The Main Effect Model asserts that individuals who actively engage in a social network are also subjected to social controls which, in turn, shape their normative health behaviours. This model is closely linked with the emotional support and counseling services often availed by the office of the Dean of Students. It is imperative that the responsible office use the available resources to identify those in dire need of emotional support and counselling, prioritise addressing their psychological needs than disciplinary actions in cases of disciplinary issues, and build a network of psychotherapeutic counselling referrals. Institutions also should build personnel-friendly system that encourages staff to seek emotional assistance when in distress. We all are susceptible to depression; we all need emotional assistance. Surely, when our current goal is to increase students' enrolment rates, we also need to promote systems that may accommodate staff and students' mental health needs.



Isale (*Dracaena afromontana*): The plant defining the culture and traditional values of the Chagga in the north-eastern Tanzania



Dr Charles J. Kilawe

Department of Ecosystems and Conservation, Sokoine University of Agriculture

'*Asili ya Mchaka nyi kig'hamba, Isale na Nginda*'-literally 'the identity of a Chagga is the home garden, banana plants, and the dragon plant (*Dracaena afromontana*)'. *Kig'hamba* is a piece of land allocated to a family member by the parents, or the clan. *Nginda* is the banana tree that produces fruits used as staple food for the Chagga, and for the preparation of a local brew, known as mbege or waryi. *Isale* is an evergreen shrub or small tree which is perceived by the Chagga as sacred. The shrub is grown in gardens, homesteads, graves, hedges, and the boundaries of *Kig'hamba*.

How is Isale used by the Chagga?

Reconciliation: *Isale* is used to reconcile relatives or neighbours with conflicts caused by quarrels, feuds, or misunderstandings. A single young leaf is extracted from the growing part of the plant, folded, and given to the offended person by an elderly person or a friend to both the offended and the offender as a symbol of repent and apology. If the offended person accepts the leaf, it means they are ready to reconcile without taking the matter to the police or court. Acceptance of the *Isale* also means that the offender takes responsibility for the mistake and will accept punishment given by the clan members. Peace is mandatory when the *Isale* is given unless the conflict has resulted in murder or grave mistake e.g. cutting down of tree crops such as banana and coffee of one's neighbour.

'If someone's son cohabits with someone's daughter without her parent's consent. The man who has done such an act must seek forgiveness using *isale* and a goat. An *Isale* leaf is twirled and hung on a goat's neck and given to the father of the daughter. If the goat is accepted, the conflict is now resolved and formal procedures for marriage are initiated,' says Mr Joseph Marengi.

Restrictions: *Isale* can also be used to prevent, regulate, or protect access and use of land, resources, and properties (Photo 1). It can be used to block the use of a footpath/road or restrict access and use of land,

building, or crops. A branch of *Isale* is cut, one or all leaves tied and marked in an area where a restriction is to be imposed. No one may violate the restrictions imposed by the *isale* because of the perceived bad consequences that may accompany the breach, such as misfortunes or illness.

Marking of land boundaries: When a young man marries for the first time, he acquires a piece of land (*Kig'hamba*) from his father. *isale* is used to mark the boundaries of the *kig'hamba* (photo 2), as evidence of legal land tenure change from the father to the son. The *isale* in the boundary is also used as a symbol of separation between neighbours (*Wamr'hasa*) to protect the neighbours from confiscating land from the boundary (*Ikur'hiya Mr'hasa*).



Photo 1: *Isale* planted on a pile of sand to control unauthorised access

Welcoming a new family member: In Chagga culture, the birth of the first-born in a family is acknowledged and celebrated. Once the new-born arrives home from the hospital (also applies to all those who were born outside Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions) he/she is received by a grandmother with *isale*. The granny rubs the baby with the *Isale* on the forehead saying 'I am glad to get someone to take my place'. Children who were born out of wedlock are cleansed and connected to other family members using *isale*. It is also used to welcome home a new bride and can be used as an engagement ring.



Photo 2: Masale planted to demarcate the boundary of two farms

Death and burial services: *isale* is used to mark a graveyard. In most cases, one *isale* is marked on the northern side of the grave or in all four corners. If the death occurred outside one's home, the hearse will be marked with an *Isale* at the front.

Prayers and divinity: *Isale* can be used to predict the future under certain circumstances such as illness or misfortune. It can, for example, tell if a prayer has been accepted or rejected by God. For example, when someone is very ill, relatives tie an *isale* leaf on a goat's leg (*Ipfunga mbur'hu mrhewa*) and pray to God in Kichagga asking for mercy in curing the ill person. After the prayer, the relative removes the youngest leaf from the *Isale* plant.

If the leaf comes out smoothly without tearing its end, which is an indication that the prayers have been accepted by God and the ill person will be healed the *Isale* plant. If the leaf comes out smoothly without tearing its end, which is an indication that the prayers have been accepted by God and the ill person will be healed

Why *Isale* and not any other plant?

There is no clear evidence on how *Isale* became an important component of the Chagga culture and traditional practices. However, it is believed that the plant was collected by the first Chagga migrating southward from other African countries. As they crossed, the submontane part of the Kilimanjaro Mountain, they picked *Masale* (Sing.*Isale*) to mark the path they were taking so that they could trace it back if there were problems ahead. Fortunately, they arrived safely and settled on the slopes of the mountains without wars or serious challenge.

Therefore, the Chagga perceived *Isale* as the plant with eyes (*Isale liwor'he meso*) and a symbol of "peace which holds on to life" like no other plant. Another explanation could be that *Isale* is an evergreen plant, easy to propagate by cuttings. It does not require regular management like watering, weeding, or pruning. It also tolerates a wide range of environmental conditions.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank respondents for this study: Messrs Modest M. Kilawe, Anasel P. Mlay, Deonis H. Mlay, and Joseph S. Marengo. I am also grateful to Prof. Ruwa Aichi P.C. Temu for his invaluable comments and inputs towards the completion of the article.



Photo 3: *Isale (Dracaena afromontana)*

The National Carbon Monitoring Centre acquires a New Status



Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu

Department of Forest Resources Assessment and Management, Sokoine University of Agriculture

The National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) was formed under the SUA Charter. The Centre was established following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Tanzania Vice-President's Office (VPO) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) on 10th November 2020. This signing was preceded by the SUA Council approval on its 156th meeting of 26th September 2019.

With this regard, NCCM is now a defined entity at SUA. It has been given a new status: The National Carbon Monitoring Centre of Sokoine University of Agriculture. This facility is recognised for its excellence and maintains its original purpose of supporting the VPO in building national technical capacity in measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at national and international level. NCCM and SUA will collaborate with other GHG inventories and MRV related research and technical experts within and outside the country whenever deemed necessary.

Whereas the original objective of NCCM is hinged on only MRV and GHGs for the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, currently NCCM will build national technical capacity to measure, verify and report adequately on GHG emissions for all sectors at national and international level. The specific objectives of the NCCM are as follows:

(i) To manage the development, and sustain the operation of the National GHGs Inventory and REDD+ MRV systems, and facilitate validation of the results for the UNFCCC and International Community in collaboration with VPO;

(ii) To maximise usefulness of the data generated and develop different programmes and projects with a technical GHGs and REDD+ MRV component and define steps in MRV training research, consultancies and dissemination;

(iii) To coordinate national GHGs Inventory and national forest inventories;

(iv) To harness available national capacity and support from international expertise to operationalize the GHGs and REDD+ inventory system, and

(v) To advise on Policy issues related to GHG emissions and mitigation actions.

