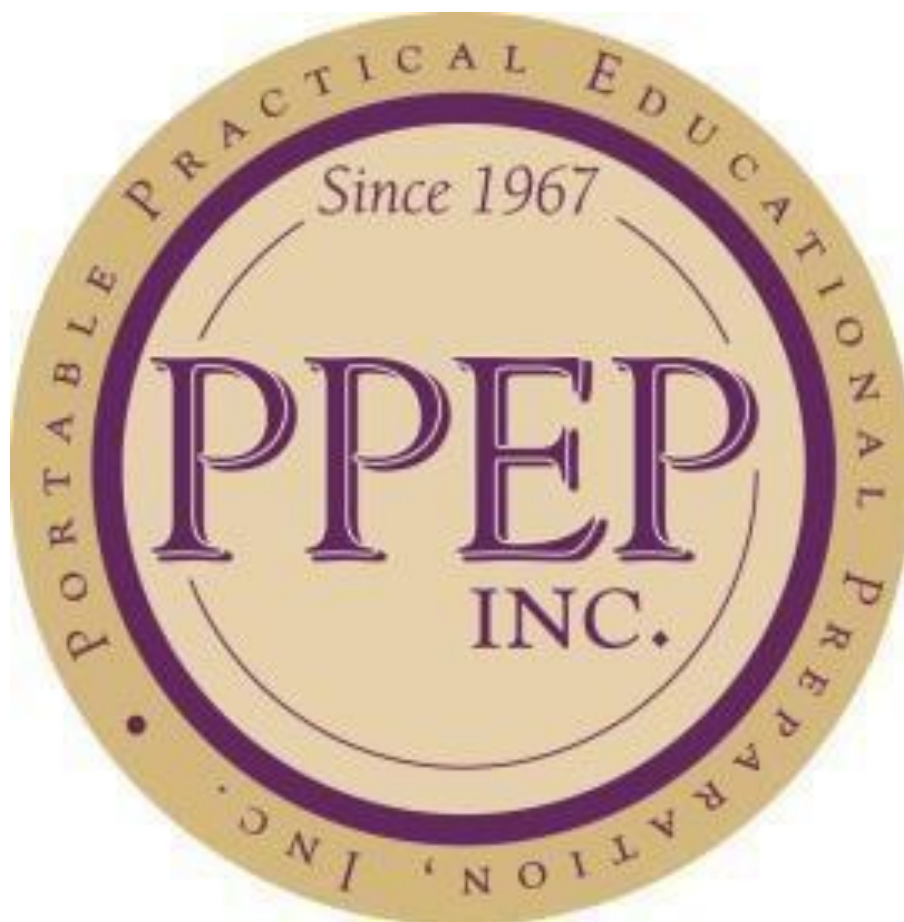


# REPORT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE FORUM 2025



**Organized by PPEP Arizona, USA In collaboration with JUCo,  
SUA, MU, MUM, SUMAIT and SUGECO**

**Held in 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 at SUA – Main Campus (Morogoro)**

**Theme:**

**Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices: Learning From the Best Practices**



**SUGECO**  
Sukhothai University Graduate Entrepreneurship Cooperative

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## 1. Executive Summary

The *Organic Agriculture Exchange Forum 2025* was held from 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2025 at SUA – Main Campus (Morogoro). It was organized by PPEP (Arizona, USA) in collaboration with Jordan University College (JUCo), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Mzumbe University (MU), Muslim University of Morogoro (MUM), SUMAIT University (from Zanzibar) and Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative (SUGECO). Other invited institutions were Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), and Youth Care Centre.

The conference was dedicated to make a scholarly scrutiny on “*Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices: Learning from the Best Practices*,” that was the main theme which underpinned presentations, discussions, dialogues and other sharing throughout the conference. What was the rationale for that theme of the conference? The conference was prompted by the ongoing trends and evolutions in the modern agricultural practices. It was noted that the ongoing trends and evolution of the modern agricultural practices demand for a scholarly attention otherwise the needs of the present and the future will be compromised. A critical problem in the modern agricultural practices is the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides which are made up of/with chemicals which may seem beneficial by virtue of increasing yields (agricultural production) yet they are detrimental for human health and security of human life. Apparently, they spoil soil health and natural fertility as well as environmental ecology.

