Co-elaborative scenario building
The futures of livelihoods in the Sengwe area

Workshop Report

Malipati village, October 22-24, 2018

Robin Bourgeois, CIRAD, GovInn, University of Pretoria
Prisca Mugabe, UZ
Billy Mukamuri, UZ
Alexandre Caron, Cirad
William's Daré, Cirad
Sharai Ncube, UZ
Nicia Giva, UEM
Joaquim Bocuane, UEM
Students: Danmore Matutu, Vimbai Gobvu

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Research platform
Production and conservation in partnership

ProSuLi
Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in Transfrontier Conservation Areas

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Background

This workshop is part of a project supporting the long-term sustainable management of, and promoting sustainable livelihoods in TransFrontier Conservation Areas ("ProSuLi in TFCAs") in southern Africa (Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe) through a multi-stakeholder participatory process[1]. This project spans over three countries and four sites, one of them being the "Sengwe" site located in the South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe, which includes Malipati, Pahlela and Pesvi villages. The main activity is livestock production and small-scale agriculture, as well as migration to South Africa by male youths, and now increasingly young women too. Households struggle with issues such as access to energy and communication, transport, and coexistence with wildlife.

Objectives, outcome and activities

Specific objectives

This co-elaborative scenario-building workshop is an activity developed within the framework of the first output of ProSuLi in TFCAs project, namely participatory approaches that catalyse a process of collective action. The immediate objective of the workshop was to support a group of local stakeholders/actors in producing plausible contrasted scenarios about the futures of livelihoods in the Sengwe site by 2038.

Desired outcome

The desired outcome is that the participants and the wider community of local stakeholders and actors become pro-active in the co-design of TFCA management options both locally and interactively at larger scales.

For this to happen, the workshop was organized in order to implement a co-elaborative scenario building approach (Bourgeois et al. 2017) that enables local stakeholders/actors to explore and use alternative plausible futures for future-oriented decisions and actions, taking into considerations longer term implications of immediate decisions.

Activities

The workshop took place over three days as indicated in the attached programme (Annex 1). Crucial preparatory work had been done by the projects coordinators in the Sengwe district to ensure adequate information, presence and participations of relevant local actors and stakeholders, as per the discussions that took place in a preparatory meeting earlier in Montpellier and extensive mail exchange.

The workshop alternated plenary and group sessions taking the participants step-by-step all the way from their perception of the future to the strategic tipping points connecting the future with the present. The steps included: reflection on the likely future of livelihoods according to participants' perception; identification of the factors of change; selection of five driving forces; identification of plausible futures states of the driving forces; creation of scenario frames and synopsises, and identification of tipping points. A final activity revolved around the expectations of the participants after the workshop regarding what they learned and how the results can be used by them and by others. All activities took place in English, Shangaani and Shona.

[1] https://www.rp-pcp.org/projects/on-going/eu-prosuli

Results

Likely future of livelihoods

The result of the first activity was the identification of what participants thought would happen to their livelihoods by 2038 and how this can be used to identify factors of change.

Figure 1: Identified issues at stake in future scenarios

These results were then discussed with a focus on the "issue" at stake behind the description of the likely future of the livelihoods. This took place in small groups and then results were clustered, further discussed and finalized into a list of factors of change as per table 1 below. A total of 36 factors of change were identified. They were distributed into five broad dimensions: social, technical, economic, environemental and policy. The table indicates also their definition as these appeared during the discussion. However not all definitions are validated and this should be one step that needs to be finalized during the next meeting with the participants (see Follow up section).

Table 1. Factors of change related to the futures of the livelihoods in the Nelukoba site

Name	**Definition**	Dim.
Capacity to adapt to climate change	The capacity of local people to adapt to climate change through actions	En
Quality of air	The quality of air in the area	En
State of natural resources (vegetation cover)	Excluding water and water bodies	En
State of water and water bodies	The quality and availability of water	En
State of animal health	Including domestic and wildlife	En
Human wildlife interactions	The nature of interactions between local people and wildlife	En
Governance capacity of the local community	The capacity of the local community to organize and influence decisions	P
Natural resources management	By whom and how are natural resources (excluding wildlife) managed	P
Wildlife management	By whom and how is wildlife managed	P
Land use policy	Who decides and how about land use at the local level	P
Land use allocation	By whom and what for is land use allocated	P
State of health infrastructure	Quality and distribution of hospitals, clinics…	P
Access to health services	Who has access to health services quality of the services	P
Distribution of wealth	Who is wealthy and where are they located	Ec
Nature and type of investment locally	Nature and type of investment locally	Ec
Nature and type of development	Which economic sector is developed how, by whom	Ec
State of poverty	Who is poor and how is poverty distributed	Ec

