

Ecological Agriculture & Climate Change Adaptation Training Report # 2.

Funded by: DOVE TRUST INTERNATIONAL, NEW ZEALAND

8/16/23

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS ASSOCIATION INC.

Peter Taul – Admin Manager



Funded by:	DOVE TRUST - New Zealand
Implementing Agent:	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS ASSOCIATION INC – PNG.
Beneficiaries:	Mehiwaga Helping Hand In Agriculture, Goroka, EHP.

- 1) **Venue:** Mehiwaga Village,
- 2) **No. of Participants:** 40
- 3) **Council Ward #:** One (1),
- 4) **District:** Unggai/Bena,
- 5) **Province:** Eastern Highlands Province. PNG.
- 6) **Facilitators (TOT):** David Kulimbao, Anna Kulimbao & Peter Taul.
- 7) **Date of Training:** 9 – 10th August, 2023

1. Introduction

[NOTE: *All training locations are conducted with different participants but the training topics/sessions imparted to trainees are always the same except for some points of interest discussed with course evaluation comments from participants].*

- David Kulimbao welcomed participants and opened the training with a word of Prayer.
- David introduced the facilitators, the CDWAI team members in PNG and Overseas and the visions of the organization.
- David also introduced & welcomed the five University Of Goroka trainee students who were on practical with the Community Development Department of Eastern Highlands Provincial Administration. Mrs Sivire Lalave, the Head of Department was also present with the students on the second day of training.
- David also introduced Peter Taul as a team player in the CDWAI organization and asked him to introduce himself.
- Debriefs of the main purpose and reasons of CDWAI inviting the participants to Sogomie for the training.
- Informed the trainees that the training will focus on two areas:
 - ☺ Ecological Agriculture,
 - ☺ Climate Change Adaptations.
- Training will take two days:
 - ♦ First day will be mainly theory lessons in the classroom,
 - ♦ Second day will be field trip and practical demonstrations in David's garden.

2. First Day – Session 1 – Theory Lessons in the classroom.

All sessions covered are theory lessons. It is a two-way communications. Facilitators asked questions and individual trainee give answers as scheduled in the following manners:

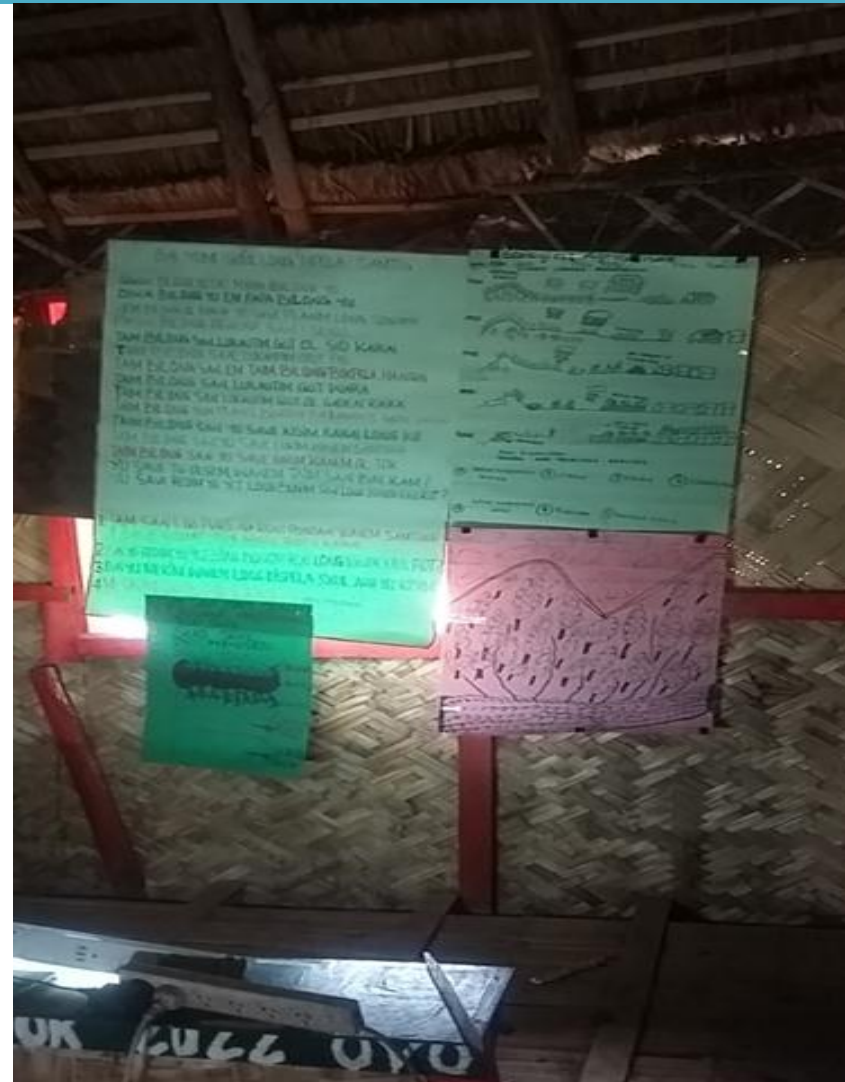
- 1) Facilitators put up drawing illustrations for easy explanations and understanding with questionnaires;
- 2) Participants in response give answers from observation from the impacts on the environment and on climate change.



