

**Report for the Eastern and Southern Africa, Soil Health Consortia Training
Workshop Held Between 14th and 16th October 2013 at KSMS, Nairobi**



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CHAPTER 1

Background

The Country Level Soil Health Consortia (CSHC) project started in March 2013, through financial support of AGRA and is intended to last for 3 years. The International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI) is the main grantee whilst the 8 country consortia (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia) are sub-grantees. The overall aim of the consortia is to improve use of affordable soil fertility improvement technologies through demystification of integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) technologies to policy makers, extension agents and farmers and providing easily accessible site specific ISFM data for ease in decision making. Each country has brought together multi-institutional/multi-disciplinary teams of agricultural value chain stakeholders to search for data, harmonize it and package it in forms that are easy to understand by both scientific and non scientific stakeholders. The Key mandate for IPNI in the consortia is to provide technical backstopping to the country teams through training and providing administrative services on behalf of AGRA. The specific objectives of this project are to:

1. Build the capacity of CSHC to synthesize information and develop communication products for raising awareness about effective ISFM technologies.
2. Establish the CSHC as the repository of ISFM knowledge in project countries.
3. Facilitate collaboration among institutions to enhance national and regional knowledge sharing and harmonization of ISFM information.

Overview of the first country level soil health consortia training

This training was held between 14th and 16th October 2013 at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Nairobi. It aimed at training the country coordinators and other key members of project team on matters related to:

- i. Data collection and database development
- ii. Website development and management
- iii. Development of effective communication tools (policy briefs, extension materials, posters and newsletters)
- iv. Project management and reporting

CHAPTER 2

Introductory presentations

Introductory presentations were made by Shamie Zingore (Regional Project Coordinator and IPNI Director, SSA program) and James Mutegi (regional project manager based at IPNI). The main theme of the first day was taking stock of project progress and learning from experience of others. IPNI presentations highlighted the expected outcome, achievements to-date, gaps and expectations going forward. The country teams presented the progress at country level, challenges and opportunities.

While delivering the opening presentation Shamie Zingore, reviewed the project journey, since conceptualization in 2011 to 2016. He emphasized on the need for meeting targets and going beyond expectations as a way of reversing food insecurity in Africa.



Caption: Dr. Shamie Zingore giving opening remarks

He clearly stated that the consortia were mainly about outputs ie,

- i. Harmonization of ISFM messages,
- ii. Development of easily accessible ISFM databases,
- iii. Development of communication products,
- iv. Development of websites to showcase the database, knowledge products and activities of the consortia and
- v. Development of linkages between various partners in the agricultural value chain.

Delivering the second presentation, James Mutegi highlighted the expected outcomes and timelines, achievements of the various country consortia from launch of main project in March

2013 to-date. He showed the differences in progress of various consortia. For example Malawi had already developed a functional website while Kenya was doing very well in data collection. He encouraged interaction between various consortia either directly or through IPNI to share knowledge and progress. However all the consortia had progressed quite well because to-date with exception of Ethiopia whose activities were delayed by logistical challenges all the consortia have:

- i. Finalized baseline survey and submitted the report
- ii. Launched the consortia at the country level
- iii. Established fully equipped secretariats with personnel and necessary infrastructure
- iv. Developed six taskforces for handling various domains of ISFM. These taskforces are:
 - a) Research on ISFM innovations task force
 - b) Extension, training and market access task force
 - c) Policy and communication task force
 - d) Resource mobilization task force
 - e) Monitoring and evaluation task force
- v. Submitted half year financial reports and narrative reports (there was to be a full section on how to do good financial and narrative reports on the 3rd day)

Further, the key lessons learnt from baseline survey which included limited capacity of key agricultural stakeholders to access balance ISFM information (Table 1) and to develop databases and communication tools (Table 2) were highlighted. This demonstrated the magnitude of the problems that the consortia needed to solve through capacity development.