Name	**Definition**	Dim.
Movement of people	Migration flows out and into the area (number of people, who…)	Ec
State of transport infrastructure	Quality and distribution of transportation networks	Ec
Accessibility to and from the area	How easy it is to reach and leave which parts of the area	Ec
Access and type and quality of education	Who has access to what type of education including the quality of it	T
State of ICT	Level of development and accessibility to information and communication technologies	T
State of farming knowledge and skills	Include crops and livestock	T
Type of livestock farming system	How livestock is managed and by whom	T
Livestock density	Number and distribution of cattle in the area	T
Type of farming system	Who is farming and how (crops)	T
Type of energy and access	Who has access to energy and what type of energy	T
Attitude/behaviour of people	Individual attitude and behaviour of people locally	S
State of local culture and traditions	The place of the local culture and traditions in the local society	S
Place of men and women in the society	Place of men and women in the society	S
General level of education	The level of literacy of the people I n the area (including who and also distribution)	S
Nature of people relationship	The nature of the local social links between people	S
Density and distribution of the population	Who and how many live where	S
State of health of people	Who is healthy, where, who is not healthy, why	S
Sate of food security	Who is food insecure, how many and where	S
Demographic policy	The public means used to regulate the number of people living in the area	S

Source: Participants and facilitators
Note: S: social; T: Technical; En: Environmental; Ec: Economic, P: Policy.

Driving forces

In order to identify the five driving forces to be used to build the frame of the scenarios, participants engaged in a reflection on the interconnections between the different factors. They worked first in five groups (one per dimension) and then re-connected all factors in a plenary session. The result is displayed in the figure below. The intention was not to explore all and every connections but to give the participants a taste of the "system" as a whole where connections matter as much as the factors.

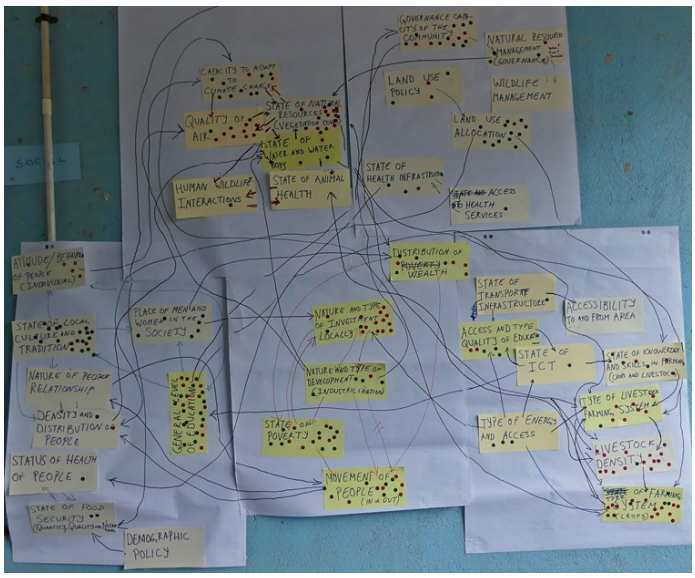


Figure 2: Factors of change organised as most influenced by others (red) and as most influential on others (green)

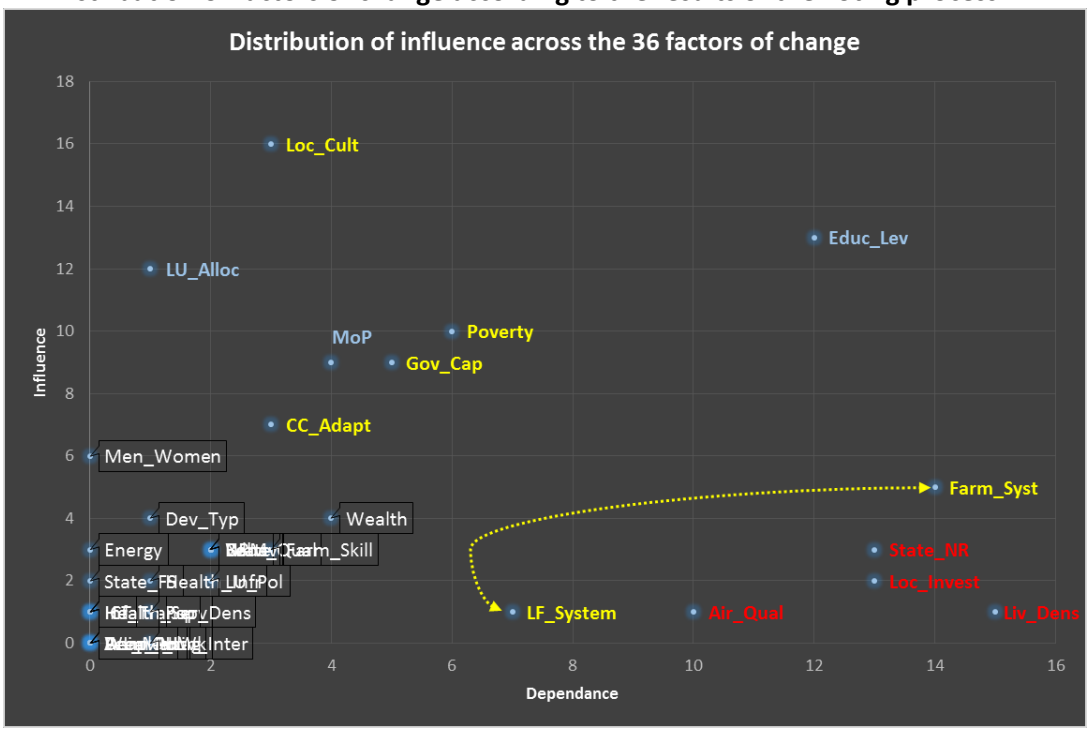
A voting process took place where each participant was allocated eight red dots and then eight green dots to the factors in order to identify, respectively, the factors that were the most influenced by the others (red) and the factors that were the most influential on the others (green). Figure 2 also displays the results. Finally participants were asked to select one factor per dimension that they would consider

