

## APPENDIX II

**RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE FROM JICA HQ.,  
ON  
SUA CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

By

**Task Force, SCSR  
Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA),  
P.O.Box 3035, Morogoro  
United Republic of Tanzania**

May, 1998

**This is a revised version of the report dated 18th Oct., 1997.**

**Sokoine University of Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development  
questionnaire**

**1. National development plan/policy**

- (1) What is the position of university education in RPFB (Rolling Plan & Forward Budget : 1996/97~1998/99)?
- (2) What does the Long Term Development Perspective (Development Vision) describe the university education development?
- (3) What is the position of the community development in RPFB and Development Vision?
- (4) What strategies in the Long Term Perspective have been mentioned on rural community development?
- (5) Is there any approach for participatory development described in either Development Vision or RPFB? If yes, please indicate clearly.
- (6) Please present the organization system (chart with specific terms of references of principal offices/officers) of ;  
Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education,  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,  
Sokoine University of Agriculture.

**2. Administration for rural development**

- (1) What is the position of district administration in the central administration system?
- (2) Please provide the following information on rural community development in relation to the District Administration.
  - a. Roles of District Development Directorate (DDD)
  - b. Roles of community development facilitator (if it exists)
  - c. Any relevant information for planning, implementation and operation of rural community participatory development project
- (3) How far has the decentralization of administration to the District level been implemented in terms of personnel management, financial management and policy making?

**3. Implementators of rural community development**

- (1) Currently, who are the actual implementators of rural community development?
- (2) Is there any institution or division to train rural community development facilitators?
- (3) Which Ministry and section of the Ministry are taking responsibility of the training of facilitators?
- (4) Concerning the training of the facilitators, please provide the following information:
  - a. Objectives of training
  - b. Level and qualification awarded for the training
  - c. Training courses and curriculum
  - d. Funding agency
  - e. Financial management

f. budget allocation for each Ministry taking responsibility for training facilitators  
 f. Number of community development facilitators in Regions and Districts in the country, particularly in Mbinga and Morogoro districts)

**4. University education**

- (1) Please draw current picture of university education.
- (2) Please describe the function of 3 national universities (University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Muhimbili Medical College)
- (3) How are 3 national universities related to the rural community development?

**5. Proposed/Planned Sokoine University of Agriculture centre for Sustainable Rural Development**

- (1) What position will the centre take in Sokoine University of Agriculture?
- (2) What kind of function will the centre have?
- (3) What procedure will be required to establish the centre?
- (4) What is the possibility of the finance regarding to establishment of the centre?
- (5) Which procedure will be required in order to ensure the budget?
- (6) Please present the plan of arrangements of the staff, facilities, equipments for the centre.

**6. Donor, International organization, NGO**

- (1) Please describe the trend and activities of the donors, international organizations, and NGOs in Tanzania.
- (2) Please indicate on-going rural community development projects assisted by donors with brief profile, if you have.
- (3) Please list any on-going cooperation projects for SUA assisted by donors with brief profile, if you have.
- (4) Please indicate any problems or difficulties you have ever experienced in implementing the cooperation programmes and projects by the donors, international organizations, and NGOs.
- (3) Are there any difficulties for SUA to collaborate with NGOs?

Please provide the following documents to the survey team

1. Development Strategies on;
  - a. Community Services
  - b. Agriculture
  - c. Health
  - d. Education
  - e. Poverty
  - f. Environment
  - g. Women in Development
2. University education strategies for Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education.
3. Latest issue of Statistical Abstract
4. Current Calendar of Sokoine University of Agriculture
5. Staff List and Student Population of SUA
6. Any Acts/Laws governing rural community development activities

## **Q-1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN/POLICY**

**(1) What is the position of University education in RPFB (1996/97 - 1998/99)?**

- University education features prominently in the RPFB. Within the RPFB it is classified under social services, and placed under Higher and Technical education.

- In Tanzania, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (MSTHE) is responsible for provision of education at University, technical and tertiary levels.

- To ensure the effective and efficient utilization of education services, the government is increasingly seeking PRIVATE and COMMUNITY involvement in the provision of education services through cost-sharing and the encouragement of the Private Sector in establishing and running colleges or centres of excellence.

**(2) What does the Long Term Development Perspective (Development Vision) describe the University education development?**

The Long Term Development Perspective namely the Development Vision is still under discussion. However, the draft document (1997) emphasizes the use of Science and Technology in propelling rural development. This means, the University has to play a key role in encouraging utilization of modern and new technologies, particularly the application of biotechnology in agriculture and other related fields, in close association with farmers' indigenous knowledge. In this respect, the University will be expected to promote broad-based grassroot participation in order to build upon the reserves of knowledge and experience at grassroot level and unleash initiatives and creativity at this level.