Growing mushrooms for eating at David Kulimbao's place – Safanaka village.

See photographs / drawings in the column below with detail interactions from TOT's and the participants. Possibly, photographs/illustrations speak louder than words:

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



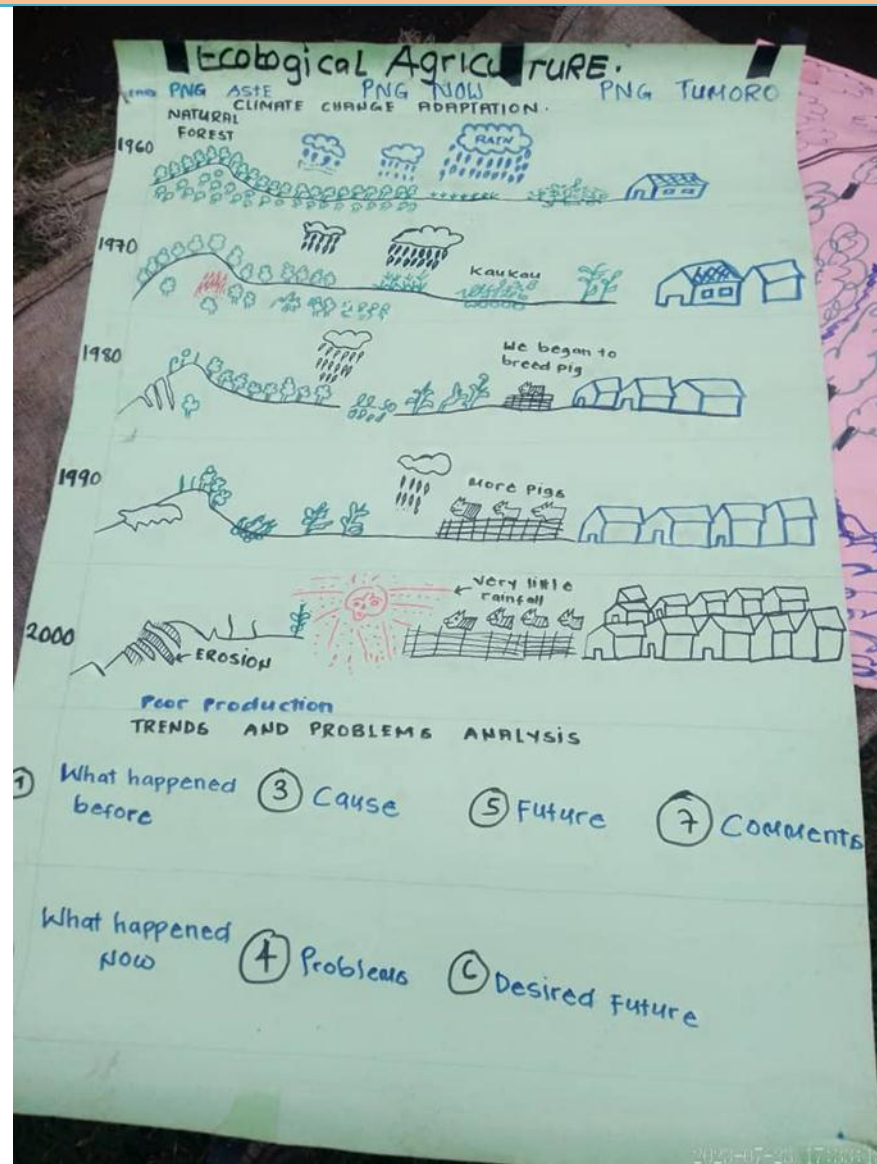
COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

David (TOT) draws the attention of the trainees to some of the main thoughts, questions and topics and sub-topics that will be covered in the theory & practical sessions as highlighted opposite on the butcher paper:

- 1) Earth is your Mother,
- 2) Trees are your Fathers,
- 3) What kind of food/crops do you find in Sogomie village?
- 4) Recognizing changes in the weather pattern (wet & dry),
- 5) Store dry seeds in case of an unexpected El Nino.
- 6) Don't play with fire during El Nino.
- 7) Food storage and preservation in case of an EL Nino.
- 8) What does the rain do when it falls?
- 9) What does the sun do when it's hot / shines?
- 10) Do you dig drains in your garden?
- 11) Look after your land and garden.
- 12) Plant trees, small plants as alley crops, ditch barriers. Control erosions and burning of dry materials in the garden.
- 13) Mulch your gardens.
- 14) What do you think of this training? What will you do after the training?