Synthetic methods make us concentrate much on how much do we gain regardless of the extent of risking or endangering our health and survival. In order to overcome such challenges the conference noted the demand to opt for organic agriculture (OA) which use organic fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides (or simply organic agricultural inputs) which are resilient for diet, nutrition and immunity to the health and holistic well being of human

being. Nevertheless, it is ecologically resilient and protects the health and natural fertility of soil.

The conference stressed the need to raise public awareness on the difference between organic and synthetic farming, and the impact of each to our health and ecology. It therefore cautioned both farmers and non farmers to prefer consuming organic products for protecting their health and life, as well as being careful with the food products which they consume otherwise they may be consuming chemicals knowingly or unknowingly and put their health and life at risk.

Whatever that is detrimental for human health puts human life at risk, conventional or synthetic farming is more detrimental to human health and puts human life at risk. Whatever that is resilient for human health secures human life. Organic agriculture is resilient for human health and secures human life.

The conference highlighted that one of the fundamental human rights quintessential for other human rights is “life” (the right to live), as far as the human right to live is concerned we should practice the agriculture that will support and safeguard that sacred right. Participants feel the moral obligation of practicing organic agriculture and they call for the government, farmers, scholars and other stakeholders to join them minding that they are morally enticed with the obligation of protecting human life. To this juncture, organic agriculture is sustainable for humanity, soil and for environmental ecology. Synthetic agricultural practice is less unsustainable and endangers the survival of humanity, soil and environmental ecology. As a challenge, it is possible to think that chemicals or synthetic farming practice gives us abundant yields immediately, yet we have to mind that it concurrently intoxicates our health, soil and ecology immediately. As we intoxicate our health, soil and ecology in a very near future we will neither practice synthetic nor organic farming because the soil and ecology will have been

disabled by chemicals such that they will not support any more cultivation. As we may harvest immediately using synthetic methods, we concurrently endanger our survival immediately.

Kwame Nkrumah believed that “theory without practice are empty, and practice without theories are blind” thus in presentations, sharing and discussions the conference used the methodology of “theory and practice” whereas after every session of the day participants made practical trips to fields to observe how what they learnt was been practiced actually by some farming individuals and institutions around Morogoro region. By doing so participants learned the best practice of “*Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices*,” as anticipated by the theme of the conference. To this juncture the main goal of the conference was achieved respectively. Ultimately, different scholars and stakeholders proposed on the way forward regarding the national, continental and global challenges and opportunities of practicing organic agriculture; that marked conference recommendations on practicing organic agriculture for sustainable development of individual citizens, nations, continents and the global human society.

**Note:**

The Time Table of the Conference is attached at the end of the report.

## 2. Day One

### 2.1. Introduction

The first day of the conference 13<sup>th</sup> March 2025 was dedicated for presentations and field excursions of all participants to observe how what they learned was been practiced in the fields of SUA, SUGECO, MUM, JUCo and the fields of Care Youth Centre. Prof. Samuel Sabote attended as the guest of honour to make official opening of the conference on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda, the Vice Chancellor of SUA who was absent in the conference. The introductory remarks of the conference were given by Dr. Adolf Makauki who also introduced the acting Vice Chancellor to the audience, Director of PPEP (Portable Practical Education Preparation) in Tanzania, organizers and the representatives from different institutions.

### 2.2. Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Henry Umeodum, the Director of PPEP in Tanzania.

He introduced what PPEP is, what it deals with and where it works stressing that 'Portable' means it can go anywhere. He mentioned that in Africa PPEP works in Nigeria, Ghana, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. In Tanzania PPEP began 2023 when it built constructions of youth centres and maternity ward, from that time PPEP has been supporting football and netball clubs in Tanzania, it supported rehabilitation of buildings of government institutions including schools, it held also conferences including the Cultural Exchange Forum in December 2024.