Table1: Access and source of various type of information by regional organizations

Receiving ISFM information	(%) access	Sources
How to use commercial fertilizers	83	Books, journals papers, suppliers, publications, brochures, reports, IPNI, face to face, books, Internet, Skype, posters
How to use organic fertilizers	83	Books, journal papers, NGOs, suppliers, publications, brochures, books, internet, posters
Use of improved crop varieties	83	Input dealers, adverts, seed exhibitions, books, brochures, posters, government extension, journal papers, reports, regional programs, research institutions
How to combine organic, commercial fertilizers and improved crop varieties to improve production	8	Books, research papers, brochures, books, leaflets, fertilizer industries, journals, Tv programs, internet
How to use inoculants	8	N2Africa Podcaster, IITA research bulletins

It was observed that although majority of agricultural institutions were able to access; fertilizer, seeds and inorganic fertilizer information, over 90% of such institutions lacked access to

balanced ISFM and inoculant information. Given that this survey targeted institutions involved in ISFM activities, it implies that the stakeholders like policy makers and farmers who were less directly involved in ISFM information generation had very minimal information access. This was further exemplified by the low number of professionals who could develop communication tools that target farmers, policy makers and extension agents.

Table 2: Capacity of country teams to develop ISFM knowledge products

	Malawi	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia
%.....				
Posters	74.1	4.2	40	34.8	28
Technical briefs	70.4	8.3	32	30.4	4
Journal articles	51.9	4.2	38	10.9	41
Policy briefs	33.3	4.2	12	10.9	24
Leaflets /booklets	11.1	0	0	0	0
Videos	7.4	8.3	12	10.9	0
Manuals	7.4	0	0	2.2	7
Others	11.1	0	0	0	0

Moving forward from baseline, it was noted that time was ripe to initiate; data collection, development of communication tools, development of databases and development of websites. This specific workshop was intended to boost the capacity of country teams to develop these products.

CHAPTER 3

Data capture, templates and databases

Data capture

The stages for data capture and handling were stated as: actual data capture, data cleaning/analysis, harmonization of information, data transfer to database. An elaborate method for data capture from published materials and reports was presented by Ms. Angela Ndanu. This methodology involves use of mobile IPAD to scan important published materials which are then transferred to PC and saved as softcopy database of ISFM publications. These publications are later coded by ISFM, crop, region, year and institution.

The workshop participants were trained on how to capture information using mobile IPAD, transfer it to PC and save it as a softcopy database of ISFM publications. This method ensures that the research assistants exhaustively captured all the relevant information from source which should form a good basis for harmonization of what works where by the more experienced members in the ISFM research/innovation taskforce. To ensure such activities did not infringe on copyrights, the participants were advised to capture only the minimum information that was sufficient for the project purpose (i.e. authorship, study area, materials and methods and results).

Data collection templates and database

Data collection template was presented by James Mutegi. This template would organize information by authorship/affiliation or ownership, ISFM technology, impact on crop yield, impact on soil parameters and economic returns. For raw data that was not published the template would capture, means, SED, CV and range for crop yields and impact on soil and average economic indicators per technology per study. Economic indicators in this case include the net benefits and the benefit-cost ratio. While training participants on the database creation and populating database, Peter Muraya showed the connection between the data collection template and the database by use of a conceptual model (Figure 1) and access database structure (Figure 2).



Caption: Peter Muraya facilitating database development and management session; on the right a team of participants follow the proceedings of the workshop

He introduced participants to the InfoPath a program that enables project staff to enter data in the template while the data automatically loaded into the database. According to Peter and James, this was set to be a high level database, going beyond raw data to provide summaries that are relevant to policy makers, scientists and other agricultural stakeholders requiring quick information for decision making. The database would have various other capabilities like:

- i) Provision for querying for impact of ISFM by technology x soil type x rainfall for expected crop yield
- ii) Provision for querying for economic parameters i.e. cost, net-benefit and benefit-cost ratio by ISFM x crop
- iii) Ability to embed supporting raw data, publications and reports for benefit of more inquisitive stakeholders like scientists

