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## Urban agriculture for sustainable livelihood: A case of migrant women in Johannesburg

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The objective of the research was to examine how urban agriculture contributes to the sustainable livelihood of migrant women living in the inner city of Johannesburg, South Africa. The study focuses on the Cameroonian women community living in Turffontein. The study assesses the impact of urban agriculture on sustainable livelihood in the lives of Cameroonian women living in this suburb. It also examines the constraints encountered by these women in the practice of urban agriculture for sustainable livelihood. The study is based on a purposeful sample of Cameroonian migrant women living in the inner city of Johannesburg practicing urban agriculture. It uses a mixed method of approach with a transect walk to the area where this women practice the urban agriculture. It also included an in-depth face to face interactive interview and written sources such as journals, books and research reports where combined to gather relevant data. Thematic content analysis was used to analyze the data. The findings of this study reveal that urban agriculture is used as a strategy for sustainable livelihood among several Cameroonian migrant women in Turffontein. The study has also shown how through urban agriculture, these migrant women have been able to raise substantial income to support their respective families both in South Africa and in Cameroon. The study also shows the need to facilitate a proactive program that will support urban agriculture by low-income urban residents and this can be done mostly through government policies and also through the municipal city's review processes. The government should support the provisional use of urban farm projects and also encourage gardening in small spaces in the inner city of Johannesburg.

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## Physical characteristics for drying effect of using far-infrared dryer on Aquilaria malaccensis leaves

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Food, vegetables and seeds usually associate with drying kinetics but none of them were using Aquilaria malaccensis leaves. Until now, there were no journals or articles on the study of Aquilaria malaccensis leaves on the drying kinetics and the behavior of the leaves. The objectives of this research were to investigate the effect of drying at temperature range from 40, 50 and 60oC. Besides that, the color, moisture content and the elements of the leaves after drying in far-infrared dryer were examined because to find the most optimum condition for the leaves. The data for each temperature were calculated and were compared by using graph between these temperatures. The drying kinetics of (Aquilaria malaccensis) leaves was investigated at different far-infrared drying temperature (40, 50 and 60oC). Besides that, the drying rate of the leaves were shown to be the most optimum conditions at 60oC, compared to other temperatures because it had the fastest time to be constants. The color measurements data shown that at 60oC, the brightness and the chroma were the highest. In the other hand, the hue angles were the highest for 60oC when the time strikes at 100 minutes. In summarize the most optimum conditions for the leaves for drying kinetics under far-infrared dryer were at 60oC.

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