The director has also informed that the *Organic Agriculture Exchange Forum 2025* is the series of events organised by PPEP which made initiative of joining different universities and open a collaborative relationship.

PPEP is a registered NGO in USA but it has extended its functions in other parts of the world including Africa. Currently it is in the process of being registered as a NGO in Tanzania so as to formally work more effectively in Tanzania. Apparently, the vision of PPEP is to improve the life of people in

Tanzania, Africa and beyond. Thus, it continues with that initiative and calls for a more collaboration.

### **2.3. Remarks of the Founder of PPEP, Dr. John David Arnold from Arizona, USA.**

Dr. Arnold was not physically present in the forum but he presented his remarks through zoom. He thanked the organizing committee, the director of PPEP in Tanzania and all other participants.

As he highlighted why this conference is important he remarked that it seeks to engage the young generation to be transformative and prepare the youth to be a better generation which is enthusiastic with development initiatives. He stressed that the future depends on the young people who are determined and ready to change the world believing that change is possible.

He stressed that the young people are important and have the responsibility to accumulate the knowledge which will help them to serve the challenges of humanity of their time. Without a well informed sound knowledge the youth cannot respond effectively to the challenges of their time such as environmental problems, so with knowledge given as intended in such conferences such as this the youth are prepared to serve humanity.

He finished his remarks by giving good wishes for the function and gave a vote of thanks making a call to all participants to accumulate knowledge for serving their nations, continents, and the global society as well. He also invited his friend who through zoom shared in a nutshell his experience on how organic agriculture may be practiced for sustainable development and being resilient to environmental ecology.

### **2.4. Opening Remarks by Prof. Samwel Sabote on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda – VC of SUA**

The conference was officially opened by Prof. Samuel Sabote, on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda, the Vice Chancellor of SUA who was absent in the conference but sent him to open the conference on his behalf.



Prof. Samwel Sabote works at SUA as the Principal of Social Science and Organic Agriculture.

He acknowledged the participating universities, organizations, organizing committee and other participants on behalf of Prof. Chibunda the VC.

He stressed that organic agriculture focuses on non chemical methods of agriculture. It lies on natural soil fertility and preserves the health of the soil. He viewed OA as a more suitable farming system. He mentioned that some of the leading countries in OA farming system are India, Uganda, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

He also addressed that the aim of this conference is to exchange knowledge and ideas on how to practice organic agriculture for sustainable development, however agriculture in Tanzania faces challenges which we should think out to resolve in such conferences such as this including policy challenges, challenges on practice, opportunities of organic agriculture in Tanzania, etc.

He informed that one of the critical challenges in Africa is food security: therefore, we should think out of whether organic agriculture may be a solution for that or it may be a solution for the quality of food and not food security.

He also highlighted that the conference seeks to see how stakeholders may be involved through research, community actions and practices on organic agriculture.

He finished his remarks by assuring that SUA is ready to collaborate with all institutions which seek to be impactful in organic agriculture in Tanzania and make sure that organic agriculture become relevant and sustainable. Ultimately, he thanked the organizing committee, PPEP for funding the event, students, staffs and other participants. To that juncture he declared that the conference is officially opened. Then the MC instructed

for the official photos of memories before inviting Dr. Lilian Sechambo for her presentation.

## **2.5. First Presentation: “Concept and Genesis of Organic Agriculture,” by Dr. Lilian Sechambo (from SUA)**

Dr. Sechambo began her presentation by stressing that a human being requires three main basic needs: food, shelter and clothes, all these are found in our environment. To achieve that environment supplies air, soil and water to facilitate the production of those needs.

She argued that we first need environment for us to attain our needs. Our needs are from environment, so the challenges on environment also challenge our human needs. Thus environment is a matter of concern that needs our attention.