Trainer Peter Taul briefly summarized that the points listed on the chart as explained by David will be deliberated in details in the sessions we will go through.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

TOTs explained the use of our land and forests fifty years ago using the illustration opposite to make it easy-understanding for the participants. It was an eye opening for the trainees when they realized:

1. What happened before?
2. What happened now?
3. What are the causes?
4. What are the problems from the cause?
5. What will the future looks like in ten years?
6. What future do you desire for yourselves and children? What will you do now before it's too late?

Comments from trainees:

- Fifty years ago there was more land, more forests, big bushes, huge trees, more wild animals, many domesticated animals, good rivers/springs, males hunt wild animals and those were killed using bows and arrows.
- Few families and tribe members, lots of various kinds of food to eat, fresh water to drink from the mountains, families make small garden, leave for fallowing and go to new lands to cultivate.
- No axes, bush knives and spades to make big gardens and destroy forests/land. Men and boys live in the Man's House. Females live in separate houses. Working and assisting each other was very good. People cooperate.
- People helped each other in times of need like: building houses, gardening, marriage contribution, funerals expenses and sharing.
- Indeed there were tribal wars but not many were killed because they used bows, arrows and spears but today are different (unlicensed guns).

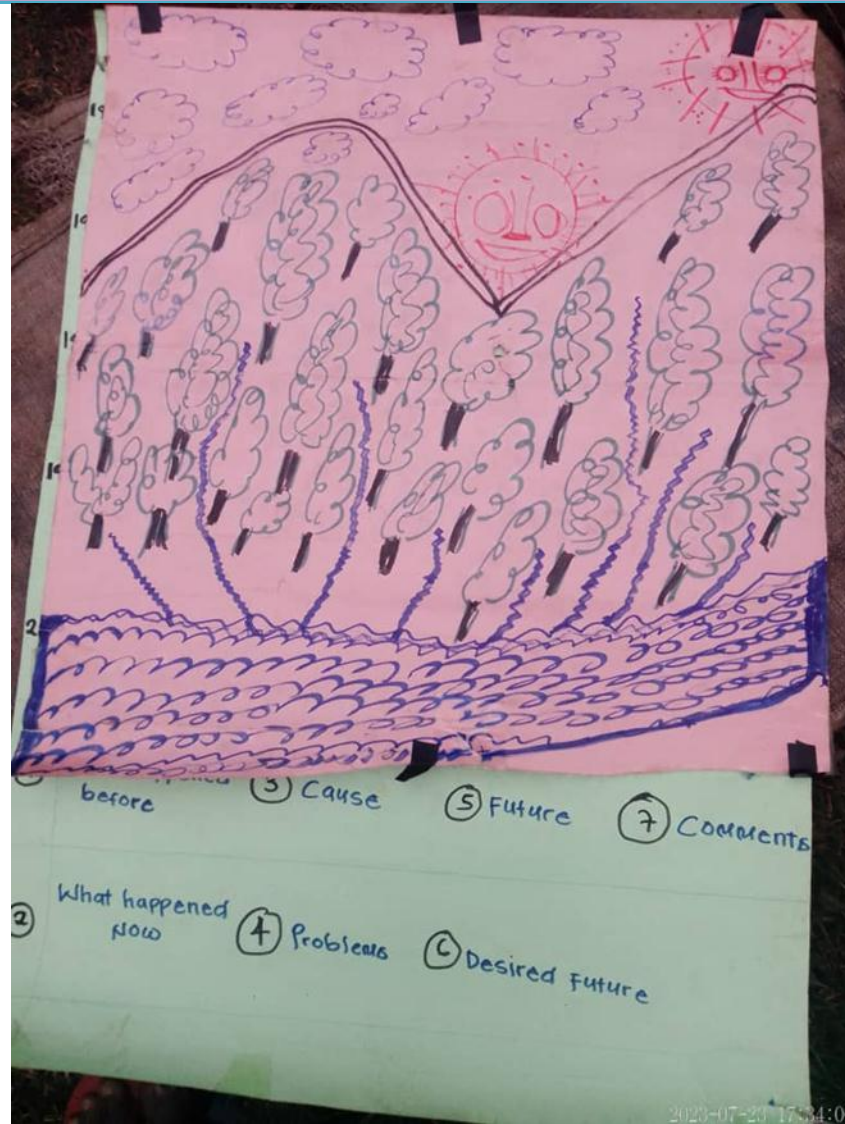


Q. What should we do now to protect our trees, environment, water, forests, land and gardens?

Discussion led by David with support from Anna and Peter; participants decided to action the following:

- ☺ **FORESTS** – We must plant about five trees for every tree cut. Look after existing forests. Do not destroy unnecessarily like cutting down trees and setting bush fires.
- ☺ **FIRE** – We must stop careless bush fires. The grass burns and a bit of forests is burnt too destroying our environment. Ward Councilor must make awareness in the communities about stop burning fires.
- ☺ **LAND** – We must plant legume plants to regain soil fertility. Otherwise fallow the land for some years for future generations to cultivate. We should avoid using the same land over and over.
- ☺ **POPULATION** – Population in the villages are increasing because there is no family planning. Some our daughters bring unwanted children home. These children have no land rights. There are quarrels over land issues between landlords and those children who just came into existence with no biological fathers.
- ☺ **WATER LEVEL** – David said our water level is low because of cutting down trees from the sources. We need to plant more trees to bring back water level.
- ☺ **PHOTO opposite** – Group photo of training participants at Mehiwaga village Community Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

Comments from trainees:

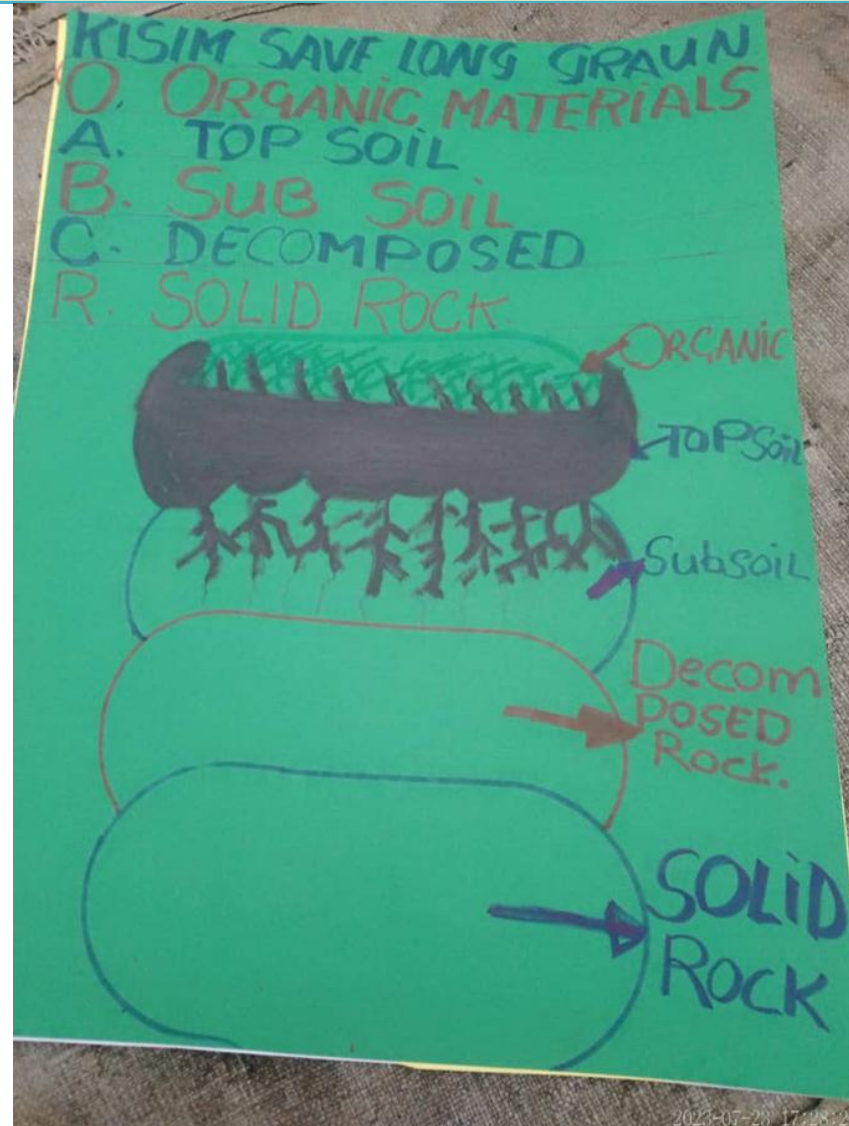
Qs. What has happened now in your generation?

- ☺ Population is increasing, more Government developments like road, bridges, houses, factories, machineries.
- ☺ Big gardens using modern tools, markets everywhere, wild animals diminishing, not enough domestic animals.
- ☺ People are burning bushes/forests, soil erosion, landslides, no good water for drinking.

From 2011-2023, What are some of the common problems you see in your communities?

- ♣ Not enough land – people migrate to towns/cities.
- ♣ Families boom in population,
- ♣ Not enough food for household use.
- ♣ Marriage problems and polygamy,
- ♣ Lazy people and beggars,
- ♣ Drug addicts in towns and villages,
- ♣ Drinking beer/alcohol and gambling.
- ♣ More people means less food and land.
- ♣ Some families sell their land and migrate to towns looking for a better life.
- ♣ The land is over used.
- ♣ Bush burning; led to more kunai grassland.
- ♣ Top soil is washed away from heavy rain falls.
- ♣ Small garden, less yields because of less soil fertility.
- ♣ Inadequate farming practices

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

TOTs explained the different layers of soil as shown on the drawing opposite:

- Organic materials on the top-soil. This layer consists of dead leaves, rotten sticks/logs, dead animals and other dead materials that are being rotten down to form the top-soil called the humus.
- The humus or top-soil is formed from the decomposed organic materials. This type of soil is very rich in fertility and helps to produce good food crops in the garden.
- Down to the sub-soil, there is less percentages of producing good food but unlike the humus.
- Below that is the decomposed rock. Sometimes revealing red clay, sands/sedimentary beds which are not good for gardening. Your crops will dry out in the hot sun when planted.
- Coming down to the solid rock. Very pity. Just like the desert. Nothing can ever grow on it.