In view of its objectives, NCCM performs, inter alia, the following functions:

(a) To provide technical services on GHGs and REDD+ MRV;

(b) To provide technical services on social and environmental safeguards in MRV activities;

(c) To host and manage the National GHG databases and REDD+ projects registry;

(d) To conduct and coordinate research on GHG emissions, sinks and sources from different sectors;

(e) To facilitate technical discussions on national GHGs and REDD+ MRV system and platforms;

(f) To prepare report and documentations on climate change- related information as per national requirements;

(g) To prepare policy and regulatory advice on national GHG emissions and REDD+ and other climate change issues, and

(h) To provide oversight for governance and advocacy in forest carbon stocks, other carbon sinks and the like.



The Guest of Honour, SUA Director of Postgraduate Studies, Research, Technology Transfer and Consultancy, Prof. Eron Karimuribo (fifth, left, front row) with other participants in a workshop on 'National Scenario of Wood Demand and Supply in Tanzania' held on November 27, 2020 at NCCM. On his immediate right is the Conservation Commissioner of Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Prof. Dos Santos Silayo and on his immediate left is Director of Forestry and Beekeeping at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Dr Ezekiel E. Mwakalukwa, both SUA alumni.

News in Pictures



The Chancellor of the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Retired Judge, Hon. Sindi Warioba (centre) conferring various awards to graduands during the 35th graduation ceremony at Nelson Mandela Freedom Square, SUA on November 22, 2019. On his right is the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed Chande Othman and on his left is the SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Tihelwa Chibunda.



The SUA Chancellor, Hon. Judge Joseph Sindi Warioba conferring a degree to one of the graduands during the 35th graduation ceremony at freedom square, SUA held on November 22, 2019



The SUA Chancellor, Retired Judge, Hon. Joseph S. Warioba (centre) conferring a degree to graduands during the 35th graduation ceremony at SUA, on November 22, 2019. On his right is the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed C. Othman followed by the retired Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration and Finance), Prof. Yonika M. Ngaga and on his left is the SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda followed by the retired Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), Prof. Peter R. Gillah and the College of Science and Education Principal, Prof. Allen Malisa.



SUA graduands during the 35th graduation ceremony held at the Nelson Mandela Freedom Square, Mazimbu (November 22, 2019)



Prospective students listening attentively to SUA personnel on how to join different academic programmes offered at SUA, during the Higher Education, Science and Technology exhibitions held in Dar es Salaam, from 31 August to 5 September 2020.



First year students of the 2019/2020 academic year listening to various instructions at an event to mark conclusion of the students' orientation week (November 8, 2019)



The SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Chibunda (left, seated) in a group photo with the French Ambassador, His Excellency Frédéric Clavier (centre, seated), FAO Representative, Mr Fred Kafeero (left, seated), and part of the SUA and French Embassy Management personnel as the French delegation met SUA for a talk on Agroecology, a project funded by the French Embassy in collaboration with the Swiss Foundation for Development Cooperation (SWISSAID) on May 20, 2019.



The French Ambassador, His Excellency Frédéric Clavier shaking hands with Comrade Fredrick Chiwanga, Chief Editor of this Newsletter as he met the French Alumni for a talk to cement the collaboration between SUA and the French government on May 20, 2019.



The Director of Policy and Planning in the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Hon. Edward Mbaga (centre, front) in a group photo with SUA the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), Prof. Maulid Mwatawala (third, left) and other participants during the official launch of the Nutritional Supplements and Product Standards Project for children aged six months to five years (27 August, 2020)



The Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) of Morogoro, Eng. Emmanuel Kalobelo explaining an issue when he visited the RIPAT-SUA-RECODA model farm located at Mlali in Mvomero District, Morogoro just before giving a speech to those who attended the Farmers Exhibition Day which was held at Mlali Primary School play grounds (July 2, 2020)

Leaders of the Executive Committee of the Convocation (ECC) during the convocation at SUA (November, 2019). From right: Vice President, Dr Raymond J. Salanga; President, Prof. Rudovick R. Kazwala; Former Secretary, Prof. Peter R. Gillah and Honorary Treasurer, Prof. Felister M. Mombo





The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Director for Science, Technology and Innovation, Prof. Maulilio J. Kipanyula (left) presenting an award in research to Prof. Japhet J. Kashaigili from the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism during the convocation at Edward Moringe Campus (21 November, 2019) Prof. Kashaigili was recognised as the best Researcher in attracting Research Grants to SUA.



The former Special Seats Member of Parliament for Universities, Hon. Jasmine Tiisekwa (second, left) in a group photo with the Vice-Chancellor of the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Prof. Raphael Chibunda (second, right), the then Acting Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration and Finance), Prof. Yasinta Muzanila (first, right), the SUA Resident Medical Officer, Dr Kasuwi Abdallah (left, in a tie) and other staff members of the SUA Hospital, when she paid a visit to the hospital to hand over COVID-19 protective gears (June 8, 2020).

The Vice-Chancellor of the Sokoine University (SUA) addressing the Press during a University Chancellors official tour to the SGR mega project, in Dodoma (July 3, 2020)



University Vice-Chancellors in a group photo during a visit to the SGR mega project, in Dodoma (July 3, 2020)



Hon. Mizengo Pinda, the retired Prime Minister (front, left) seated with the Chancellor of the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Retired Judge and Prime Minister Hon. Joseph S. Warioba at a ceremony to mark handover of the Mizengo Pinda Campus real estate to SUA on January 5th, 2020

Former Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) of the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Prof. Peter R. Gillah handing over work tools to his successor, Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala during a special farewell ceremony held on 14 August 2020 at Multipurpose Hall, Edward Moringe Campus



A group photo of the Management of the Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine in Romania during a discussion on sharing research and academic experiences through Erasmus mobility (February 11, 2020)



The SUA Chancellor, Retired Judge, Hon. Joseph Sinda Warioba (third from left) together with the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed Chande Othman (second from left) getting explanations in relation to the SUA mobile veterinary laboratory from Prof. Gerald Misinzo, an expert in virology from the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences (CVMBBS) during their visit to SUA (November 17, 2020)



The SUA Chancellor, Retired Judge, Hon. Joseph Sinda Warioba together with the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed Chande Othman observing surgical operations at SUA Animal Referral Hospital during their visit to SUA (November 17, 2020).





The SUA Chancellor, Retired Judge, Hon. Joseph Sinde Warioba (centre) together with the SUA Council Chairperson, Retired Chief Justice, Hon. Mohamed Chande Othman (second from right) getting explanations from Dr Georgies Mgode (left) on how Hero-rats sniff bombs during their official tour. The second from left (front row) is the SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Chibunda (November 17, 2020). One of these Hero-rats named Magawa was earlier awarded the PDSA Gold Medal, one of Britain's highest animal honours for detecting land mines in Cambodia - an action that has saved many lives.



The Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African cooperation, Hon. Palamagamba Kabudi (front, centre) attentively listening to explanations given by the SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Raphael Chibunda, when he visited the SUA pavilion during the Annual Agricultural Exhibitions in Morogoro on 2 August 2020

The SUA Vice-Chancellor Prof. Raphael Chibunda (first, right) receiving a trophy from the former Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Japhet Hasunga for the first position victory among universities. SUA was also the second runner up in the overall Annual Agricultural Exhibitions at the national level that took place in Simiyu region (8 August 2020).



The SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Chibunda (holding a trophy) celebrating victory with some SUA staff who participated in the national (Nanenane) farmers' exhibitions on 8 August 2020



The SUA Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Chibunda (holding a ball), addressing some participants to mark commencement of the annual Convocation Sports Bonanza which took place at the Edward Moringe Campus, SUA. The Bonanza unites academics, non-academic staff as well as SUA alumni during the beginning of every academic year. It takes place a week before the various degrees and other awards are conferred to graduands (20 November, 2019).



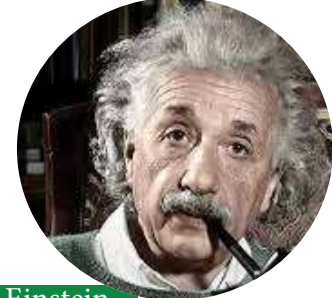
Dr Charles Lyimo from the Department of Biosciences leading other SUA staff members in a tug of war during the Convocation Sports Bonanza (20 November 2019)

Philosophical Bites

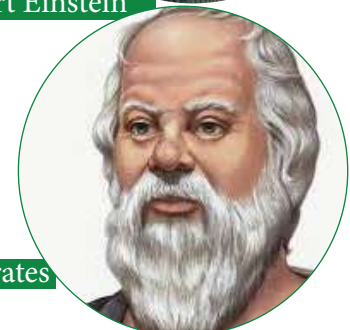
“Philosophical quotes about happiness”

Mwl.J.K. Nyerere

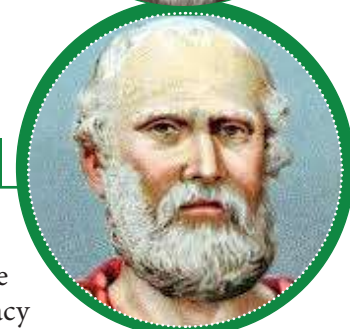
- ‘The secret of happiness, you see, is not found in seeking more, but in developing the capacity to enjoy less.’-Socrates
- ‘Very little is needed to make a happy life; it is all within yourself, in your way of thinking.’ Marcus Aurelius
- ‘Happiness and freedom begin with clear understanding of one principle: Some things are within our control and some things are not.’- Epictetus
- ‘Happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence.’ – Aristotle
- ‘You know it’s love when all you want is that person to be happy, even if you’re not part of their happiness.’ – Julia Roberts
- ‘Constant happiness is the philosopher’s stone of the soul.’- Voltaire
- ‘True happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.’- Mahatma Ghandhi
- ‘There is no cosmetic for beauty like happiness.’ – Lady Blessington
- ‘The constitution only gives people the right to pursue happiness. You have to catch it yourself.’ – Benjamin Franklin
- ‘If you plan on being less than you are capable of being, you will probably be unhappy all the days of your life.’ – Abraham Maslow



Albert Einstein



Socrates



Plato

Philosophical quotes about Education

- ‘Educating the mind without educating the heart is not education at all.’ – Aristotle
- ‘Education is not a way of escaping poverty; it is a way of fighting it.’ – Mwl. Julius Nyerere
- ‘Education is the most powerful weapon to change the world.’ – Nelson Mandela
- ‘The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and critically. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education.’ – Martin Luther King, Jr.
- ‘Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid.’ – Albert Einstein
- ‘Those who receive this privilege therefore, have a duty to repay the sacrifice which others have made. They are like the man who has been given all the food available in a starving village in order that he might have strength to bring supplies back from a distant place. If he takes this food and does not bring help to his brothers, he is a traitor. Similarly, if any of the young men and women who are given an education by the people of this republic adopt attitudes of superiority, or fail to use their knowledge to help the development of this country, then they are betraying our union.’ – Mwl. Julius Nyerere
- ‘Once you stop learning, you start dying.’ – Albert Einstein
- ‘Whoever controls the education of our children controls the future.’ – Wilma Mankiller
- ‘Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development.’ – Kofi Annan
- ‘He who opens a school door, closes a prison.’ – Victor Hugo
- ‘A good education is a foundation for a better future.’ – Elizabeth Warren
- ‘While wisdom dictates the need for education, education does not necessarily make one wise.’ – Ben Carson
- ‘The best anti-poverty program is a world-class education.’ – Barack Obama
- ‘Think about it: Every educated person is not rich, but almost every education person has a job and a way out of poverty. So education is a fundamental solution to poverty.’ – Kathleen Blanco
- ‘Education is the key to opportunity. It’s a ticket out of poverty.’ – George H. W. Bush
- ‘Until we get equality in education, we won’t have an equal society.’ – Sonia Sotomayor
- ‘Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today.’ – Malcolm X

Compiled by Comrade Fredrick Chiwanga, Department of Language Studies, SUA

Poetic Corner

Viva Dr Livingstone!

Who is the next living stone, only God knows!
Who has valuable mind, similar to his smile,
Man of actions, no time to waste,
Natural as nature wants, no one else seen yet,
Who is next after Mwalimu, no one else under the sun,
Long live Dr Livingstone, long live Dr Buldozer

Natural black hero like ebony, to whom everything
good fits
Strong rock in Africa, no unnecessary journeys,
Justice man of our decade, corrupts salute him,
Calling a spade a spade, this is what makes him,
Five years again, all have nodded yes,
Long live Dr Livingstone, long live Dr Buldozer

Nurudini B. Omari, SUA Alumnus

We live in a world of shame

We live in a world of shame and disgust,
We live in a world of free hand-cuffed men,
We live in a world where evil is the door mat,
We live in a world of many corrupt men,
We live in a world decorated with innocent
blood!

We live in a world where pollution is necessary,
We live in a world where violence finds sanctuary,
We live in a world of crime to exercise freedom,
We live in a world where ignorance is the new
wisdom

Lucas Steven, SUA Alumnus

Teach me O God!

Teach me O God to dwell in your grace,
For times I feel weary to seek your face,
Even when it rains, I need to gain pace,
My path you guide my shoes you lace

Teach me O God for I need to understand,
For you my anchor, strong I stand,
In you I belong like beach and the sand,
If I ever stumble, I'll hold onto your hand

Teach me O God deep in my soul desire,
For it eats me, like a burning fire,
Your heavenly knowledge to acquire,
With it I'll conquer every empire

Teach me O God of your way to your wisdom,
For without it I'm locked with no freedom,
In a life filled with the devil's boredom,
For my ultimate goal is to inherit your kingdom!