The environmental challenges make us suffer, especially the developing countries. People have been using chemical pesticides spraying them in plants and so those chemicals affect the plants and the soil as well, as the result the future of human needs is at risk because even his health is affected and has become vulnerable.

Many are using advanced chemical substances for better agriculture, to increase production (yields), and get better crops, but at the end the challenge comes for the future generation because the soil is affected and the focus of many is on making profitable agriculture, consequently there is little consideration about health agriculture.

Due to those challenges there is a need of calling for ecological friendly agriculture system that will be environmental friendly and sustainable. It is a call to avoid the excessive use of chemicals in agriculture because chemical agriculture affects the health of our soil, our human health and also challenges our needs.

She argued that chemical based agriculture uses chemical pesticides, that agriculture system is also called a conventional agriculture; different from that, organic agriculture uses non chemical ways of farming.

She informed that historically the movement for organic agriculture has been highly demanded because of the rise of environmental awareness by scholars especially after the WWII.

There are many other factors for organic agriculture including environmental factors, economic factors, etc. As synonyms organic farming is also referred as biological farming, ecological farming, biodynamic agriculture, sustainable agriculture, etc.

Organic agriculture does not agree with the use of synthetic pesticides. It encourages protection of environment. Apparently, organic agriculture has four principles – for inspiring the OA practices.

- The principle of health – advocates keeping health of humans, soil, and other organisms ecologically.
- The principle of ecology – advocates living ecological systems and sustaining the cycles because organisms depend on one another.
- The Principle of fairness – advocates being fair to environment and organisms supporting them to live.
- The principle of care – advocates care for the entire generation and the future generations.

She argued that organic agriculture is different from traditional agriculture; therefore, the two should not be confused however they share some elements.

- Both restrict the use of synthetic inputs and genetic plants and animals.
- Both embrace natural methods of farming.
- The difference is: OA embraces even the use of advanced technology which do not compromise the natural ways such as the use of tractors and drones, while the traditional may just rely on the old methods.

She contended that the popular crops which are noted using organic farming system in Tanzania include cocoa, banana, papaya, etc. She also

stressed that organic agriculture is not only limited to plants but also to animals because they are also used for food.

To this juncture her presentation brought awareness on the Concept and Genesis of Organic Agriculture and it also demonstrated the difference between organic and conventional agriculture; as well as how the traditional may be practiced organically.

### Questions Asked after the Presentation:

- **Qn.** – You stated that you are quite sure that OA may be a solution to food quality but you are not sure if it is a solution to food security. What is your stand on this?

**Ans.** – According to her the answer to that question is probable.

- **Qn.** – Which alternatives should be used to increase production in OA because it has been argued that the production of OA is lower compared to conventional agriculture?

**Ans.** – She acknowledged that there is such a challenge but for the sake of security of humanity it is better to opt for OA. She added that looking for security is significant rather than just looking for profit making.

- **Qn.** – Is conventional agriculture replacing the OA?

**Ans.** – The answer of the presenter is NO. She believes that conventional is dangerous to environment, ecology and our health, so it is better to opt for OA.

## 2.6. Field Excursions

After a presentation by Dr. Sechambo and a health break all participants visited the fields to observe how organic agriculture was practiced in SUA fields, SUGECO fields, MUM fields, JUCo fields and the fields of Youth Care Centre.

### 3. Day Two

#### 3.1. Introduction

The second day of the conference 14<sup>th</sup> March 2025 which was also the last day of the conference was dedicated for presentations, field excursions, evaluations and recommendations put forward by all participants. Ultimately, Dr. Raimond Saranga as the guest of honour of the second day gave official closing remark of the conference on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda, the Vice Chancellor of SUA who was absent in the conference.

#### 3.2. Second Presentation: “Practice, Challenges and Opportunities of Organic Agriculture,” by Janet Maro

Janet Maro works as a CEO of Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT). Her presentation pointed out the challenges and opportunities of OA in Tanzania. She began her presentation explaining the what SAT is, its vision, what it deals with and how it works in Tanzania. She informed that SAT has a vision of helping the famers to use agriecological methods of farming and it also helps them to be aware of the environment and to know how to preserve it for their health as well as for their economic prosperity.