**(3) What is the position of the Community development in RPFB and Development Vision?**

Community development is clearly spelt out in the RPFB and Development Vision documents and is one of the highly prioritized areas.

As per RPFB (1996/97 - 1998/99) community development falls squarely under the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children. According to RPFB the objectives of this sector are to:

- (a) build community problem solving capacities.
- (b) develop and sustain the self reliance spirit amongst the Communities.
- (c) impart appropriate technological skills to communities.
- (d) reduce women's workload by popularizing the use of appropriate technology.
- (e) raise the social and economic status of women & children.

In both documents, emphasis is placed on promotion of community participation in social and economic activities. In line with continued government withdrawal from direct involvement in community activities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to take up such activities.

**(4) What strategies in the Long Term Perspective have been mentioned on rural community development?**

- The Development Vision document proposes broad policies and strategies on rural community development. However, these will need to be further elaborated and operationalized into specific programmes and activities.

**(5) Is there any approach for participatory development described in either Development Vision or RPFB?**

Although community participation in development activities is encouraged (see

item 3 above), there are no specific approaches which have been proposed in both documents for participatory development. In view of this, there is, therefore, a need for establishing the SUA Centre for Rural Development which will chart out approaches/strategies for participatory development. That is why the SUA Centre was given the highest priority by the Government.

**(6) The organization systems for:**

- (a) Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (Fig.1), and**
- (b) Sokoine University of Agriculture (Fig.2) are attached.**

## **Q-2. ADMINISTRATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(1) What is the position of district administration in the central administration system?**

The district administration, under the District Commissioner is responsible for securing the maintenance of law and order in the district to ensure smooth running of development activities in urban and rural areas.

The district administration oversees the development policies of both the central and the local governments. For that purpose, the district administration is the overall in-charge of rural development activities in district although there are certain policies and programmes which come directly through sectoral ministries.

**(2) (a) Roles of District Development Directorate in Relation to Community Development.**

In the district administration there are two major posts that have to be filled by the office of the Prime Minister to ensure smooth running of district development activities.

The role of District Development Directorate (DDD) is now under the District

Administrative Secretary (DAS). DAS is a public officer who is the principal adviser to the District Commissioner (DC) in relation to implementation of decisions of central and the local government authorities and, generally, in relation to district and its inhabitants.

Under this provision, the DC and DAS are the sole officers charged with the responsibility of overseeing community development activities in the district. The community development activities may be in accordance with the development policy of the government or as decided upon by the District Council.

To perform these responsibilities, various ministries deploy into the district technical staff who act as development facilitators in various disciplines e.g., agriculture, co-operatives, community development, health, education, etc.

Below the district administration there are Divisional Secretaries (DS) and Ward Secretaries (WS). Under these there are also the Village Secretaries (VS) who advise the village chairmen on matters related to law and order as well as community development activities.

**(b) Roles of community development facilitators in relation to district administration.**

Development facilitators are usually employees of various ministries deployed in divisions, wards and villages to facilitate implementation of development activities under their respective ministries. These are the technocrats directly working with the rural people and trying to assist them in the realization of development objectives of the programmes under their areas of specialization. These development facilitators or extension agents are answerable to either the district administration or to their respective ministries.

**(c) Any relevant information for planning, implementation and operation of rural community participatory development project?**

Historically, Tanzania has had several approaches to participatory rural development:

- Ujamaa village/villagization approach.



- decentralization of administration to regions and districts to encourage participation of administrators in rural development activities (closer to people).
- Integrated rural development (IRD) - a donor driven approach to development through financing various integrated rural development programmes at the regional level and implemented by district technocrats.
- Rural Producer Co-operatives was another rural participatory development approach which started in 1982. Under this approach, Co-operatives changed from being market oriented to producer co-operatives. However, the focus of administration of the these producer cooperative societies was at the regional and ward levels only.

A critical examination of these rural development approaches thus far indicate little success in instilling change in the rural societies in Tanzania. A variety of bottlenecks have been put forward, the majority of which were beyond the capacity of the district to solve. The most pertinent bottleneck, however, has been the lack of sustainability due to non-involvement of rural people themselves in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes. In all the above five approaches to participatory rural development the technocrats used their educational capacity to think for the rural poor and design programmes they considered useful for rural development. In other words, the implementation of projects, though putting involvement of rural populace among their objectives, lacked the techniques useful for effective participatory rural development implementation.

Thus the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD) will, among other things, provide a methodology for rural personnel to integrate effectively with rural people to realize growth in development on a sustainable basis, i.e. development by the people and for the people.

**(3) How far has the decentralization of administration to the District Level been implemented in terms of personnel management and policy making?**

The decentralization approach encouraged participation of rural people in designing and implementing rural development programmes in close collaboration with the multi-disciplinary technocrats at the District level. In other words, rural development should be managed at district and regional levels.