Lucas Steven, SUA Alumnus

The boy and the fig tree

There lived a boy and a tree,
A fig was their life was free,
He looked after it like a brother,
Love abundant like that of a mother

Morning and evening, he watered the fig,
Hoping for a day it'd grow big,
Weed he uprooted he cared its well-being,
With joy of the tree with butterflies he'd sing

Seasons passed as he watched it grow,
Evergreen when the sun shone gave it a glow,
To his father he narrated the story was keen,
To his mother his acts told what they had in between

The festive season came in hand,
It came in a rush like the shore covered with sand,
He spent the night thoughts altered his sleep,
Only to wake up the tree was no longer to keep!

Lucas Steven, SUA Alumnus

Milestones News for 2019 - 2020

Appointments

SUACONE would like to join with the SUA Management in congratulating our comrades whose names appear in these announcements on their great achievements.



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA

SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA), Jaji Mstaafu Joseph S. Warioba amefanya uteuzi wa Naibu Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo (Taaluma) na Naibu Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo (Utawala na Fedha) kama ifuatavyo:-

1. Prof. Maulid Walad Mwatawala kuwa Naibu Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo (Taaluma)
2. Prof. Amandus Muhairwa kuwa Naibu Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo (Utawala na fedha).

Uteuzi huu ni wa kipindi cha miaka minne kuanzia tarehe 30 Julai, 2020.



Prof. Maulid Walad Mwatawala

Prof. Maulid Walad Mwatawala alizaliwa tarehe 1 Novemba, 1970. Ana Shahada ya kwanza ya Sayansi ya Kilimo aliyotunukiwa (1995), Shahada ya Umahiri ya Sayansi Kilimo (1998) na Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Kilimo (2008), zote kutoka SUA. Vilevile, Prof. Mwatawala ana Shahada ya Kwanza na Shahada ya Umahiri ya Sheria alizotunukiwa (2013) na (2015) mtawalia kutoka Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania (OUT). Amewahi kushika nyadhifa mbalimbali za uongozi Chuoni ikiwemo Mkuu wa Idara ya Sayansi ya Mimea Vipando na Mazao ya Bustani (2017-2019) na Rasi wa Ndaki ya Kilimo (2019-2020). Kabla ya uteuzi huu Prof. Mwatawala alikuwa anakaimu nafasi ya Naibu Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo (Taaluma).



Prof Amandus Pachificus Muhairwa

Prof. Amandus Pachificus Muhairwa alizaliwa tarehe 2 Oktoba, 1966. Ana Shahada ya kwanza ya Tiba za Mifugo ya SUA (1992) na Shahada ya Uzamivu (2001) aliyotunukiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha "The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University" cha nchini Denmark. Prof. Muhairwa amewahi kushika nyadhifa mbalimbali Chuoni ikiwemo Naibu Mkurugenzi wa Shahada za Uzamili (2016-2017) na Mkuu wa Idara ya Tiba za Wanyama na Afya za Jamii (2017-2019). Kabla ya uteuzi huu Prof. Muhairwa alikuwa Rasi wa Ndaki ya Tiba za Wanyama na Sayansi za Afya.

Tunawapongeza wote walioteuliwa kushika nyadhifa hizo na kuwatakia kila la heri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao

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CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Uongozi wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo unapenda kuwajulisha wanajumuiya na wadau wote wa Chuo kuwa 26 Juni, 2020 Mkuu wa Chuo Mhe. Jaji (Mst) Joseph Sinde Warioba amefanya uteuzi wa Ma-Rasi wa Ndaki ya Misitu, Wanyamapori na Utalii na Ndaki ya Solomon Mahlangu ya Sayansi na Elimu. Vilevile, Baraza la Chuo katika Mkutano wake wa 159 uliofanyika tarehe 25 Juni, 2020 lilifanya uteuzi wa Amidi wa Shule Kuu ya Uchumi Kilimo na Stadi za Biashara na Wakurugenzi wa Kurugenzi, Vituo na Maktata ya Taifa ya Sokoine ya Kilimo kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu kuanzia tarehe 1 Julai, 2020 hadi tarehe 30 Juni, 2023 kama ifuatavyo:-



Dkt. Suzana Augustino

Mkuu wa Chuo amemteua Dkt. Suzana Augustino kuwa Rasi wa Ndaki ya Misitu, Wanyamapori na Utalii. Dkt. Suzana ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Misitu ya Chuo Kikuu cha Wales, Bangor, cha nchini Uingereza aliyohitimu mwaka 2006. Dkt. Suzana ni Mhadhiri Mwandamizi katika Idara ya Uhandisi Misitu na Sayansi za Mazao ya Misitu. na Mkurugenzi wa masomo ya Shahada za Awali nafasi anayoishikilia tangu Julai 2017 hadi sasa. Pia amewahi kuwa Mkuu wa Idara ya Matumizi ya Mazao ya Misitu (2014 - 2017). Dkt. Suzana Augustino ni mjumbe wa Bodi mbalimbali za ushauri na uongozi ndani na nje ya Chuo.



Dkt. Damas Philip

Baraza lilimteua Dkt. Damas Philip kuwa Amidi wa Shule Kuu ya Uchumi Kilimo na Stadi za Biashara. Dkt. Damas ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Uchumi Kilimo aliyotunukiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha Bonn cha nchini Ujerumani. Dkt. Damas ni Mhadhiri Mwandamizi katika Idara ya Chakula na Uchumi Rasilimali. Dkt. Philip amewahi kuwa Kaimu Naibu Amidi wa Shule kuu ya Uchumi Kilimo na Stadi za Biashara (2016 - 2017), Mkuu wa Idara ya Uchumi Kilimo na Biashara (2011 - 2014), Kaimu Mkurugenzi wa Mipango na Maendeleo (Februari - Julai, 2017) na Kaimu Meneja wa Kitengo cha uzalishaji chuoni (2017). Vilevile, Dkt. Philip amewahi kufanya kazi za kiuongozi kwenye Tume ya Sayansi na Teknolojia.



Dkt. Geoffrey K. Karugila

Mkuu wa Chuo amemteua Dkt. Geoffrey K. Karugila kuwa kuwa Rasi wa Ndaki ya Solomon Mahlangu ya Sayansi na Elimu. Dkt. Geoffrey K. Karugila ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Fizikia Hisabati ya Chuo Kikuu cha Antwerp cha Nchini Ubelgiji aliyohitimu mwaka 2004. Dkt Karugila amewahi kushika nyadhifa mbalimbali ikiwa ni pamoja na Naibu Mkuu wa Kitivo cha Sayansi (2008 - 2014), Mkuu wa Idara ya Baiometria na Hisabati (2005 - 2011) na Kaimu Mkurugenzi wa Kampasi ya Solomoni Mahlangu (2009). Pia amewahi kuiwa Mjumbe wa Kamati na Bodi za uongozi na Taaluma za Chuo na za kitaifa kwa vipindi tofauti.