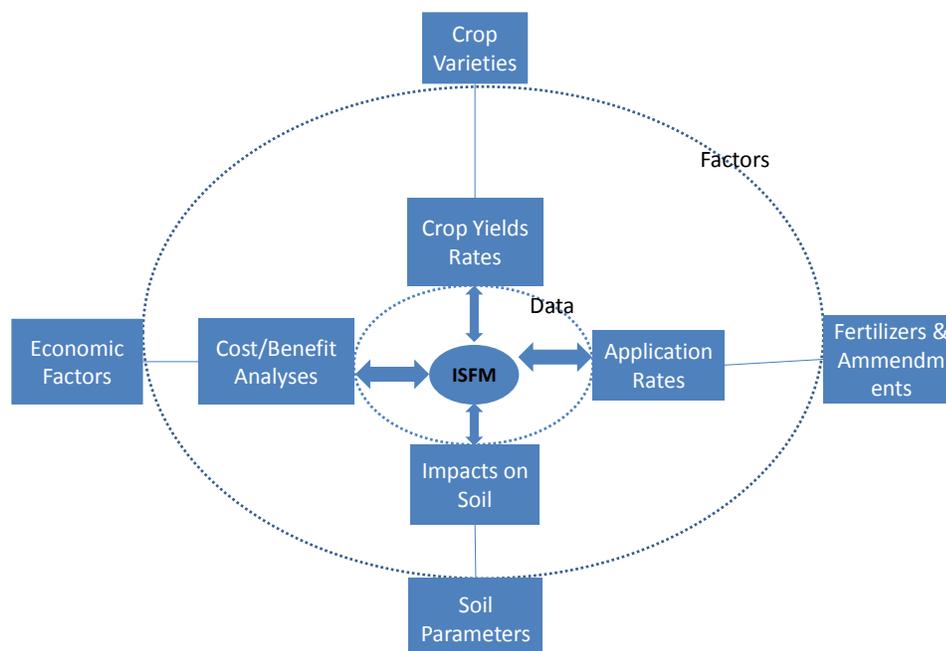


Fig 1: Conceptual model of proposed ISFM database

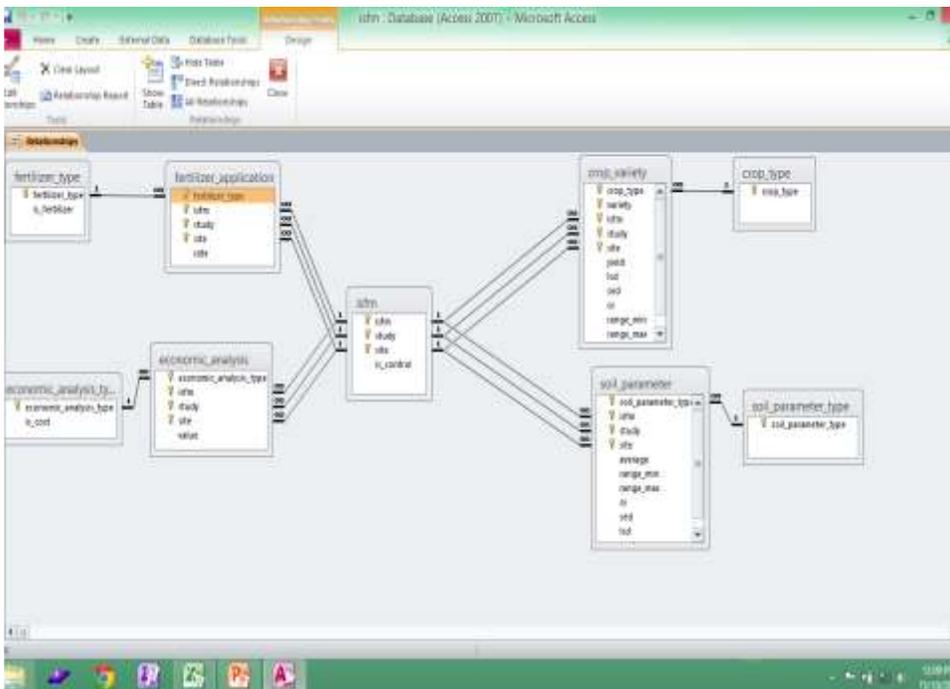


Fig 2: Simplified Microsoft access structure of proposed database

CHAPTER 4

Websites and web design

James Mutegi showcased examples of a good website using examples from AGRA, IPNI, KARI, ILRI and Malawi consortium website. In particular he showed the IPNI website, the materials posted there and demonstrated how such posting is effected. Within the IPNI website he showed the soil health consortia webpage, which has provisions for posting materials for activities that take place at a regional level while providing linkages for all the country level soil health consortia, AGRA and other key partners. It was demonstrated that through IPNI website, it was possible to access details in the Malawi soil health consortium and also details in the AGRA website. Similarly from Malawi soil health consortium website, the information in IPNI and AGRA Soil Health Program could be accessed. The participants were notified of intention to create a standalone regional soil health consortia website with linkage to all the country consortia websites, AGRA and other related programs like the just funded west Africa soil health consortia under co-ordinated by IITA.

A detailed description of what designing websites entails and key factors to consider when developing a website was give by Mr. Richard Maguta (website manager KARI, Kenya). Richard summarized how websites can be used as tools for presentation of information, communication, learning, teaching and marketing. He pointed out that designing a website requires the relevant content of a brochure or magazine, the colorful look of high-quality print, and the attention-grabbing impact of television advertising. Plus it should offer a valuable product and/or information, be updated frequently and stay current with changing technology. He trained the participants on how to recognize, the what, why, who and where requirements for an effective website. The participants were allowed to go through a series of websites from different organizations to evaluate the effectiveness of websites in relation to institution, program or project mandate.

CHAPTER 5

Communication tools

Participants were trained on how to analyze data and develop various communication tools. The AGRA grantee dataset for soybean was used to demonstrate, how to analyze a wide array of dataset, taking care of spatial heterogeneity to identify what works where and doing economic analysis to provide justification for investment in ISFM technologies. Further, grantees were shown how to carry out simple sensitivity analysis based on variability of factors of production and markets. Templates for calculation and analysis were provided for participants to carry home and adapt for their own work.