as the entry point in that dimension for building the frames of the scenarios. As a results the participants selected one driving force per dimension as follows:

- Local culture and traditions (social)
- State of poverty (economic)
- Governance capacity of the local community (policy/governance)
- Capacity to adapt to climate change (environmental)
- Type of farming systems, including cropping and animal husbandry (technical)

Graph 1 below reflects on the distribution of the green and red dots by the participants (green dots corresponding to influence and red dots to dependence). This graph was not developed during the workshop due to lack of electricity for using electronic support. Factors of change are displayed with a shorter acronym so as to make them visible on the graph[2]. The yellow ones correspond to the five driving forces selected by the participants, one per dimension. The red ones are the factors the participants deemed the most dependant in the system. The three blue ones are factors which play an important role in the future but were not considered after reflection due to the limit of using five driving forces and one per dimension. Local culture and traditions (Loc_Cult) was preferred to general level of education (Educ_Lev) because the latter is also very much influenced while the former is less influenced. State of poverty (Poverty) was preferred to movement of people (MoP) as the former was considered as strongly influential on the second. The governance capacity of the local community was preferred to land use allocation for the same reason, but participants agreed to include a specific land use allocation dimension in the description of the future states of this driving forces. For the technical dimension, types of farming and livestock systems were merged as one driving force (yellow arrow). All other factors are displayed in white. Most of them are located in the lower left part of the graph as they received less voting. This does not mean that they are less important in the system, but that their influence was not considered strong enough to become the entry point for crafting the frames of the scenarios.

Graph 1. Distribution of factors of change according to the results of the voting process

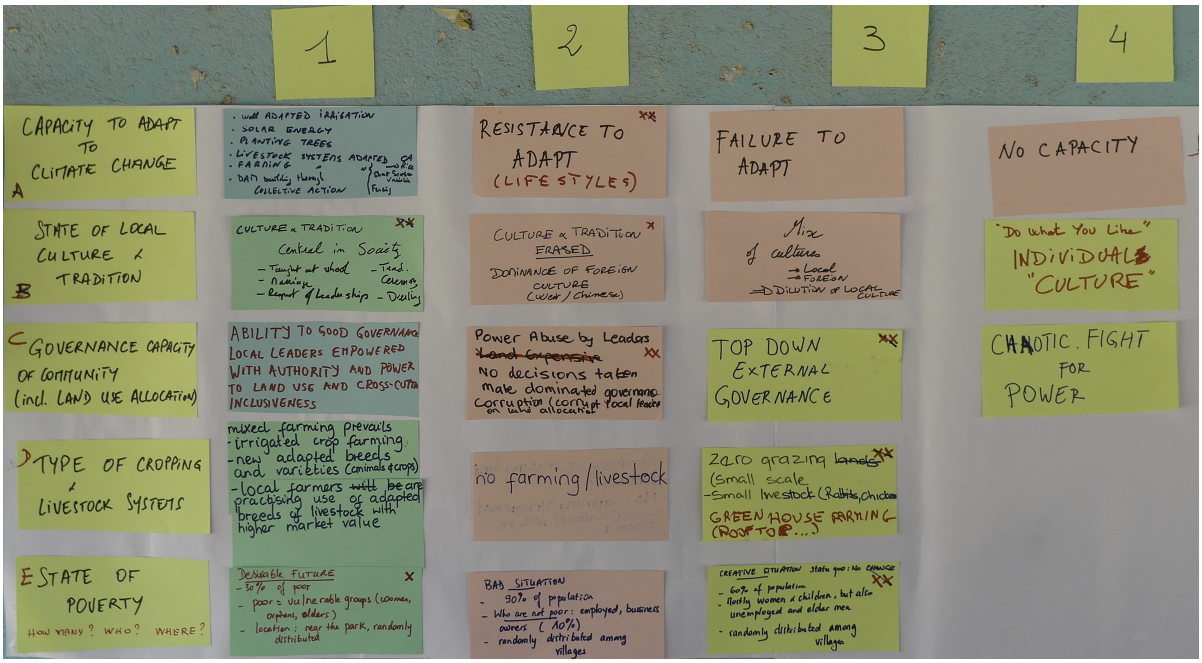


Source: Authors

[2] See Annex 2 for the correspondence between the factors of change and the acronyms, as well as the rating of the factors by the participants.