Prof. Esron D. Karimuribo

Baraza lilimteua tena Prof. Esron D. Karimuribo kuwa, Mkurugenzi wa Kurugenzi ya Masomo ya Uzamili, Utafiti, Uhaulishaji wa Teknolojia na Ushauri wa Kitaaalamu. Karimuribo ni Profesa wa Epidemiolojia katika Ndaki ya Tiba za Wanyama na Sayansi za Afya. Ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Epidemiolojia ya Chuo Kikuu cha Reeding cha Nchini Uingereza aliyotunikiwa mwaka 2002. Prof. Karimuribo ameteuliwa tena kwa kipindi cha pili baada ya kushikilia nafasi hiyo kuanzia mwaka 2017. Prof. Karimuribo pia amewahi kuwa Mkuu wa Idara ya Sayansi za Tiba (2016 - 2017) na Mkuu wa Hospitali ya Rufaa ya Wanyama ya SUA (2008 - 2010). Pia amekuwa mjumbe wa Bodi na Kamati mbalimbali za Uongozi na Taaluma ndani na nje ya Chuo.

“ARDHI NI HAZINA”



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO



Dkt. Ladslaus L. Mnyone

Baraza lilitenda tena Dkt. Ladslaus L. Mnyone kuwa Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Kadhibiti Viumbe Hai Waharibifu. Dkt. Mnyone ana shahada ya Uzamivu ya Entomolojia ya Tiba aliyotumikiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha Wageningen cha Nchini Uholanzi. Ni Mtafiti Mwandamizi na Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Kadhibiti Viumbe Hai Waharibifu tangu mwaka 2017. Ametuliwa tena kushika wadhifa huo kwa kipindi cha pili baada ya kutamika nafasi hiyo kwa kipindi cha kwanza cha miaka mitatu. Pia amewahi kuwa Naibu Mkurugenzi wa Kituo hicho (2014-2017). Vilevile amekwama njumbe wa Bodi na Kamati mbalimbali za Uongozi na Taaluma ndani na nje ya Chuo.



Dkt. Nyambiliila A. Amuri

Baraza lilitenda Dkt. Nyambiliila A. Amuri kuwa Mkurugenzi wa Masomo ya Shahada ya Awali. Dkt. Nyambiliila ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Sayansi za Mifumo, Udongo na Mazingira aliyotumikiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha Arkansas cha nchini Marekani. Ni Mhandiri Mwandamizi na Mkuu wa Idara ya Sayansi ya Udongo na Jiolojia tangu mwaka 2017 hadi sasa. Vilevile amewahi kuwa Naibu Mkurugenzi wa utafiti (2016-2017) na Mraibiti wa utafiti (2017 mpaka sasa). Pia amekwama njumbe wa Bodi na Kamati mbalimbali za Uongozi na Taaluma ndani na nje ya Chuo.



Prof. Camilius A. Sanga

Baraza lilitenda Prof. Camilius A. Sanga kuwa Mkurugenzi wa Muktaba ya Taifa ya Sokoine ya Kilimo. Sanga ni Profesa wa Sayansi za Kompyuta tangu mwaka 2017. Ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Sayansi za Kompyuta aliyotumikiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha Western Cape cha Nchini Afrika ya Kusini. Amewahi kuwa Mkuu wa Idara ya Teknolojia ya Habari kwa (2011-2017). Pia amewahi kuwa njumbe wa Bodi mbalimbali za Taaluma na Uongozi ndani na nje ya Chuo kwa vipindi tofauti.



Dkt. Ayub J. Churi

Baraza lilitenda tena Dkt. Ayub J. Churi kuwa Mkurugenzi wa Kituo cha Teknolojia ya Habari na Mawasiliano. Dkt. Churi ana Shahada ya Uzamivu ya Mifumo ya Habari aliyotumikiwa na Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo mwaka 2014. Ametuliwa kushika wadhifa huo kwa kipindi cha pili baada ya kutamika nafasi hiyo tangu mwaka 2017. Pia, Amewahi kuwa Kaimu Mkurugenzi wa Kituo hicho (2016 - 2017), Mkuu wa Idara ya Elimu ya Teknolojia (2014 - 2017) na Naibu Mkurugenzi wa Kituo hicho (2013- 2016). Pia, amewahi kuwa njumbe wa Bodi na Kamati mbalimbali ndani ya Chuo.

Tunawapongeza wote walioteuliwa kushika nyadhifa hizo na kuwatakia kila la heri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao

"ARDHI NI HAZINA"



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO



NDAKI YA TIBA ZA WANYAMA NA SAYANSI ZA AFYA

NA	JINA	CHEO
1	Prof. Elliot Chikula Jairos Phiri	Kaimu Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Tiba za Wanyama na Sayansi za Afya na Mkuu wa Idara ya Fiziolojia, Baiokemia na Famakolojia
2	Prof. Wahabu Hamisi Kimaro	Mkuu wa Idara ya Anatomia na Patholojia

NDAKI YA SOLOMON MAHLANGU YA SAYANSI NA ELIMU

NA	JINA	CHEO
1.	Dkt. Beda John Mwang'onde	Kaimu Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Solomon Mahlangu ya Sayansi na Elimu na Mkuu wa Idara ya Sayansi za Viumbe Hai
2.	Dkt. Faith Philemon Mabiki	Mkuu wa Idara ya Kemia na Fizikia
3.	Dkt. Benedicto William Msangi	Mkuu wa Idara ya Elimu
4.	Dkt. Alex Xaviery Matofali	Mkuu wa Idara ya Hisabati na Sayansi za Kompyuta

SHULE KUU YA UCHUMI KILIMO NA STADI ZA BIASHARA





NA	JINA	CHEO
1.	Dkt. Zena Theopist Mpenda	Naibu Amidi wa Shule Kuu ya Uchumi Kilimo na Stadi za Biashara na Mkuu wa Idara ya Chakula na Rasilimali Uchumi
2.	Dkt. Jeremiah Ramos Makindara	Mkuu wa Idara ya Usimamizi wa Biashara



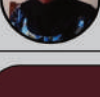
Tuwapongeze wote walioteuliwa kushika nyadhifa hizo na kuwatakia kila la heri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) Mhe. Jaji Mstaafu Joseph Sinde-Warioba amefanya uteuzi wa viongozi wafuatao kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu kuanzia tarehe 29 Septemba, 2020 hadi tarehe 28 Septemba, 2023.

JINA	NAFASI
 Prof. Bernard E. Chove	Rasi wa Ndaki ya Kilimo
 Prof. Elliot C.H. Phiri	Rasi wa Ndaki ya Tiba ya Wanyama na Sayansi za Afya
 Dkt. Hamisi J. Tindwa	Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Kilimo
 Prof. Wahabu H. Kimaro	Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Tiba ya Wanyama na Sayansi za Afya

JINA	NAFASI
 Dkt. Charles J. Kilawe	Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Misitu, Wanyamapori na Utalii
 Dkt. Faith F. Mabiki	Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Solomon Mahlangu ya Sayansi na Elimu
 Dkt. Fatihya A. Massawe	Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Sayansi za Jamii na Insia

Tunawapongeza wote walioteuliwa kushika nyadhifa hizo na kuwatakia kila la heri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao



PONGEZI



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA

SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Makamu wa Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda amefanya teuzi mbalimbali za Manaibu Rasi wa Ndaki, Naibu Amidi wa Shule Kuu pamoja na Wakuu wa Idara kama ifuatavyo:

NDAKI YA KILIMO

NA	JINA	CHEO
1	Dkt Hamisi Juma Tindwa	Kaimu Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Kilimo na Mkuu wa Idara ya Sayansi ya Udongo na Jiolojia
2	Dkt. Innocent Mathias Busindeli	Mkuu wa Idara ya Kilimo, Ugani na Maendeleo ya Jamii
3	Dkt. Rashid Ali Suleiman	Mkuu wa Idara ya Teknolojia ya Chakula, Lisho na Stadi za Walaji