Caption: Group work and hands on experience with data analysis and calculation templates

Policy briefs and newsletters

To understand how evidence based policy briefs are made, working groups were asked to think of agricultural policies in their countries, think of what sort of illustrations and policy gaps would be most effective or eye catching to attract attention of policy makers. This session concluded that a good agricultural policy brief should not only show yield increase but also the implications of such yields to income, food security and nutrition security policy gaps and how best they can be addressed. It was emphasized that simple clear bar graphs provide better visual impression for policy makers than tables, pie-charts and other form of scientific complicated graphics. Additionally, the participants were shown how to simplify published and non published literature to create newsletters. Templates for newsletters and policy briefs were provided for participants to carry home and adapt.

Posters

The participants were trained on major components of a poster. It was highlighted that posters should be short detailed and attractive. AGRA grantee posters that were presented at AGRF were used to demonstrate how a good poster should look. Additionally a practical session was carried out, where each participant was able to develop a poster from his project using the PowerPoint software. Notes, on how to prepare a poster on PowerPoint and poster template were provided as supporting materials and for the projects to adapt.

CHAPTER 6

Project reporting and feedbacks

Participants were trained on how to use various templates for reporting. In particular they were shown how to develop an appropriate financial report, narrative reports and fill the table of outcomes using the AGRA templates. This was driven by observation that the 6 months financial reports for countries had mistakes caused by either non use of templates or wrong use of templates. In case of narrative reports the Rwanda and Kenya consortia reports were used as examples. It was noted that although perfect, Rwanda report was more detailed and easy to follow. The teams were trained to capture; what has been done, how it is done, the outcomes, challenges, opportunities, photos and illustrations in their reports. Additionally the requirements for table of outcomes were illustrated. It was emphasized that, that table is very crucial during baseline survey and monitoring/evaluation as it shows the progress of the project/milestones. This was informed by the difficulties that most countries had in developing table of outcomes at the baseline survey reporting phase.