Future states of the driving forces

In a plenary session two rounds (one for positive states, one for negative states) were used for identifying future states of "Capacity to adapt to climate change". The participants were split into four groups, each one developing future states of the other four forces, using also an additional round for alternative states[3]. The results, as displayed in table 2 below, where then shared among all participants, discussed and validated. The facilitating team prepared then a list of incompatibilities (future states that cannot be combined in framing scenarios because they represent future situations that are mutually incompatible and would therefore lead to non-plausible futures if they were combined).



[3] Note that the use of positive, negative and alternative as categories is not intended to be of a normative nature. It is a "trick" used to facilitate the engagement of the participants in the process of "futurizing".

Table 2. Future states of the five driving forces

Driving forces	State 1	State 2	State 3	State 4
A. Capacity to adapt to climate change	A1. Capacity to adapt to climate change through use of irrigation, diversified sources of energy, reforestation, adapted cropping and livestock systems, building of water control infrastructures (dams). Large	A2. Resistance to adapt as climate change is not affecting lifestyles anymore	A3. Failure to adapt to climate change related events	A4.No capacity because of no people
B. State of local culture and tradition	B1. Local culture and traditions are central in the society, being taught at school and practiced by everyone	B2. Local culture and tradition have been erased and substituted by a foreign culture	B3. Local culture and tradition are mixed with other cultures	B4. An "individual" culture prevail
C. Capacity of governance of community	C1. Ability to good governance Local leaders empowered with authority and power to land use and gender inclusiveness	C2. Power abuse by leaders, no decisions taken, male dominated governance and corruption about land allocation	C3. Top down external governance	C4. Chaotic fight for power
D. Farming and livestock system	D1. Local farmers practising use of adapted breeds and varieties with irrigation	D2. no farming/livestock	D3. Local farmers use zero grazing at small scale with small livestock (rabbits, chicken) and greenhouse/rooftop farming	
E. Sate of poverty	21. 30% poor, vulnerable groups such as women, orphans, elders), mainly near the park otherwise randomly distributed	E2. 90% of the population, 10% not poor: employed, business owners, poverty randomly distributed	E3. 60% of people, mostly women and children, unemployed and elder men, randomly distributes among villages	

Source: Participants and facilitators

Framing the scenarios

Scenarios were created using the above table of future states by combining vertically a selected state of each variable in a compatible way. In three rounds of interactions participants were asked to produce different scenarios (negative, then positive and then alternative scenarios), working in groups. Results were then discussed so as to select the scenarios which produced the most contrasted future situations. Five contrasted frames of scenarios were identified as follows: .

A4-B2-C4-D2-E2; ***A3-B4-C4-D2-E2***; ***A3-B3-C4-D3-E2***; ***A2-B1-C3-D3-E3***; ***A1-B3-C1-D1-E1***

For each scenario a synopsis was developed, first in a plenary session and then in groups supported by the facilitating team. The rule for creating a synopsis is that only the information entailed in the future states that are combined must be used, with some connecting words so as to make the reading attractive. In addition, a tentative title was given to each synopsis except the first one. A synopsis consists in a paragraph that provides a short story which is easy to understand for an external reader. The five synopses are displayed in table 3 below

Table 3. The synopses of the five scenarios

A4 B2 C4 D2 E2 Selfish pain
In 2038, the local culture and traditions have been erased, leading to chaotic fight for power and unclear land use allocation. Ninety percent of the population has first become poor due to no more farming and livestock products. This resulted in everyone abandoning the area, leaving it with no capacity to adapt to climate change.

A3 B4 C4 D2 E2 L Mazvakemazvake - Laissez-faire kills
In 2038, an individual culture prevails and people do whatever they want, affecting the governance capacity of the local community and leading to infighting for leadership. The power struggle deviates people from adapting to climate change. As a consequence farming has collapsed. A very disturbing situation exists whereby ninety percent of the people are poor except for only 10% which is employed or owning business.

A3 B3 C4 D3 E2 Matlimba Avanuna - The male power
In 2038, local culture and traditions are central to the society, taught at school. The governance capacity of the local community is characterised by abuse of power by male-dominated leaders and corruption in land allocation. People are resisting to adapt to climate change. As a result there is no more farming activities and livestock! Therefore 90% of the population is living in poverty throughout the whole area, except for the 10% who are either employed or have their own business.

A2 B1 C3 D3 E3 A big one for a few ones
In 2038, the local culture and traditions are central in the local society and people's lifestyles entice them to resist to adapt to climate change. A top down governance system has taken over the capacity of governance of the local community and land use allocation. It is supporting agricultural activities based on zero grazing at small scale with small livestock (rabbits, chicken…) and greenhouse/rooftop farming. 60 % of the population remain poor, particularly women, children, elder men and the unemployed. Poverty is spread across the villages.