NDAKI YA MISITU

NA	JINA	CHEO
1	Dkt Charles Joseph Kilawe	Kaimu Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Misitu, Wanyamapori na Utali na Mkuu wa Idara ya Usimamizi na Utunzaji wa Mifumo ya Ikojia
2	Prof. Fortunatus Bulabo Makonda	Mkuu wa Idara ya Uhandisi Misitu na Sayansi za Mazao ya Misitu
3	Dkt. Josiah Zephania Katani	Mkuu wa Idara ya Upimaji na Usimamizi wa Misitu
4	Dkt. Greyson Zabron Nyamoga	Mkuu wa Idara ya Uchumi Misitu na Mazingira

NDAKI YA SAYANSI ZA JAMII NA INSIA

NA	JINA	CHEO
1.	Dkt. Fathiya Ali Massawe	Kaimu Naibu Rasi wa Ndaki ya Sayansi za Jamii na Insia na Mkuu wa Idara ya Menejimenti ya Sera na Mipango
2.	Prof. Sotco Claudius Komba	Mkuu wa Idara ya Stadi za Lugha



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA

SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Makamu wa Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda amefanya uteuzi wa Waratibu kwenye Kurugenzi ya Masomo ya Uzamili, Utafiti, Uhaulishaji wa Teknolojia na Ushauri wa Kitaalamu na Kurugenzi ya Masomo ya Shahada za Awali kama ifuatavyo:-

KURUGENZI YA MASOMO YA UZAMILI, UTAFITI, UHAULISHAJI WA TEKNOLOJIA NA USHAURI WA KITAALAMU

NA	JINA	CHEO
1	Prof. Japhet Joel Kashaigili	Mratibu wa Utafiti na Machapisho
2	Dkt. Akwilina W. Mwanri	Mratibu wa Masomo ya Uzamili

KURUGENZI YA MASOMO YA SHAHADA ZA AWALI

NA	JINA	CHEO
1	Dkt. Alex Xaviery Matofali	Mratibu wa Masomo ya Shahada za Awali

**Tuwapongeze wote walioteuliwa
kushika nyadhifa hizo na
kuwatakia kila la heri katika
utekelezaji wa majukumu
yao**

"ARDHI NI HAZINA"



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Uongozi wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo unapenda kuwajulisha wanajumuiya na wadau wote wa Chuo kuwa leo Julai 8, 2020 Makamu wa Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda amefan-ya teuzi za Viongozi wa idara mbalimbali za Kitaaluma kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu kuanzia tarehe 1, Julai 2020 hadi tarehe 30, Juni 2023 kama ifuatavyo

NDAKI YA KILIMO

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	AINA YA TEUZI
1	Idara ya teknolojia ya chakula, lishe na Stadi za Walaji	Dkt. Rashid Suleiman	Uteuzi Mpya
2	Idara ya Kilimo, Ugani na Maendeleo ya Jamii	Dkt. Innocent Mathias Busindeli	Ameteuliwa tena
3	Idara ya Sayansi ya Udongo na Jiolojia	Dkt. Hamisi Tindwa	Uteuzi Mpya

NDAKI YA MISITU, WANYAMA PORI NA UTALII

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	NAFASI
1	Idara ya Uhandisi Misitu na Sayansi za Mazao ya Misitu	Prof. Fortunatus Bulabo Makonda	Ameteuliwa tena
2	Idara ya Uchumi, Misitu na Mazingira	Dkt. Greyson Z. Nyamoga	Teuzi Mpya
3	Idara ya Upimaji na Usimamizi wa Misitu	Dkt. Josiah Zephania Katani	Teuzi Mpya

NDAKI YA TIBA YA WANYAMA NA SAYANSI ZA AFYA

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	AINA YA TEUZI
1	Idara ya Fiziolojia, Baiokemia na Famakolojia	Prof. Elliot Chikula Jairoso Phiri	Ameteuliwa tena
2	Idara ya Anatomiana, Patholojia	Prof. Wahabu Hamisi Kimaro	Ameteuliwa tena

NDAKI YA SAYANSI ZA JAMII NA INSIA

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	AINA YA TEUZI
1.	Idara ya Menejimenti ya Sera na Mipango	Dkt. Fatihya Ali Massawe	Ameteuliwa tena
2.	Idara ya Stadi za Lugha	Prof. Sotco C. Komba	Ameteuliwa tena

NDAKI YA SOLOMON MAHLANGU YA SAYANSI NA ELIMU

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	AINA YA TEUZI
1.	Idara ya Sayansi za Viumbe Hai	Dkt. Beda John Mwang'onde	Teuzi Mpya
2.	Idara ya Kemia na Fizikia	Dkt. Fith P. Mabiki	Ameteuliwa tena
3.	Idara ya Elimu	Dkt. Benedicto William Msangi	Teuzi Mpya
4.	Idara ya Hisabati na Sayansi za Kompyuta	Dkt. Alex Matofali	Ameteuliwa tena

SHULE KUU YA UCHUMIKILIMO NA STADI ZA BIASHARA

NA	JINA LA IDARA	JINA LA MTEULIWA	AINA YA TEUZI
1.	Idara ya Usimamizi wa Biashara	Dkt. Jeremiah Ramos Makindara	Ameteuliwa tena
2.	Idara ya Chakula na Rasilmali Uchumi	Dkt. Zena Theopist Mpenda	Ameteuliwa tena





Tunawapongeza wote walioteuliwa kushika nyadhifa hizo na kuwatakia kila la heri katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao

CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Seneti ya Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) katika kikao chake cha 268 kilichofanyika siku ya Alhamisi tarehe 01 Oktoba, 2020 iliwateua Profesa Suzana A. Nhemati kuwa Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Uzamili, Tafiti, Machapisho na Uhawilishaji wa Teknolojia na Profesa Gerald F. Misinzo kuwa Mwenyekiti Msaidizi wa Kamati hiyo. Seneti pia iliwateua Profesa Benard E. Chove kuwa Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Awali na Dkt. Ayoub J. Churi kuwa Mwenyekiti Msaidizi wa kamati hiyo. Teuzi zote hizi ni kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu kuanzia tarehe 01 Oktoba, 2020 hadi 30 Septemba, 2023.

JINA	NAFASI
 Prof. Suzana A. Nhemati	Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Uzamili, Tafiti, Machapisho na Uhawilishaji wa Teknolojia.
 Prof. Gerald F. Misinzo	Mwenyekiti Msaidizi Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Uzamili, Tafiti, Machapisho na Uhawilishaji wa Teknolojia.
 Prof. Benard E. Chove	Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Awali.
 Dkt. Ayoub J. Churi	Mwenyekiti Msaidizi wa Kamati ya Seneti ya Shahada za Awali.

TUNAWATAKIA HERI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA MAJUKUMU YENU MAPYA MLIYOPEWA



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI



Makamu wa Mkuu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda amefanya teuzi za nafasi mbalimbali Chuoni.