Soil needs improvements.

What should we do to improve the soil on which we plant our gardens?

- ♥ Apply store fertilizer to make our crops grow well.
- ♥ Apply domestic animals' manure/wastes.
- ♥ Leave the land for some years (fallowing).
- ♥ Plant legumes and trees on the land to naturally produce soil fertility for future generations.
- ♥ Plant more trees for many purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS

COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGES AND ADAPTATION?

a) What is climate change?

- ☺ The weather changes from normal to abnormal.
- ☺ Heat from the sun is very hot.
- ☺ Food crops are burnt up in the gardens.
- ☺ Increase in pests (weevil) in the gardens.
- ☺ Food production is very low.
- ☺ Low level of big rivers. Small rivers and springs are drying up.
- ☺ Very heavy rain in some places and very dry in some places.
- ☺ High frequency of water related diseases from drinking polluted rivers/springs.
- ☺ Shortage of food.
- ☺ People are sick and dying.
- ☺ Pollution (smokes) from big factories around the world goes up into our atmosphere destroying the ozone layer causing the sun light to directly hit parts of the earth. These creates drought / dry spell / El nino.
- ☺ When these happen, some parts of the world experienced heavy rain fall. That caused landslide, floods destroying farms, roads, bridges, people killed and cities/towns.
- ☺ Other parts of the world experienced very hot sun or the El-nino drought destroying forests, water holes/springs, food gardens and bringing pests, diseases, hunger, bush fires and deaths and etc....

Opposite: Group photo of the Mehiwaga training participants.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

About 20 small plants (legumes) uprooted and displayed on the floor for trainees to see:

Before winding up the classroom theory lessons; Trainees and representatives were asked by the Trainers to name the many local legume plants David and Anna displayed on the floor.

- ♣ Bezogo
- ♣ Opena
- ♣ Kilekepa
- ♣ Hobieyafa
- ♣ Lopihobi
- ♣ Feyafarepi
- ♣ Kukupeta
- ♣ Gopa
- ♣ Goplufa
- ♣ Gemlapa
- ♣ Gogpa
- ♣ Gasoyafa
- ♣ garua

David asked trainees to plant them as ditch barriers, alleys or inside the garden to stop soil erosion and produce soil fertility. David named some in his Enga dialect which they don't know.

2nd Day - Toksave

Participants were asked to call in at David and Anna Kulimbao's residence the next day for field trip, demonstration and Practical work.

3. Second Day – Session 2 – Demonstration and Practical lessons.

Continuation of yesterday’s session on the Climate Change and Adaptation lessons. “Impacts of climate change, was covered yesterday. Today proceeding with part (b) of the question: “What is adaptation” as seen in the right hand column below with answers:

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS	COMMENTS FROM TOT’S & TRAINEES’
	<p>BASIC HOUSEHOLD TOOLS</p> <p>David displayed the tools with these comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Spade – Your family must have a spade in the house. Without spade, you can not provide food for your family.2) Bush Knife – Families must have a bush knife. No knife, how can you cut bush, banana, sugar cane and etc..3) Axe – Definitely an axe is a must for every household.4) Hook – To bring down tall plants like coffee picking and bread fruit tender leaves.5) Tongs/forceps – Mothers can not use their fingers to cook food in the fire.6) Rat traps – To kill rats from eating dry seedlings and surplus food in the house.7) Water container and Sprayer – It costs money but at least you try to have them in case of emergencies. <p>Without one of those tools is like, you are missing one of your legs or hands.</p>

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGES AND ADAPTATION?

b) What is adaptation or ways of looking after ourselves during climate change/El-nino?

TOTs – Anna, David & Peter took turns in sharing experiences of storing food and seeds in the case of an emergency like the El-nino or a natural disaster. Both Trainer's displayed dried seeds and food preservation stored in containers as examples to show participants to do the same in the case of a severe drought and explained:

- ❖ Different kinds of garden seeds can be dried in the sun or kitchen house and stored for future use.
- ❖ You can cook some of the dry seeds during drought. Soak them in water over night and cook as normal the next day. Seeds like peanuts and some beans.
- ❖ Cassava can be grinded or cut into small pieces and dried/boiled and stored in bags for several months. These can be soaked overnight and mix with flour and fried like wheat for the family.
- ❖ Place the dried seeds in containers and or bags away from rats and pests. Some possible ways were discussed with inputs from the trainees.