Feedbacks and Evaluation

At the end of the workshop we circulated training evaluation sheet. In this evaluation the rating could either be; very good, good, poor or very poor. The participants rated all the training sessions as either good or very good (Table 1).

Item	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
Communication in preparation for the training workshop	40	60	-	-
Resource persons	65	35	-	-
How well did the program meet your expectations	45	55	-	-
How do you rate the training sessions				
Devpt of communication tools	61	39	-	-
Database	56	44	-	-
Website	63	47	-	-
Reporting	60	40	-	-

Overall all the participants were satisfied with the training. Participants suggested that they needed more training on database and data analysis. This was understandable since the database structure was still under development. It was agreed that IPNI will visit each of the country consortia and train the project personnel on how to analyze data and capture data into the database.

Sample Email Feedbacks from Participants

1. *We arrived safely in Uganda and now trying to implement what was taught. I hope to get back to you in case of any clarifications. I also wish to acknowledge the support and care you provided during the training. Thank you.*

Regard; Sadina Beatric, Uganda Consortium

2. *Thanks for the great hospitality we had a nice time and the material shared was priceless. To the other teams it was nice meeting most of you looking forward to seeing you again.*

Regards; Ndashe, Zambia Consortium

3. *We traveled safely back in our country. The training was very helpful and we really appreciate for having organized it. We shall put in practice what we have gained from that training. One thing I can mention I've realized that the template of database with InfoPath cannot be opened may be it may require to install the software.*

Regards; Vicky Ruganzu, Rwanda Consortium

4. *Thank you very much for everything that you did. You have done a great job. I met this morning with Professor Tekalign , briefed him about our stay in Nairobi and he was very happy with it. He also promised to support in whatever way he can. I am working now to produce my first financial and narrative report. I am hoping that the Baseline study will begin soon and keep you updated about the progress.*

Zebene, Ethiopia Consortium

Acknowledgement

This workshop was made possible by funding from AGRA- Soil Health Program to the Country Level Soil Health Consortia Project. The training was coordinated by the IPNI-SSA office team. The training support for extension materials provided by the Africa Soil Health Consortium Project of CABI through James Watiti and Grace Omondi is greatly acknowledged. Further we acknowledge our able database facilitators Peter Muraya/Sam Asura and website facilitator Mr. Richard Mugata. This training would not have been so successful were it not for all the 8 country coordinators and their teams.

Future plans

IPNI plans to visit all the country teams by the end of the year to evaluate how they are putting acquired knowledge into practice. During these visits the country teams will be trained further on issues that may not have been clear during the workshop. Similar workshops will be organized in 2014 and 2015 but there will also be more intensive country to country visits and training by the IPNI team.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Participants