A1 B3 C1 D1 E1 Chaitemura Chavakuseva – Bye poverty!
In 2038, there is a mix of local and foreign culture with good governance, empowered local leaders and cross-cutting inclusiveness in land use allocation. Due to the adoption of solar energy, there is well adapted irrigation which promotes mixed farming using adapted livestock breeds and crop

varieties with high value markets. As a result the level of poverty has been reduced to 30%. The poor are vulnerable groups (women, orphans and elders) scattered around the park.

Discussion of the driving forces, their future states and the synopses

The selection of the driving forces through the reflection on their interactions and voting process yielded results which altogether make sense given the conditions of the area. Three of the forces identified (state of local culture and traditions, capacity to adapt to climate change and local governance capacity) are "deep" drivers in the sense that while they are not prone to easy change, if changes occur then implications would be very strong and lasting. The two others (type of farming system and state of poverty are forces which are strong in their dimension and connecting with other dimensions. Similarly most of the factors highlighted in red in the graph (state of natural resources, livestock density, quality of air, financial investment correspond indeed to "outputs" in the sense that their future state is very much dependent on the future configuration of the scenario.

The five scenarios developed from the combination of the future states are not excessively creative with regards to what is currently considered as the main challenges for the future of the Sengwe site. In the first session of the workshop participants mostly identified likely futures which were globally undesirable, and all but one scenario correspond to such a pessimistic vision.

The futures described in all synopses are not predictions and are not intended to serve as blueprints for action. Their role is to widen the perception the participants have of the present by engaging in a stimulating reflection about the evolution of their environment and what could happen to their livelihoods, beyond usual basic trend analysis. As such they serve to "benchmark" the future, opening horizons and enabling people to think differently.

Going back to the present

During the last session of the anticipatory process the participants engaged in connecting the five futures with the present[4]. A first plenary session was conducted using the same scenario that was developed in plenary with the objectives of identifying "tipping points" or "critical junctures", understood as particular actions or events which had to happen between 2038 and 2018 to explain how the past (2018) evolved into that present (2038). Four groups were then organized, each one working on the scenario synopsis they had developed. The results of this process (see annex 3) yielded between 2 and 4 tipping points per scenario. Each one complements the synopsis in the sense that each synopsis is no longer just an image of the future but also a path of tipping points connecting it to the present.

In the last plenary session, these paths were discussed and shared among all participants and a final discussion took place regarding how the participants saw the overall activity, how they could use the scenarios and what for. It was also a time where the TFCA ProSuLi project was brought back in the picture and connections were made with the activity.

Feedback and follow-up

A feedback session was organised around the following questions:

- What can we do with scenarios that have been identified?

[4] Also called « backcasting » though here the method used was a lighter version of the approach used in (Bourgeois et al, 2017), adapted to fit the specific conditions of this activity.

- How best can we use these ideas to connect to the future and identify important mitigation actions that can connect to the sustainable future?
- How ProSuli project can help and in furthering this work in building livelihood actions to move the society forward?
- How to use the results from the ProSuli project in building sustainable livelihoods actions.
- How you think the project can be scaled up to others who are not here?

Feedback from participants

Lessons from Scenario Planning

- We have to adapt to Climate Change
- Crop and livestock integration
- Need to modernise our farming techniques and be leaders in this drive
- We also learnt that development planning involves perseverance
- Competition among farmers (ourselves) breeds conflicts and undesirable scenarios
- Use of solidarity instead competition
-
- Choose our daily activities carefully because anything can happen due to the external forces
- Do not be rigid, but rather adapt to the prevailing conditions
- If concepts are too much complex we tend to fail to understand and fail to communicate to others
- Culture is critical for adoption and acceptance
- Need support from literature and handouts
- School teachers to form awareness campaigns e.g. teach about climate change
- Capacity to adapt because we cannot rely on one type of farming system due to climate change
- Will tell others at Manjinji to accept the reality and the education that comes e.g., initial resistance to climate change
- People need strong leadership for them to respond positively

Support Needed from ProSuli

- ProSuli needs to work with local with local organizations e.g., Malipati Development Organization
- ProSuli to assign people to hold local meetings
- Support sports activities in dissemination forums
- Support farmer field extension or schools
- Disseminate field manuals and promotion materials
- Promote sustainable livelihoods
- Feedback to the village head levels
- Assistance with resources to support activities
- Support pilot projects for demonstrating sustainable farming techniques
- Dissemination of information through innovations and competition

Conclusion

Work together and advice other on planning about tomorrow

Next steps and follow-up

The immediate or quasi-immediate actions include:

- Sharing the list of factors of change and the report among the team of facilitators (Robin to start producing the report, report ready by mid-November with inputs from all team members)
- Developing the narratives of the scenario (Robin to give an example and provide short guidelines by November 4th, facilitation team working in pairs on the four other narratives).
- Producing accessible written material that can be understood by the wider community (at least in English and Shangaani)
- Producing visual supports such as attractive drawings, pictures, cartoons again in all languages needed)
- Using the results as a reference for the different working packages of the project (which may include further work to turn the synopses into narratives as the other factors of change where not used to complement them yet).
- Organising a meeting in December (Prisca and Billy with support of Pastor) to share results, get feedback and keep momentum. Also preparing for the next steps next year when a workshop will be held to identify areas of work that ProSuLi could support/facilitate.