Seeds storage lesson continue

- ❖ Trainer David showed a hand grinder sold by Brian Bell Home center. This can be purchased to grind cassava to dry and store for future use.
- ❖ Other dried seeds like corn can be grinded and mix with flour to cook for family

Drought Resistant Crops:

TOTs also showed some samples of drought resistant crops like cassava, African yam, banana (talpa), taro kongkong (Singapore taro), choko and lima beans:

- ☺ You must plant a lot of cassava along the drains as alley crops. The surplus can be dried and stored for future use.
- ☺ Plant a lot of African yams. Regardless of the drought. Yams can resist the heat from the sun and provide food for your family.
- ☺ Taro kongkong can grow anywhere so plant a lot in the case of emergency use.
- ☺ Other locally known drought resistant crops must be planted in your gardens. Don't always concentrate on the food crops that will give you short term yield and forget about the long term crops.

Trainee's response summarized from the seeds display:

"We only stored just enough dry seeds for planting. We never think about using dry seeds for food. This is a new idea. We will try to store enough for planting and eating in the cases of emergencies. However, some of us know how to dry cassava but others do not have any clues of processing and storage. Possibly you can give us training on that?" *(David verbally explained the process which was clear enough for anyone to try out).*



David explains the work of a Rain gauge and a thermometer.

Rain Gauge – This instrument tell me how much rain fall is received every day in a month. I compare this month with the last months to see if the rain is distributed evenly or there is irregularities. The rain fall record gives me a fair idea if we are going to experience dry spells or normal wet and dry seasons.

Thermometer – Today the pointer is at 90 degrees celcus, meaning it is very very hot today and we are now experiencing dry season. I believe today is the sixth week of drought in Bena.

The two instruments are very crucial in life and I'm very happy that after ten years of living without these instruments; I can afford to have them here at my place today.

The instruments will tell me, whether I'm going to experience a good season or a bad one.



MAKING INSECTICIDE CHEMICALS/MEDICINE USING TRADITIONAL PLANTS/THINGS:

- 1) Plant lying next to the sprayer is thephroseia. David said, this can be beaten/smashed. Soaked in water overnight. Water strained into the Sprayer and can be sprayed on vegetables to protect from insects.
- 2) Tobacco /Brus can be used using the same process as thephroseia.
- 3) White stuff in a plastic bucket is fire ashes. This can be taken in your hand and thrown over your vegetables to prevent insects from devouring your plants. Must not be hot. Left to cool before use.
- 4) Soapy water can be poured on vegetable to stop insects. After saying this, David picked the trouser in the bucket. Showed the trainees and asked, "Is this my trouser or Anna's? Most of the men were not happy when they found out it belongs to Anna. David asked, "Do you men wash your wife's clothes?" No one responded. That means, you never touch your wife. You may have been living separate lives until now. Then he went on to explain the Gender equity. Women are Bosses; they drive cars, airplanes, lawyers and doctors. That is why; we men must recognize women as equal partners. Some men were still unhappy and said, Anna should kill a pig for them because David washed her trousers. Everyone laughed and proceeded to the next session.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS



COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'

Field trip:

Trainer David tells the participants to prepare in advance to put out a possible house fire during drought or any other days:

- ♣ Don't play with fire. Fire can destroy a forest, grassland or even your house during dry spells.
- ♣ To stop or put out a possible fire you must have the following ready to fight fire:
 - 1) Firstly don't play with fire / matches.
 - 2) Have a stand by ladder to climb up to the roof top to put out a house fire.
 - 3) Have a 200 liters drum of rain water close to the house to stop a fire.
 - 4) A bucket must be on hand to fetch water from the drum to pour on the fire to stop it.
 - 5) Without these tools, your house will be gone in minutes after you labored several weeks/months to build including your possessions.
 - 6) Tell your community leaders or you carry out awareness in your village and tell people to stop making careless fires. This will protect the forests, grassland and houses.

PHOTOGRAPHS / DRAWINGS

COMMENTS FROM TOT'S & TRAINEES'



Field trip:

Trainer David shows participants the top soil where the dead decomposed materials formed the humus as illustrated on a butcher paper in the classroom yesterday.



Field trip:

Trainer Anna shows participants a sweet potato plot with mulch. Anna explains the reasons for mulching a garden:

- ☺ Stops rain from washing away the top soil.
- ☺ Keeps the soil moist.
- ☺ Hold the nutrients back in the soil.
- ☺ Stop weeds from growing.
- ☺ Prevents the loose soil from eroding when you water your garden.

Comparison between a naked kaukau mound and a mulched kaukau mound. This was demonstrated to see which mound will erode faster if water is poured on. Anna demonstrated with a water can:

- i. Naked kaukau mound – more soil washed away faster into the drain when Anna poured water on the mound.
- ii. Mulched kaukau mound – less or no soil eroded when Anna poured water on the mound.