Dkt. Elipenda Elisante aliyekuwa Kaimu Mkuu wa Kitengo cha Nyumba za Wafanyakazi na Malazi ya Wanafunzi Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo ameteuliwa kuwa Mkuu wa Kitengo hicho. Uteuzi huo ni kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu kuanzia tarehe 12 Juni, 2020 hadi tarehe 11 Juni, 2023.

Prof. Ezra Lazaro Lyimo kutoka Idara ya Sayansi za Uhandisi na Teknolojia ameteuliwa kuwa Kaimu Meneja wa Idara Miliki na Ujenzi kuanzia tarehe 15 Juni, 2020 mpaka Baraza litakapoteuwa Meneja Miliki na Ujenzi.

Tuungane kwa pamoja kuwapongeza Dkt. Elipenda Elisante na Prof. Ezra Lazaro Lyimo kwa uteuzi huo na kuwatakia utendaji mwema katika nyadhifa hizo na majukumu yao mapya.

-ARDHI NI HAZINA"



SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Baraza Kuu la Wafanyakazi la Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) limemchagua Bw. Abdubatswa Hassan kutoka Kituo cha TEHAMA kuwa Katibu Msaidizi wa Baraza la Wafanyakazi.

Bw. Abdubatswa Hassan amechaguliwa Siku ya Alhamisi Tarehe 19 Machi 2020 kuwa Katibu Msaidizi kwa kipindi cha miaka 3 akichukua nafasi ya aliyekuwa Katibu Msaidizi Bw. Sebastian Sibala.

Tuungane kwa pamoja kumpongeza Bw. Abdubatswa Hassan kwa uchaguzi huo na kumtakia mafanikio na utendaji mwema katika Wadhifu huo na Majukumu yake. mapya

"ARDHI NI HAZINA"



CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO

SUA




SALAMU ZA PONGEZI

Baraza la Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo (SUA) lililokutana tarehe 24 Septemba, 2020 katika Mkutano wake wa 160 Uliofanyika Kampasi ya Olmotonyi, Arusha, pamoja na mambo mengine liliwapandisha vyeo Wanataaluma watano kutoka Maprofesa Washiriki kuwa Maprofesa. Aidha, Baraza liliwapandisha vyeo Wanataaluma tisa kutoka Wahadhiri Waandamizi kuwa Maprofesa Washiriki.

1. Kutoka Maprofesa Washiriki kuwa Maprofesa

 Prof. Amandus P. Muhairwa: Idara ya Tiba ya Mifugo na Afya ya Jamii	 Prof. Sharadhuli I. Kimera: Idara ya Tiba ya Mifugo na Afya ya Jamii
 Prof. Frankwell W. Dulle: Idara ya Usimamizi wa Maarifa	 Prof. Japhet J. Kashaigili: Idara ya Upimaji na Usimamizi wa Misitu
 Prof. Gabriel D. Msuya: Idara ya Mimea Vipando na Mazao ya Bustani	

2. Kutoka Wahadhiri Waandamizi kuwa Maprofesa Washiriki

 Dkt. Said H. Mbaga: Idara ya Sayansi za Wanyama, Ukuzaji Viumbe Maji na Nyanda za Malisho	 Dkt. Suzan A. Nhemati: Idara ya Uhandisi Misitu na Sayansi za Mazao ya Misitu
 Dkt. Claudius Luziga: Idara ya Anatomia na Patholojia	 Dkt. Gration M. Rwegasira: Idara ya Mimea Vipando na Mazao ya Bustani
 Dkt. Josian Z. Katani: Idara ya Upimaji na Usimamizi wa Misitu	 Dkt. Benedicto B. Kazuzuru: Idara ya Hisabati na Sayansi za Kompyuta
 Dkt. Erick V. Komba: Idara ya Tiba ya Mifugo na Afya ya Jamii	 Dkt. Samwel J. Kabote: Idara ya Taaluma za Maendeleo
 Dkt. Fathiya A. Massawe: Idara ya Menejimenti ya Sera na Mipango	

Tunawapongeza wote na kuwatakia utekelezaji mwema wa Majukumu yenu ya kila siku



**JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA ELIMU, SAYANSI NA TEKNOLOJIA
CHUO KIKUU CHA SOKOINE CHA KILIMO
OFISI YA MAWASILIANO NA MASOKO
S.L.P. 3000 CHUO KIKUU, MOROGORO, TANZANIA
Simu: 255-023-2640006/7/8/9, Direct Line: 255-023-2640018
Barua pepe: communicationandmarketing@sua.ac.tz**



TAARIFA YA MKUTANO WA SABA (7) WA KAMATI YA AJIRA

Kamati ya Ajira na Menejimenti Rasilimali Watu katika Mkutano wake wa Saba uliofanyika tarehe 3 Septemba, 2020 iliwapandisha vyeo wanataaluma katika ngazi mbalimbali za kitaaluma baada ya kukidhi vigezo kama ifuatavyo:-

A. Kutoka cheo cha Wahadhiri kuwa Wahadhiri Waandamizi

- 1) Alfred Kahanju Chitiki
- 2) Alex Xavery Matofali
- 3) Augustine Byerengo Matondo
- 4) Justin Job Ringo
- 5) Muganda Michael Mutaka
- 6) Mawazo Mwita Magesa
- 7) Athman Kyaruzi Ahmad
- 8) Deo Dominick Shirima
- 9) Sixbert Kajumula Mourice
- 10) Benedicto Msangya
- 11) James Anthony Nyangas
- 12) Cyrus Charles Rumisha
- 13) Jamal Jumanne Athumani
- 14) Aziza Juma Iddi
- 15) Alex Nehemia
- 16) Hamisi Juma Tindwa
- 17) Julius John
- 18) Elly Josephat Ligate
- 19) Athumani Msalale Lupindu
- 20) Msafiri Yusuph Mkonda
- 21) Beda John Mwang'onde

B. Kutoka cheo cha Wahadhiri Wasidizi kuwa Wahadhiri

- 1) Prisila Andrea Mkenda
- 2) Mectrida Boniphace
- 3) Issa Shabani Mfinanga

C. Vilevile Kamati ilimpandisha cheo Bi. Beatha Thomas Mkojera kutoka cheo cha Mkufunzi Msaidizi kuwa Mhadhiri Msaidizi.

Tunawapongeza wanataaluma wote waliopandishwa vyeo na tunawatakia utendaji mwema katika utekelezaji wa majukumu yao.

**Imetolewa na Idara ya Mawasiliano na Masoko,
Chuo Kikuu cha Sokoine cha Kilimo,
MOROGORO.**



Obituaries

SUACONE is indeed sorry for the great loss of the following staff members:

Prof. Patrick Mwang'ingo – Department of Biological Science (11/01/2020)



Prof. Appolinaria E. Pereka – Dept. of Physiology, Biochemistry and Toxicology (03/05/2020)



Dr Berno V. Mnembuka – Mizengo Pinda Campus (29/05/2020)



Prof. Abiliza E. Kimambo – Department of Animal Aquaculture and Range Sciences (25/6/2020)



Prof. Salome Mutayoba – Department of Animal, Aquaculture and Range Sciences (13/8/2020)



Prof. Theodory J. Msogoya – Department of Crop Science and Horticulture (24/8/2020)



Prof. Damian M. Gabagambi - Department of Agricultural Economics (20/10/2020)



May our condolences bring comfort to the families, SUA Community, and all alumni as you remember them, and may our prayers ease the pain of this loss! May their souls rest in eternal peace, Amen!