Lessons learned for futures workshops in other sites

1. The number of participants around 25 people is really the ideal manageable size.

2. The presence of numerous "observers" who became indeed facilitators was a key element for the proper implementation of the workshop and reaching the expected results. This is particularly true given the conditions of total blackout of power which forbade using electronic support for recording intermediary results, not speaking about printing them and sharing them with participants. For the next events, (Hwange and Mangalane) this has to be properly addressed before their implementation to avoid cancellation.

3. As per the case in Botswana simultaneous translation was needed (in three languages) and this significantly expanded the duration of the work. A support team of two people was needed and we were lucky to have a volunteer from the group of participants beside Pastor Chauke. A three-day workshop is really very short and did not allow to reflect more on implication and better developed the synopses and turn them into full narratives.

Annex 1. Workshop Programme

TFCA ProSuli Sengwe – October 22-24, 2018

Day 1 – Monday October 22

9h00-9h30	Introduction
9h30-10h30	Main factors influencing livelihoods
10h30-12h00	What could happen to livelihoods in the future
12h00-13h00	Selection and definition of the driving forces
13h00-14h00	*Lunch*
14h00-15h30	Future states of the driving forces
15h30 -17h00	Future states of the driving forces

Day 2 – October 23, 2018 15

9h00-12h30	Future states of the driving forces
12h30-13h30	*Lunch*
13h30-17h00	Creating scenarios and developing a synopsis

Day 3 – October 24, 2018

9h00-10h30	Developing the synopses of the scenarios
10h30-12h30	Back to present
12h30-13h30	*Lunch*
13h30-15h30	Back to present
15h30-16h30	Linking the present and the future
16h30-17h00	Wrap-up and closure

Annex 2. Voting results for the selection of the driving forces

		Voting	
Name of the factor	**Acronym**	**Red**	**Green**
State of local culture and traditions	Loc_Cult	3	16
General level of education	Educ_Lev	12	13
Land use allocation	LU_Alloc	1	12
State of poverty	Poverty	6	10
Movement of people	MoP	4	9
Governance capacity of the local community	Gov_Cap	5	9
Capacity to adapt to climate change	CC_Adapt	3	7
Place of men and women in the society	Men_Women	0	6
Type of farming system	Farm_Syst	14	5
Nature and type of development	Dev_Typ	1	4
Distribution of wealth	Wealth	4	4
Type of energy and access	Energy	0	3
State of water and water bodies	Water	2	3
Natural resources management	NRM	2	3
Access and type and quality of education	Educ_Qual	2	3
Attitude/behaviour of people	Behav	2	3
State of farming knowledge and skills	Farm_Skill	3	3
State of natural resources (vegetation cover)	State_NR	13	3
Sate of food security	State_FS	0	2
State of health infrastructure	Health_Infr	1	2
Land use policy	LU_Pol	2	2
Nature and type of investment locally	Loc_Invest	13	2
Access to health services	Health_Serv	0	1
State of transport infrastructure	Inf_Transp	0	1
State of ICT	ICT	0	1
State of health of people	Health	0	1
Density and distribution of the population	Pop_Dens	1	1
Type of livestock farming system	LF_System	7	1
Quality of air	Air_Qual	10	1
Livestock density	Liv_Dens	15	1
State of animal health	Anim_H	0	0
Wildlife management	WL_Manag	0	0
Accessibility to and from the area	Area_Acc	0	0
Nature of people relationship	People_Link	0	0
Demographic policy	Dem_Pol	0	0
Human wildlife interactions	HW_Inter	1	0

Annex 3: List of participants

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROSULI - ANTICIPATION WORKSHOP