She also informed the four pillars of SAT:

- Dissemination of knowledge – here they equip farmers with knowledge and skills of farming.
- Application and marketing – here they are teaching farmers to practice OA, they teach farmers on value addition, packaging, organic certification, consumer awareness by making people aware of the significance of using organic products for their health (nutrition) – they teach farmers not only to produce Organic products but also to use them.
- Research - here they supply farmers with yearly magazine which gives farmers more information on agriecology, and they create a collaboration of farmers to share their experiences and challenges

and develop the researches for the ways forward. There are students doing agriecology researches in collaboration with SAT and anybody who is interested to do research on agriecology with SAT is welcomed and encouraged.

- Networking – here SAT works together in collaboration with universities, researchers, farmers, and other international federation of organic agriculture initiatives.

SAT has also built the famers training centre, and the organic shops. It also trains farmers to do recycling of the materials – so as to get other products such as organic fertilizers.

She stressed that OA restricts the use of synthetic fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides; it rather encourages the use of biological and organic methods. And for soil health it encourages multiple growing (intercropping) rather than monoculture and in intercropping they encourage to cultivate crops which preserve/protect the soil health. For soil health one may alternatively use animal wastes, plant wastes, soil health insects, plant health insects (such as bees), etc.

OA encourages the ways of regenerating the land by planting plants which protect the land and environment such as planting trees. And As far as biodiversity is concerned it does not allow the use of genetic modified foods and seeds.

Regarding the *Opportunities of Organic Agriculture* she addressed that value addition and marketing are significant and researches on these are fundamental in order to benefit from OA. There is the need to be keen with the demands of the market and how to create market opportunity.

She contended that there are also traditional/cultural practices on cultivation and preservation of food, she argues that there is the need to find out how to make further researches on these and see what traditional practices may be perpetuated and improved more for OA.

She pointed that the issue of certifying the organic products is also in deed in need.

She also shared the achievements of OA and SAT – such as:

- Increase on the use of botanical extracts.
- Increase of crop production.
- Increase of soil health regeneration.
- Increase of environmental awareness.
- Increase of food health (balance diet, nutrition) and food security.
- Decrease of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (because they collaborate/support one another: one supports the other with manure and the other supports with crops/food).

On the Challenges of Organic Agriculture she identified that there are:

- Legal restrictions for registering or certifying the organic farmers or institutions.
- The risk of contamination between conventional and organic in practice. (eg. One may use organic seeds and he anticipates that his product is organic but he may be less cognizant of the kind of fertilizer which he used).
- Logistics and transportation challenges.
- And there is no clear or there is low understanding of organic agriculture and organic products.

#### **Questions Asked after the Presentation:**

- **Qn.** – How should we resolve the challenge of losing the traditional or organic seeds because it is entirely a challenge?

**Ans.** – This is very true but the challenge is because of the fact that the government does not so recognize or put emphasis on organic seeds because it does not see it as an opportunity or profitable. As the way forward the government should support the preservation of organic seeds production and preservation.

- **Qn.** – The use of fertilizer is a challenge because OA has restricted synthetic ways meanwhile there are rare traditional or organic fertilizers.

**Ans.** – Organic inputs is still a challenge and requires further research and investment because it is very true that this has low or less consideration such that farmers may not access organic pesticides and insecticides.

- **Qn.** – Which strategies to use to make farmers aware of OA and to assure that if they practice OA they may improve and increase production?
- **Qn.** – Is there difference between agriecology and traditional agriculture?
- **Qn.** – The supply of inputs is a challenge such as organic fertilizers such that the farmers themselves have to produce fertilizer for themselves and have to use themselves, so it is likely the case that those who do not produce fertilizer lack access of such inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.
- **Qn.** – What are the organic pesticides (beyond fertilizers) because many are not aware of organic pesticides however they would wish to practice OA?