Participants agreed that mulching was a very good way of looking after the soil from erosion.



Field trip:

Trainer Anna shows participants to water their food crops during dry spells, drought and el-nino.

She further explained that:

- If you don't water your garden, you won't have food.
- During droughts, you must have at least twenty (20) kaukau mound to water. More than two hundred mounds will kill you.
- Plant some vegetables (Chinese cabbage) close to river beds or backyard to water.
- Don't plant gardens away from river beds. There maybe no water to water your gardens.
- Share your land along river beds to help your neighbors during critical times like the el nino.
- Those who own pieces of land along river beds must always try to share land and water.



Field trip:

Anna showed the trainees the covered or mulched kukau mound and an uncovered kukau mound. She asked trainees to watch closely as she poured water on the two mounds.

- 1) **Mulched kukau mound – Water or rain water did not carry much of the soil away.**
- 2) **Uncovered kukau mound – Water washed away most of the soil.**

Mulching your garden is very important because rain water:

- Will not wash away top soil,
- Keeps the soil moist,
- Retain the nutrients in the soil.

A few minutes later David and Anna walked the trainees to their next garden to show:

- 1) Hedge rows – to stop soil erosion,
- 2) Alley cropping to retain soil from erosion,
- 3) Ditch barriers – to stop soil breaking loose or eroded into the drains.

David and Anna also mentioned names of some garden crops/plants that can be planted along drains and slope garden to stop erosion like:

- ♣ Cassava
- ♣ Pitpit
- ♣ Vetever grass
- ♣ Hibiscus flower
- ♣ Sun flower
- ♣ Guatemala grass



Field trip:

David and Anna walked the trainees to their next garden where they were shown:

- ♣ Hedge rows, alley cropping and ditch barriers where the trainers used local plants and food plants planted to stop soil erosions.
- ♣ Trainees were shown: banana stalks and other materials staked in the main drains to stop eroded soil to collect back into their garden.

Participants commented:

Unfortunately and carelessly we lost so much good soil and never cared for our land. Thank you for teaching us new skills. We will try to implement some of these skills in our gardening system when we go back home.



Field trip:

David showed rows of different legume plants like the one in the photo opposite can be planted as drains separating one crop from another. When grown to chest height, can be cut and placed in the garden as mulch and dead material for compost.



GREEN HOUSE VANILLA TRIAL PROJECT

David showed the in-house growing Vanilla which was only seventeen months old. David explained further how the project was funded by a Missionary and the processes of constructing the building for the project.

Peter explained that the Green house vanilla project was the first of its kind in the Highlands Region.

Participants were told that if the production is viable in two to three years, we might consider seeking funding from our local MPs and have similar projects spread amongst farmers in the Unggai/Bena areas.

Participants were truly thrilled with the idea and imagined the project to produce outcomes shortly.



MUSHROOM – GROW YOUR OWN MUSHROOM

David asked trainees if they are aware of mushroom seeds distribution in Goroka Town. Most knew that Chinese were helping to grow mushrooms at Hoffmans in the town of Goroka.

He asked if any had grown mushrooms at home. No answer.

Further explained that mushroom seed cost K1.50. They can buy 50 to 100 seeds which can be planted in a small shelter of 2m x 2m. They can harvest from the same seeds about five to six times and that is a lot of good food for the family.

David harvested two bags. He gave one to a trainee to cook and feel the taste while another bag to Peter, his assistant trainer.



HEAD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT of the Eastern Highlands Provincial Administration, Ms Sivire Lalave was asked to make some close up remarks of the training conducted by Community Development Workers Association Inc.

- Ms Sivire said, this was the first kind of its training she attended after thirty years of service to the people of Eastern Highlands.
- Further thanked CDWAI for conducting the training and inviting the trainees from the Department.
- She asked participants if they have local or traditional corn seeds passed down by their grandparents. Most have disappeared but some still on hands.
- She told a story of a Mexican traditional corn seeds related to her by a lecturer. Hold on your traditional peanuts/corn seeds because God gave the land together with seedlings. Mexicans were not careful so their corn seeds were hybrid by traders. In Mexico hybrid seeds did well at first then many years later those hybrid seeds produced very poor, low quality corn cobs. This is also happening in PNG, but if you still hold onto traditional seeds; you must pass them on to your children and asked them never to let go; because traditional seeds were meant for our soil and can produce good yields on our land. Foreign seeds will lose quality production as the years go by.
- With these she thanked everyone.



COURSE EVALUATION

Trainer Peter Taul chaired the last session to gather comments from trainees on the course before the close up refreshments.

The information or comments from some trainees collected on, “What do you think of the training? Is it useful or not useful?”

Comments collected can be found on the last page of this report.

4. CONCLUSION

David and Anna Kulimbao concluded the Ecological Agriculture and Climate Changes Adaptation training with the following reminders before going into Course Evaluation questionnaire – “What do you think about the training? Is it helpful or not helpful?”