Attendance Register - Day 1 - 22 October 2018

Name	Role/position	Signature	ID	M/F
1. P. H. Mugabe	Site coordinator		63-627819185 (F)	
2. STEPHEN CHANICE	LOCAL FOCAL PERSON		14-125412H14	M
3. JOAQUIM BUCUANE	UEM-RESEARCHER		110100292992B	M
4. NICIA GIVA	UEM-RESECHER		15AH10053	F
5. William's DARÉ	CIRAD - RESEARCHER			
6. Sililbaziso Wacha	Sec Magagogwe Irrigation	Wacha	14140902V14	F
7 ELLEN MAZURUSE	Ward Chairperson Seed multiplication		83-084517G-83	F
8 Judith Jovhi	Treasure Malipati Campfire		14-200099 4F14	F
9 AMERI DUBE	Mapanyanga: Nawonyani local farmer	Dube	89-068557 G 14	
10 MARGIN DUBE	Chairperson MANJI INT		14-080005 C14	
11 MICHAEL MGINIWA	SAFIRE - FIELD OFFICER		05-122607 A26	M
12 Auspicious Ndlovu	CIFOSUDE		14-133400G14	M
13 MADZINGA BERNARD	AFS		22-130748 27	M
14 CHOPIRA IGNATIUS	DCDO WARD		62-794055 R43	M
15 BANTI LEMIAS	EA-AFSAS		54-214688-L53	
16 MOYO LAWRENCE	MALIPATI D. TRUST	Lmoyo	0773952929	M
17 Mutubila Michael	Malipati S.D & Chairman		28-008430 B14	
18. JAJA VINCENT	Agronomist		27-105177427	M
19 MHERE DADI	VET TECHNICIAN		14-155985P04	M
20. FANA H	ACRITEX		12-095205L12	M
21 Mlajoko J	C.C.W	J. mapko	14-105283D14	M
22 LIBOMBO E	CLD-SCT		14-081159G14	M
23 ALBERT CHAUKE	HEADMAN	Samu	22-047431Y14	M
24 KHUMALO P	CAMPFIRE GROUP REP		14-126403 K14	M
25 CHIRONE J	VET TECHNICIAN		14-095011Y14	M
26 MATAMANGURE K.	District Vet Officer		14-056438C83	M
27 Billy Mukamuri	CASS/UZ		0772112774	M
28 MADHUWA M.	MALIPATI		14-079647H14	
29 Gobu Vimbai	UZ student		22-282004 T04	F
30 Matafu Danmore	CASS UZ Student		77-077439277	M
31 Sharai Ncube	UZ		58-159726526	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

PROSULI WORKSHOP : DAY 2 Date 23/10/18

NAME	ID NO	POSITION/ROLE	SEX	SIGNATURE
1. STEPHEN CHAUKE	14-125412H14	LOCAL FOCAL PERSON	M	
2. Prisca H Mugabe	63-627819X83	Site Coordinator	F	
3. ALEXANDRE CARON	167206983	RESEARCHER	M	
4. Zanamwe Chengezi	14-108512A14	STUDENT DREAM	M	
5. Nicia GNÃ	15AH10053	VEM-Researcher	F	
6. Joaquim Bucuane	110100292992B	VEM-Researcher	M	
7. William's DARÉ	14AC41460	CIRAD Researcher	M	
8. Patience Dube	63-842669W14	Local Farmer	F	P. Dube
9. BROY CEMIAS	54-244068-C54	HSAS	M	
10. SILIBAZISO NCUBE	14-140902V14	Sec Magogogwe Irrigation	F	Silaci
11. ELLEN MAZURUSE	83-084517-G83	Seed multiplication Dry Land	F	
12. Judith Sobi	14-200094F14	Campfire Committee	F	
13 AMGRI DUBE	Mapossamyanga 29-068557914	local farmer	m	Dube.
14 Martin Dube	14-085005EN	CHAIRPERSON	m	
15. Fana H.	12095205L12	Agritex	M	
16. MHERE D	14-155985P24	VET	M	
17. MULAMURI B	29-055297T12	CASSUZ	M	
18 MAJOKO J	14-105783D14	CCW	M	J.Majoko
19. Sharai Ncube	58-159726526	UZ	F	
20. MADZINGA BERNARD	22-130740B24	AES	F	
21. MAKONDO TREVOR	14-182269J14	SAMU SECONDARY	M	Jmakondo
22. Mutubila Michael	29-008430B14	Malipati	M	
23. MOYO LAWRENCE	22-001964-C-14	MDT, Chair	M.	Lmoyo
24. ALBERT CHAUKE	22-047431Y14	HEADMAN SAMU	M	
25. PHILLIMON KHUMALO	14-126403K14	HLARWEN CAMPFIRE		
26 AUSPICIOUS NDLOVU	14-133400Q14	CIFOSUDE TRUST	M	
27. MADHUO M	14-079647N14	Chairm DIP	Malipati	
28. MZAMANI CHAUKE	49-012648R14	SABHUKU	M	
29. Rodgers Bhazela	14-140894P14	Sabhuku	M	
30 Mawawaguwa K.	14-056438L-83	District Vet	M	
31. IGNATIUS CHURIRA	63-794058R63	DCDO		
32. PIKELA TAMMIRASHE	14-138874Q14	MUHLEKWANI PRY		

NAME	ID Nº	POSITION/ROLE	SEX	SIGNATURE
33. JAJA VINCENT	27-105177427	Agronomist	M	
34. LISIMATI Kl. Makoti	14-006958D14	Chief Sengure	M	
35. Waters Ngobeni		Chief's Aide	M	
36. Mafuty Danmore	77-077439277	CASS412 student	M	
37. Vimbai Gobru	22-282004T04	AS/U12 student	F	
38 MSINIWA MICHAEL	05-122607A26	ECOLOGIST	M	
39. CHIRONE [illegible]	50-0954117Y10	VET TECHNICIAN	M	
40. AMERI DUBE Maparanyanga	29-068559Y14	farmer	m	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER
PROSULI WORSHOP DAY 3 24/10/18