### **3.3. Third Presentation: “Fostering Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agriculture: The Role of Learning Institutions,” by Dr. Ramadhan Othman**

Dr. Othman works as a lecturer at SUMAIT University in Zanzibar. He has experience of OA by working with national and international organizations that advocate OA.

His presentation differentiated organic farming and conventional farming. In his standing not using chemicals is not the only factor for organic farming. He contended that the two farming systems, each claims to practice sustainable agriculture. For instance, conventional agriculture claims that



they even use GMO for sustainability, and they are much profitable than conventional, they increase production. However, even OA is sustainable because it is ecological, healthful, and environmental friendly. He argued that CA is unhealthy because it has many side effects such as causing cancer and other diseases.

He stressed the principles of OA including health, care, ecology and fairness.

He noted that there is great competition between OA and CA such that those proponents of CA fight against OA and vice versa. He defined such a competition as a war. He noted that India is leading in OA and in East Africa it is Uganda.

He asserted that certification is highly in demand for OA because there may be many people who may claim to practice OA while not. So certification is important. One has to be inspected if he is really practicing OA and complies with the standards and rules of certification for OA.

He also contended that economically OA is beneficial because organic products have premium price.

In the possible ways for promoting OA he stipulated that there is a belief that if you grow using OA you will get low yields, but this is not true, apparently that belief is caused by low public awareness on OA practices. He suggests:

- Working in partnership with the government, institutions, researchers, famers, suppliers, stakeholders etc.
- Encourage capacity building.
- To review procedures and regulations for registering or certifying OA.
- Engaging students to study and practice OA as one of their extracurricular activities without necessarily a background on agriculture.

He also shared his experience on how they impart the knowledge of OA in SUMMAIT University although that university has no agriculture programme.

### Questions Asked after the Presentation:

- **Qn.** – Why do you make OA a movement and not as a system. And you are creating hostility between OA and CA, you consider it as a war, who do you want to die in that war?

**Ans.** – It is actually a movement (war) because OA is attacked by CA.

- **Qn.** – What are the further researches for claiming that CA has side effects for human health like cancer, what are the findings for this?

**Ans.** – researches are there plus experiences because by virtue of using chemicals in production then those chemicals intoxicate human health.

- **Qn.** – Researches reveal that OA has less production compared to CA, what is the way forward to resolve this?
- **Qn.** – What kind of manures should be used for OA because there are conventional animal manures and organic animal manures?
- **Qn.** – What efforts are there for higher learning institutions to make sure that we make use of the researches been done?

**Ans.** – SUMMAIT has established its own model for promoting OA just by engaging students to study and practice OA as one of their extracurricular activities without necessarily a background on agriculture.

### 3.4. Field Excursions

After a presentation by Dr. Othman all participants visited the fields to observe how organic agriculture was practiced in SAT institution, MUM fields, JUCo fields and the fields of Youth Care Centre.

#### 4. Resolutions: Discussion on the Ways forward

Before the closing remarks all participants were involved to give their feedback on this two day conference and they concurrently deliberated on the following as recommendations/resolutions:

1. There should be organic farming plots at least in every institution (university) —where knowledge and skills will be disseminated to students on OA not only to those who pursue agriculture programs but to others as well.
2. Institutions should address and educate the public on OA so as to raise awareness and the need for practicing OA.
3. For the purpose of creating awareness and for creating the generation of scholars who grasp the profundity of OA Lessons on OA practice should be incorporated in curriculums of our institutions.
4. We (institutions and Africa as well) should train certifiers of OA rather than just depending on abroad certifiers of Organic products.
5. Intensive researches should be done so as to discover organic agricultural inputs, and there should be many registered organic inputs to supply organic packed fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. This will resolve the challenge of the scarce of organic fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.
6. Institutions and stakeholders should make researches on market accessibility of organic products so that those who engage on OA should not suffer from lacking market of their products.
7. Institutions should prepare experts (professionals) for that area of OA and not just to consider it as a segment for those who learn agriculture.
8. Universities should collaborate to make intensive public address to make the public aware of the movement for OA.