No.	Name			Country	<i>Institution</i>	Email
1	Dr	Nesbert	Mangale	Kenya	KARI	nesbertman@gmail.com
2	Dr	Anne	Muriuki	Kenya	KARI	muriukianne@gmail.com
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4	Dr	Kayuki	Kaizzi	Uganda	NARO	kckaizzi@gmail.com
5	Ms	Sadina	Beatrice	Uganda	NARO	sadina.beatrice@gmail.com
6	Ms	Rose	Ubwe	Tanzania	SARI	roseubwe@yahoo.com
7	Mr	Yangole	Luhenda	Tanzania	SARI	yangoleluhenda@yahoo.com
8	Mr	Geoffrey	Siulemba	Zambia	ZARI	siulembagk@gmail.com
9	Mr	Ndashe	Kapulu	Zambia	ZARI	ndacho81@gmail.com & nkapulu@zari.gov.zm
10	Dr	Zebene	Mikru	Ethiopia	NSTC	zhabiy@yahoo.com
11	Mr	Anteneh	Fekadu	Ethiopia	SARI	fekaduanteneh@gmail.com
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19	Mr	Peter	Muraya	Kenya	Mutal Data Services	peterkmuraya@gmail.com
20	Dr	Rebbie	Harawa	Kenya	AGRA	RHarawa@agra-alliance.org
21	Dr	Shamie	Zingore	Kenya	IPNI	s.zingore@ipni.net
22	Ms	Angela	Okoth	Kenya	IPNI	a.okoth@ipni.net
23	Mr	Samuel	Njoroge	Kenya	IPNI	s.njoroge@ipni.net
24	Dr	James	Mutegi	Kenya	IPNI	j.mutegi@ipni.net
25	Mr	James	Waititi	Kenya	CABI	j.waititi@cabi.org
26	Ms	Grace	Omondi	Kenya	CABI	g.omondi@cabi.org
27	Mr	Richard	Mugata	Kenya	KARI	rmugata@gmail.com
28	Mr	David	Kimani	Kenya	AGRA	DKimani@agra.org
29	Mr	Nashon	Litiany	Kenya	KARI	litiany@yahoo.com

Appendix 2: Program for the Country Level Soil Health Consortia Training to be held at the Kenya School of Monetary Studies Nairobi between 14th and 16th October 2011

Date	Activity	Responsible
Monday 14 th October	Day 1	
<i>Project Progress</i>		
0830 – 0900 hrs	Registration	Ms. Angela Okoth
0900 – 0920 hrs	Welcome Remarks	Dr. Shamie Zingore
0920 – 0940 hrs	Official opening	Dr. Rebbie Harawa
0940 – 1000 hrs	Soil Health Consortia, the Regional Progress and Expectations	Dr. James Mutegi/Dr. Shamie Zingore
1000 – 1020 hrs	Tea Break & Group Photo	
1020 – 1230 hrs	Reporting, Challenges & Opportunities at Country Level 1. Malawi 2. Tanzania 3. Kenya 4. Zambia 5. Ethiopia 6. Mozambique 7. Uganda 8. Rwanda	All coordinators
1230-1245 hrs	Discussions	All
1300 – 1400 hrs	Lunch	KSMS
<i>Data Collection and Management</i>		
1400-1420 hrs	Data Capture Progress and Techniques (Kenya Consortium)	Ms Angela Ndanu
1420 – 1450 hrs	Data collection template content, data analysis and justifications	IPNI
1450 -1510 hrs	Discussions	All
1510-1540 hrs	Developing policy briefs, considerations and data requirements	Dr. James Mutegi
1540-1615 hrs	Hands on Exercise, Developing Policy Briefs/Assignment	IPNI
1615-1630 hrs	Afternoon Tea Break	KSMS
END of Day 1		
Tuesday 15th Oct 2013	DAY 2	
0840-0930 hrs	Design and Management of Agricultural websites	Richard Mugata (ICT, KARI)
0930 – 0950 hrs	The consortia website design, inputs and structure	Dr. James Mutegi
0950-1010 hrs	The Malawi consortium, website, database and	Dr. Vernon Kabambe

	design of communication tools	
1010-1030 hrs	Discussions and feedbacks	All
1030 – 1050 hrs	Tea Break	
1050 – 1120 hrs	Data collection template, data analysis/review and Database structure	IPNI
1120-1220 hrs	Data base design, Data entry into Database, Querying and reports in relation to data template	Peter Muraya/IPNI
1220-1240 hrs	Discussions and feedbacks	All
1240-1400 hrs	Lunch break	
1400– 1600 hrs	Developing various types of Extension Materials/ Assignment	James Watiti/Grace Omondi (CABI)
1600 – 1630 hrs	Break	
1630 hrs	END of Day 2	