Signs we need to be aware of and prepare in advance for an unexpected dry spell or drought or an el-nino:

- 1) Weather pattern can change anytime,
- 2) More pests in the garden during droughts,
- 3) Heavy rain cause natural disasters,
- 4) Prolong droughts, can not tell when it will rain,
- 5) Unseasonal crop yields,

5. All sorts of diseases affects humans and animals,
6. Decrease in the water system,
7. Increased carbon dioxide into the ecological system,
8. Remember, the land is your Mama.
9. Remember, the trees are your Papas,
10. Remember the different types of food crops you must plant to prepare yourselves.
11. Look after the different types of food seeds.
12. Look after fire. Do not play with fire.
13. Be cautious of hunger and be prepared to save families.
14. Look after your water/rivers/springs.
15. Look after your gardens,
16. Look after your land,
17. Look after your garden from pests.
18. Do you know when an el-nino will strike/occur?
19. Are you ready to care for your family during a drought?
20. When a drought stops. What do you expect when heavy rain falls?
21. Are you going to sell your land like others are doing with their phone numbers on the notice board for buyers to negotiate?
22. Remember the four layers of the soil. Which layers are good and not good for planting/gardening?

5. COURSE EVALUATION

What do you think about the training? Is it helpful or not helpful? Give us your comments:

- 5.1 **MR. R GRAHAM** – “I use to feed my pigs with cassava but from this training, I learnt that we can prepare cassava and store them for later use. I’m also told that cassava can be prepared in many ways to cook and I’m thrilled so I will try to preserve some in bags for future use.”
- 5.2 **MR. K MICHAEL** – “I’m truly happy about learning ways to use traditional insecticide or medicine to spray on vegetables garden. So far, I have been wasting a lot of money buying insecticide to apply on my vegetables garden, When I returned home, I will traditional medicine to spray on my gardens”.
- 5.3 **MRS. R AGOPIE** – “Thank you so much. I have learnt so much about food and seeds preservation. I only dried few seeds for gardening but this time I will do the opposite.”
- 5.4 **MR. K PAUL** – “Mulching is something new and comes with good advantages so I will try putting into practice in my garden.”

- 5.5 **MR. N SIMON** – “Firstly, I thank the funder for making possible for us to acquire the skills we learnt today. The training we get is very important for our everyday livelihood and I’m very thankful to you, all.”
- 5.6 **MRS. T MASI** – “I really enjoyed the training of our field trips and practical demonstrations including seeds storages and food preservations for future use. I will do the same when I get back home.”
- 5.7 **UOG REP** – “We are definitely learning new ways of doing things rather than doing the same following our fathers without thinking that we were destroying our environment, land and gardens. Some of us were born in towns and cities and are truly unaware of the going on in the rural communities. If some of us are lucky to go home or work in rural areas we might like to impart the new skills acquired here to the communities. Thank you for inviting us to the training.”

See next page for name list of participants

7. NAMES LIST OF COURSE PARTICIPANTS

NO	NAME	MALE / FEMALE	VILLAGE	ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTION/ GROUP
1	WASITA KOPAPA	Female	UOG CAMPUS	UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
2	SHANNON WILLIAM	Female	UOG CAMPUS	UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
3	JOHNNY REX	Male	UOG CAMPUS	UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
4	MANUA GEORGE	Male	UOG CAMPUS	UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
5	LUKE CHANGEI	Male	UOG CAMPUS	UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
6	MOSI AFEPA	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
7	AWATI LIWAYONG	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
8	FOXY LIWAYONG	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
9	ANGELLA SESE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
10	FOGITO LIWAYONG	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
11	INAE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
12	SIMON MEGIFA	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
13	AGEME PAPEKA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
14	MASSY TONY	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
15	HAZUE SARO	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
16	WINITOME KEKUNA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
17	MARY RAKA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
18	ATITO MIRO	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
19	ASINARE AGOPIE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
20	ANGELLA GINIPA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
21	MARRIAN YANAKA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
22	NIHILA TATO	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
24	OTTO KONAPE	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
25	DALCY MARTY	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
26	MICHAEL KOLUASA	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
27	ROBIN MOSSES	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
28	PAUL KOMAFE	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
29	CHRISFORD GASH	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
30	RODNEY ISARO	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
31	REBECCA NAMANEHO	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
32	DORRIN STEVE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
33	RAYNOLD AGOPIE	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
34	NELMA GUTOVE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
35	SAVE KOLUASA	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
36	SAFATTGIA AGOPIE	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
37	EVE GASH	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
38	KIMISO SIAPE	M	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
39	SEKA KOLUASA	F	Mehiwaga	Sogomei Helping Hand In Agriculture
40	Ms SIVIRE LALAVE	F	Goroka Town	Department of Community Development

End of training report – compiled by Peter Taul – CDWAI Administration Manager