9. There should be joint research projects and joint community engagement among institutions and stakeholders who support OA.
10. There should be a collaborative union for promoting OA not only with universities but also in collaboration with NGOs which are not yet involved in this union of institutions which organised the forum.
11. The media should be involved to spearhead the movement for OA and similar efforts that are been done by this joint collaboration. The mass media should be recognized as vital for disseminating knowledge, skills and values to be imparted to the public.
12. There should be a serious and intensive practical training on organic fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides on how to make/manufacture them and how to use.
13. Institutions should establish special plots or land for joint trainings on OA because having a common place will be easier than just assigning every institution because some institutions have scarce of land for the operation of OA.
14. Those who are teaching OA (professionals) should demonstrate practically to invest in OA, because if they merely teach and influence others to engage in OA but themselves do not engage, it will be difficult for the mass to be convinced to engage in OA.
15. Our strength is in working together: the collaborative relationship such as this which involves farmers, universities and NGOs is vital for exchanging experiences. There should be a selfless sharing of knowledge and skills among the governmental and private institutions.

16. There should be investigations of the market systems of the organic products in the internal market and in the abroad market because organic products are not only for the health of abroad citizens but first and foremost for our own health.
17. Our joint collaboration among institutions should be formalized, to the extent of creating MoU. By doing so every institution will support such conferences morally and materially.
18. Such collaborative conferences (on *Organic Agriculture Exchange Forum*) should be held yearly.

## 5. Closing Remarks

### 5.1. Closing Remarks by the Founder of PPEP, Dr. John David Arnold from Arizona, USA.

Dr. Arnold thanked the participating universities, NGOs and other stakeholders for active and impactful participation on this historical conference that is vital for our entire generation and the future.

He stressed that there are many things which we need to achieve but good health is so significant. And OA seeks to improve our health for us to be a productive generation. The youth have to abstain/avoid to use products which are dangerous for their health.

Apparently, he argued that innovations and creativity are needed for OA, now days OA has become important, just as one joked him that OA now days has become important like god. However that is not his standing, that joke was just raised to stress the significance of OA.

He finished his closing remark contending that the conference has been very informative and productive. And he hopes that we may do again much better because he believes that “Yes, we can” if we put efforts and work harder.

### **5.2. Closing Remarks by Dr. Henry Umeodum, the Director of PPEP in Tanzania.**

Dr. Henry made a vote of thanks to the VC of SUA for providing the venue and facilities for the event. He also thanked the participating universities and other institutions including NGOs as well as all other participants for their active participation on this knowledge exchange forum.

He strongly emphasized that first and foremost is our health before business. We have the moral obligation to defend life and protect our health. It is not merely the question of market but the question of our human health which is our fate. To take care of our health is to take care of our life, and it is also to take care of our future.

He humbly finished his remark by apologizing for whatever limitation or challenge that participants might have faced throughout the event. And he announced that certificates for this event will be offered at a due time as they will be completed.

### **5.3. Closing Remarks by Dr. Raimond Saranga on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda – VC of SUA**

Dr. Raimond Saranga as the guest of honour of the second day gave official closing remark of the conference on behalf of Prof. Raphael Chibunda, the Vice Chancellor of SUA who was absent in the conference.

Dr. Saranga began his closing remark by thanking the organising committee, the director of PPEP in Tanzania (Dr. Henry) and other participating individuals and institutions including NGOs. He also thanked Dr. Anold the founder of PPEP for his moral and financial support for facilitating the conference.

He extended his thanks to presenters and facilitators for insightful presentations on the status quo, opportunities and challenges of OA. He also acknowledged the efforts of the participating universities, and PPEP for supporting the event and making it possible.