NAME	ID Nº	POSITION/ROLE	SEX	SIGNATURE
1. STEPHEN CHANCE	14-125412HAN	LFP	M	
2. MARTIN DUBÉ	14-080005-H	Chair M.	M	
3. JAJA VINCENT	27-105177Y27	Agronomist	M	
4. Fana HICKLER	12-095205L12	Agritesc	M	
5. HBOMBO ELIAS	14-081159914	JCT	M	
6. WACHI SILIBAZISO	14-140902V14	Sec Magogogne Irrigation	F	
7. Ellen MAZUNISE	83-084517-G83	Seedmultiplier Dryland	F	
8. Patience Dube	63-842569W14	Seed multiplier Band Irrigation	F	
9. CHIROWE JOSEPH	14-695411-Y14	VET. TECHNICIAN	M	
10. AMERI DUBE Mapasangaya	29-068557514	farmer	M	
11. MAWANGUNDE IC	14-056438683	District Hea officer	M	
12. PIKENA T	14-138874Q14	MUHACKUMPRU	M	
13. MZAMANI CHARLIE	49-012648R14	VILLAGE Head	M	
14. M. MADHUWA	14-079647N14	MANZINI		
15. MOYO LAWRENCE	22-001964-C-14	MDT	M.	
16. Judith Joki	14-2880994F14	Campfire Committee	F	
17. Mudubika michael	29-008430B14	Ren	M	
18. masoko Jelas	14-105283D14	C.C.W	M	
19. NDLOVU Auspicious	14-133400Q14	CIFOSUDE	M	
20. CHOMBA IGNATIUS	63-794058R67	DCDO	M	
21. MAKONDO TREVOR	14-182269J14	TEACHER	M	
22. MHERE DADAI	14-155985P04	VET	M	
23. MABINGA BERNARD	22-130740B27	AES	M	
24. BHAZELA ROGERS	14-140874P-14	Solidarity	M	
25. [illegible] LEMIAS	54-021465-L-54	EDUC	M	
26. Chengeni Innocent	14-108892A14	F.D	M	
27. Billy Mukamuri	29-055297T12	UZ/CASS	M	
28. William's DARÉ	14AC [illegible]	CIRAD Researcher	M	
29. Joaquim Buchane	110100292992B	UEM-Researcher	M	
30. Nicia Givá	15AH10053	UEM-Researcher	F	
31. Vimbai Gobou	22-282004T04	UZ/AS student	F	
32. Danmore Mafuly	77-077089277	UZ/CASS Student	M	
33. Sharon Ncube	58-159776526	UZ/Animal science	F	

NAME	ID No	POSITION/ROLE	SEX	SIGNATURE

Date No.

PROSULI WORKSHOP: PARTICIPANTS CONTACTS

VENUE: MALIPATI : DATES 22-24/10/18

NAME	CONTACTS:	
1. STEPHEN CHANICE	0775971854	
2. Av Manawaguidze	0772269638	
3. CHORIRA	0774878604	
4. PIKELA TAMIRIRASHE	0776614499	pikelatamirira@gmail.com
5. LIBOMBO ELIAS	0775023070	eliaslibombo71@gmail.c
6. MZAMANI CHALURE	0775947658	
7. BHALELA RODGERS	0771555013	
8. MOYO LAWRENCE MDT	0773952929	
9. AA AMERI DUBE	0777175873	
10. MUZANSIWA	0776500970	
11. Ellen Mazunse	0778286391	
12. LWACHI SILIBAZISO	0778901743	
13. CHIROVE JOSEPH	0773490067	josephchirovelb@gmai
14. FANA HICKLER	0778135748	
15. MHERE	0778061400	N/A
16. MARTIN DUBE	0778859992	
17. LEMIAS ~~BARLOYI~~	0778280913	
18. MSINIWA MICHAEL	0778 525 339	msiniwamichael@gmail.com
19. LEMIAS BARLOYI	0778280913	
20. P.H. Mugabe	0774824636	phmugabe@gmail.02
21. JAYA VINCENT	0774996154	
22. KHUMALO PHILLIMON	0783073897	
23. Mdubulila Michael	0775161 14	
24. Patience Dube	0777715533	
25. Judith Jovhi	0778852556	
26. Billy MUKAMURI	0772112774	
27. Alexandre CARON	00 258 84 4640639	alexandre.caron@cirad.fr
28. Micia GIUA	00 258 824885230	
29. Joaquim Bunure	00258849478588	jbunure@yahoo.ca
30. William's DARE	0033677365235	dare@cirad.fr
31. Vimbai Gobru	0775 956 279	vgobru@gmail.com
32. Mafuke Danmore	0779692639	danmore46@gmail.com

Name	Contacts
Sharai Ncube	0774504015 Sharaincube7@gmail.com
34. Makundo Trevor	0777378099 trevormakondo2@gmail.com
35 MADZINGA BERNAR	0774523387 madzingabernard13@gmail.com
36 Jelas MAJOKO	0772429389
38. AUSPICIOUS NDEBOU	0772336837.
39. ZANAMWE C	0774172444.