SUACONE congratulates the following comrades for their academic endeavours from the year 2019 to 2020. We wish you all the best as you serve our nation and the globe at large.

Master's Degree

- Ms Lynder E. Gesase - Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Sciences
- Ms Hekima B. Mliga - Department of Crop Science and Horticulture
- Ms Clara Y. Mwasota – Department of Biosciences

Doctor of Philosophy

- Dr Onesmo S. Nyinondi – Department of Language Studies
- Dr Nicholas Mwalukasa – Department of Information and Records Studies
- Dr Rogers Andrew – Department of Policy, Planning and Management
- Dr Ronald B. Tarimo – Department of Information and Records Studies
- Dr Festo R. Silungwe – Department of Engineering Sciences and Technology
- Dr Justine D. Maganira – Department of Biosciences
- Dr Yassin Mbululo – Department of Geography and Environment Studies
- Dr Neema S. Sumari – Department of Mathematics, Informatics and Computer Sciences
- Dr Priscilla A. Mkenda – Department of Biosciences
- Dr Davis Chaula – Department of Food Technology, Nutrition & Consumer Science
- Dr James R. Mushi – Veterinary Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology
- Dr Alexandra Mzula – Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Parasitology & Biotechnology
- Dr Noel M. Makwinya – Department of Education
- Dr Jamal Banzi – Department of Tourism and Recreation
- Dr Alex Wenaty – Department of Food Technology, Nutrition & Consumer Sciences
- Dr Alinanuswe Mwakalesi – Department of Chemistry and Physics
- Dr Halima O. Mangi – Department of Development Studies
- Dr Safiness S. Msollo – Department of Food Technology, Nutrition and Consumer Sciences
- Dr Respikius Martin – Department of Agricultural Extension and Community Development
- Dr Vituce J. Kalungwizi – Department of Agricultural Extension and Community Development
- Dr Suma F. Kibonde – Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
- Dr Nichodamus R. Mwasakilali – Department of Language Studies
- Dr Elisa Mwega – Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Parasitology & Biotechnology
- Dr Yasinta B. Nzogela – Department of Crop Science and Horticulture



Programmes Offered at SUA

Certificate Programmes

Certificate in Information Technology
Certificate in Tour Guiding and Hunting Operations

Diploma Programmes

Diploma in Crop Production and Management
Diploma in Information and Library Science
Diploma in Information Technology
Diploma in Laboratory Technology
Diploma in Records, Archives and Information Management
Diploma in Tropical Animal Health and Production

Bachelor's Degree Programmes

Bachelor of Agriculture Investment and Banking
Bachelor of Arts in Development Planning and Management
Bachelor of Community Development
Bachelor of Crop Production and Management
Bachelor of Human Resources Management and Labor Relations
Bachelor of Information and Records Management
Bachelor of Rural Development
Bachelor of Science in Bee Resources Management
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture General
Bachelor of Science in Agronomy
Bachelor of Science in Animal Science
Bachelor of Science in Applied Agricultural Extension
Bachelor of Science in Aquaculture
Bachelor of Science in Bioprocess and Post-Harvest Engineering
Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology and Laboratory Science
Bachelor of Science in Environmental Sciences and Management
Bachelor of Science in Family and Consumer Studies
Bachelor of Science in Food Science and Technology
Bachelor of Science in Forestry
Bachelor of Science in Horticulture
Bachelor of Science in Human Nutrition
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology
Bachelor of Science in Irrigation and Water Resources Engineering
Bachelor of Science in Range Management
Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Management
Bachelor of Science in Wood Technologies and Value Addition
Bachelor of Science with Education
Bachelor of Science with Education (Agricultural Science & Biology)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Chemistry & Mathematics)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Chemistry and Biology)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Chemistry and Physics)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Geography & Mathematics)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Geography and Biology)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Information Technology & Mathematics)
Bachelor of Science with Education (Physics & Mathematics)
Bachelor of Tourism Management
Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine

Postgraduate Diploma Programmes

Postgraduate Diploma in Agricultural Economics
Postgraduate Diploma in Education
Postgraduate Diploma in Result-based Monitoring and Evaluation Techniques

Master's Degree Programmes

Master of Arts in Development Planning and Policy Analysis
Master of Arts in Development Planning and Policy Analysis is 24
Master of Arts in Project Management and Evaluation
Master of Arts in Rural Development
Master of Business Administration (Agribusiness)
Master of Business Administration (MBA) -Evening Programme
Master of Education in Curriculum and Instructions
Master of Philosophy
Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine
Master of Science in Agricultural and Applied Economics
Master of Science in Agroforestry
Master of Science in Anatomy
Master of Science in Applied Toxicology
Master of Science in Applied Veterinary Anesthesiology
Master of Science in Biochemistry
Master of Science in Clinical Chemistry
Master of Science in Clinical Pathology
Master of Science in Ecosystems Science and Management
Master of Science in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics
Master of Science in Environmental Sciences, Management and Technology
Master of Science in Forest Engineering
Master of Science in Forest Products and Technology
Master of Science in Forest Resource Assessment and Management
Master of Science in Forestry
Master of Science in Horticulture
Master of Science in Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Agriculture
Master of Science in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology
Master of Science in Natural Products Technology and Value Addition
Master of Science in One Health Molecular Biology
Master of Science in Post-harvest Technology and Management
Master of Science in Veterinary Pathology
Master of Science in Veterinary Surgery
Master of Science in Wildlife Management
Master of Veterinary Medicine
Master of Science in Animal Reproduction and Biotechnology
Master of Science in Applied Microbiology
Master of Science in Comparative Animal Physiology
Master of Science in Epidemiology
Master of Science in Parasitology
Master of Science in Pharmacology
Master of Science in Public Health and Food Safety
Master of Science in Agricultural Economics
Master of Science in Agricultural Engineering
Master of Science in Crop Science
Master of Science in Food Science
Master of Science in Human Nutrition
Master of Science in Irrigation Engineering and Management
Master of Science in Land Use Planning and Management
Master of Science in Soil Science and Land Management
Master of Science in Tropical Animal Production
Master of Science Agricultural Education and Extension
Master of Science Agricultural Statistics
Master of Science Health of Aquatic Resources
Master of Applied Cell Biology

Doctor of Philosophy Programmes

PhD in Agribusiness
PhD in Agricultural and Rural Innovation
PhD in Agriculture Value Chain
PhD in Agroecology
PhD in Rural Development
PhD in Soil and Water Management

N.B.: More PhD programmes are available on a tailor-made basis. For further information about the respective programmes, kindly visit us at <https://www.sua.ac.tz/study/programmes>



Sokoine University of Agriculture Convocation Newsletter

PUBLISHED BY
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
P.O.BOX 3000, Morogoro - Tanzania
Tel: +255 23 260 4652
Website: www.alumnisua.sua.ac.tz
Email: convocation@sua.ac.tz
: suacone@sua.ac.tz