He finished his remark by stressing that OA is fundamental for sustainable development and environmental conservation. He then announced officially that the *Organic Agriculture Exchange Forum 2025* held from 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2025 at SUA – Main Campus (Morogoro) under the theme “*Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices: Learning from the Best Practices*,” is officially closed.

## 6. Approval of the Report

The report of *Organic Agriculture Exchange Forum 2025* held from 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2025 at SUA – Main Campus (Morogoro) under the theme “*Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices: Learning from the Best Practices*,” was written by Agaton Theodory Msimbe on behalf of the organizing committee of the forum and was approved by the director of PPEP in Tanzania Dr. Henry Umeodum.

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/03/2025

Dr. Henry Umeodum

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/03/2025

Mr. Agaton Theodory Msimbe

**END OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE FORUM 2025**

# ORGANIC AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE FORUM 2025



Organized by:

**PPEP ARIZONA, USA**

In collaboration with:

**Jordan University College, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Mzumbe University, Muslim University of Morogoro, SUMAIT University and SUGECO Morogoro**

Theme:

**Innovative and Sustainable Organic Agricultural Practices: Learning From the Best Practices**

**Dates: 13 & 14 March 2025**

**Venue: Institute of Continuing Education, Sokoine University of Agriculture**

## PROGRAMME

DATE	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBLE
<b>DAY ONE, 13<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025</b>			
<b>13<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025</b>	8:00 – 8:30	Registration	Organizing Committee
	8:30 – 8:40	Introductions	Organizing Committee
	8:40 – 8:50	Welcoming Remarks	Chairperson, Organizing Committee
	8:50 – 9:10	PPEP in Africa and North America	CEO/Founder, PPEP INC. Dr. John David Arnold Arizona, USA.
	9:10– 9:30	Official Opening	Prof. Raphael Chibunda Vice Chancellor, SUA
	9:30 - 10:00	Presentation 1 on the sub-theme: <i>Concept and genesis of organic agriculture.</i>	Dr. Lilian Sechambo. SUA
	10:00-10:30	Group Photo & Health Break	Organizing Committee
	Field Excursions		Organizing Committee
	10:30 – 13:00	Field Trip to SUA & SUGGECO	All
	13:00 – 14:00	Health Break (Lunch)	All
	14:00 – 16:30	Field Trip to MUM, & MU	Grp 1
		Field Trip to JUCo, & Care Youth Foundation	Grp 2
	16:30	End of Day 1	All



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## ORGANIC AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE FORUM 2025

**13 & 14 March 2025**

	<b>DAY TWO, 14<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025</b>		
	8:30 - 9:00	Registration	Organizing Committee
<b>14<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025</b>	9:00 - 10:00	Presentation 2 on the sub-theme: <i>Practice, challenges and opportunities of organic agriculture.</i>	Janet Maro CEO, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT)
	10:00-10:30	Health Break	All
	10:30 - 11:30	Presentation 3 on the sub-theme: <i>Fostering innovative and sustainable organic agriculture: the role of learning institutions.</i>	Dr. Ramadhan Othman Sumait University
	Field Excursions		Organizing Committee
	11:30 - 14:00*	Field Trip to MUM, MU, & SAT	Grp 2
		Field Trip to SAT, JUCo, & Care Youth Foundation.	Grp 1
	14:00 - 15:00	Health Break (Lunch)	All
	15:00 - 15:45	Exchange Forum about the field visits	Groups
	15:45 - 16:30	Discussion on the way forward (Collaborative efforts)	Organizing Committee
	16:30 - 16:40	Closing Remarks	CEO/Founder, PPEP INC. Dr. John David Arnold Arizona, USA
	16:40 - 16:50	Official Closing	Prof. Raphael Chibunda Vice Chancellor, SUA
	<b>16:40</b>	<b>END OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE EXCHANGE FORUM 2025</b>	<b>ALL</b>

\* There will be an administrative arrangement within each group for Muslims to attend a Friday prayer session.



**SUGEC**  
Sustainable University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperative

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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