Wednesday 16 th Oct 2013	DAY 3	
0830-1030 hrs	Hands on Exercise: Developing Extension Materials and Policy Briefs	Grace Omondi/James Watiti/IPNI
1030-1045 hrs	Tea Break	KSMS
1045-1200 hrs	Presentation and evaluation of draft extension material and policy brief	All
1200-1230 hrs	Developing posters and newsletters	Dr. James Muegi
1230-1300 hrs	Discussions and feedbacks related to communication tools	All
1300-1400 hrs	Lunch break	
1400-1500 hrs	Project reporting-Financial reporting, M/E & Narrative reports	IPNI/AGRA
1500-1530 hrs	Discussions	All
1530-1545 hrs	Tea Break	KSMS
1545-1620 hrs	Way forward	IPNI/All

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Appendix 3: Data collection template

Data collection template for IPNI-AGRA Country level Soil Health Consortium Project

Meta data:

Data Matching Code-----

Variable	Responses	Variable	Responses	Variable	Responses
Trial code (-----)					
Data ownership					
Data owner		Data owner contacts		Published (Yes/No)	
Institute contact		Publisher			
Reference information					
Name of study		Country		Region	
Data source (author, journal, year etc)		Email address of main author			
In case of Raw data		Reference institution		Donor	
ISFM and Crop Details					
Description of ISFM technology e.g. Rotation cropping maize-legume		Fertilizer used (Yes/No)		Crop/s	
Fertilizer 1 (name, rate)		Fertilizer 2 (name, rate)		Fertilizer 3 (name, rate)	
Other amendments (name, rate)					
Improved Germplasm (Yes/No)		Varieties			
If sequence or rotation		Crop 1		Crop 2	
Number of reported seasons		Trial Year/s			
Study design					
Expt design		Number of replicates		Data analysis technique	
Study site characteristics					
Study site name		Agro-ecological zone			
Rainfall (unimodal/bimodal)		Average rainfall (mm)		GPS coordinate	
Altitude (meters above sea level)		Soil textural class		Average rainfall during trial	
Intrinsic soil P level (0-20 cm)		Soil P analysis method		Soil FAO classification	
Soil pH (0-20 cm)		Soil pH analysis method			
Soil organic carbon (0-20 cm)		SOC analysis method			

NB: Sampling depth (0-20 cm) based on crop rooting depth of most agricultural crops

Crop yield and economic data

Notes: The Table is designed for values that are presented in reports, publications and thesis. The raw data can also be analyzed and fitted in. Within the database, the raw data and crucial reports will be embedded. Marching code matches metadata with crop yield/soil data from the same experiment for purposes of data querying.

Data Matching code-----

Variable					
Trial code (-----)		Crop/s		Trial title,	site and year
Yield characteristics					
<i>Crop (e.g maize, soybean etc)</i>					
		Average Yield-----	Range-----	CV-----	SED or LSD (identify)
ISFM 1 (describe)					
ISFM 2 (describe)					
ISFM 3 (describe)					
ISFM 4 (describe)					
Farmer Practice					
P value					
F value					
Economic parameters					
<i>Cost of production</i>					
	Cost of seeds/ha	Fertilizer cost/ha	Other input costs	∑∑ Total cost of production/ha	
ISFM 1					
ISFM 2					
ISFM 2					
ISFM 3					
Farmer Practice					
<i>Returns</i>	Market value US\$ of grain/kg	∑∑ Estimated value of other beneficial products (US\$)	ββ Total returns	Net returns (∑∑-ββ)	Benefit-Cost ratio or other relevant econ parameters
ISFM 1					
ISFM 2					
ISFM 2					
ISFM 3					
Farmer Practice					

Notes: ∑∑ which are the other beneficial products? Who buys them for what uses?-----

Impact of ISFM on Soils

Data Matching code-----

Sampling frequency-----Sampling Date-----

Variable					
Trial code (----- -)	Average	Range	CV	SED or LSD (identify)	P value
ISFM1 (pH)					
ISFM1 (P)					
ISFM1(SOC)					
ISFM2 (pH)					
ISFM2 (P)					
ISFM2(SOC)					
Farmer Practice (pH)					
Farmer Practice (P)					
Farmer Practice (SOC)					