Decentralization of administration to regions and districts as a rural development strategy was adopted in 1972. Under this provision, government powers on rural development were transferred to regions and districts with the objective of encouraging participatory approach to rural development in Tanzania. Technocrats deployed at various levels of administration in the district were required to work with the rural populace to facilitate the development and implementation of viable projects on rural development. People were encouraged to make decisions on their own development needs. At this level the district had to handle a huge number of personnel with scarce resources for implementing rural development programmes. Thus, personnel of almost all disciplines were, and still are deployed at the district level under the decentralization of administration act. These personnel oversee rural development programmes. It is our hope that the current project (SCSRD) will utilize this capacity to instill methodological knowledge for effective approach to rural development in Tanzania.

### **Q-3.IMPLEMENTERS OF RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**(1) Currently, who are the actual implementers of rural community development?**

In Tanzania, several Ministries directly implement rural community development projects based in their respective sectors like water, health, education and agriculture. In implementing these projects each Ministry uses its own facilitators/staff at various levels, down to the village level, depending on the nature of the activity to be implemented. In addition, many other public institutions eg. SUA, and NGOs implement projects in the country, using their own facilitators and applying different approaches. Although they

are all deemed to be working for the improvement of the living conditions of the rural communities, there is often a problem of the lack of coordination of efforts between Ministries, other public institutions and the many NGOs working in the rural areas. The need for collaboration and coordination of efforts has often been expressed by the government, but what lacks is an effective mechanism to facilitate such collaboration and coordination.

**(2) Is there any institution or division to train rural community development facilitators?**

Virtually all the sectoral ministries have their own programmes to train facilitators/staff for their sectors. There are therefore numerous training institutions in the country, producing field workers in areas like agriculture (various specializations), community development, health, education, water etc. Many training programmes range in duration from a few weeks to 3 years and can lead to the award of a certificate of attendance up to Advanced Diploma, and Degree in the case of Sokoine University of Agriculture and the other Universities.

**(3) Which Ministry and Section of the Ministry are taking responsibility of the training of facilitators?**

As mentioned in (2) above, there are many Ministries which are involved in the training of facilitators, with each Ministry being responsible for training staff for its own sector. In addition, the Universities eg. SUA, are under the Ministry of Science Technology and Higher Education.

**(4) Concerning the training of the facilitators, please provide the following information:**

- a) Objectives of the training
- b) Level and qualifications awarded
- c) Training courses and curricula
- d) Funding agency
- e) Financial Management
- f) Budget allocation
- g) Number of community development facilitators especially in Morogoro and Mbinga Districts.

As mentioned above, the training programmes are many and varied. In addition, the term facilitators in the Tanzanian context includes field staff of many descriptions and roles, eg. Village Extension Officers (for agriculture), community development assistants, health assistants, natural resources officers (eg. for wildlife, fisheries, forestry etc), and educational coordinators (primary and adult). This makes it difficult to have an overall picture of the training programmes or even of their exact numbers in the different parts of the country since they are not (as mentioned above) coordinated by a single body.

In any use, the SUA Centre is not meant to be a place for residential training of rural community development facilitators, although it is expected that the experience gained at the Centre will be shared with the various institutions training rural development facilitators, in order to make their training more appropriate, as well as directly with those facilitators in the field in order to make them more effective in their work.

#### **Q-4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

**(1) Please draw the current picture of University education.**

Currently University education is offered through the 3 public Universities in Tanzania - University of Dar es Salaam (enrollment about 5,000 students), Sokoine University of Agriculture (about 1,200 students) and the Open University of Tanzania (about 2,000 students). In addition, the Muhimbili College of Medical Sciences and the University College of Lands and Architectural studies (UCLAS) operate as autonomous colleges of the University of Dar es Salaam, with a total of about 2000 students. Thus the total University enrollment in Tanzania is just about 10,000 which is a very small proportion of the 28m people constituting the whole population. It should be noted that SUA is the only University catering specifically to the needs of small-scale agricultural producers.

In any case, plans are quite advanced to establish several private Universities in Tanzania, which hopefully will increase the University enrollment quite significantly.

**(2) Please describe the functions of the 3 National Universities.**

All the public Universities established in Tanzania have similar mandates i.e. teaching and research in their mandated fields.

However, for SUA there is an additional mandate which is not included in the other Universities i.e.

" ..... the development and dissemination of various applied sciences and technologies required for the enhancement of the rural economy and the efficacious solution of the economic and social problems of rural areas of the United Republic" (SUA Act).

**(3) How are the national Universities related to the rural community development?**

Universities are expected to produce graduates who will go and work in various sectors in the country. It is expected that such graduates can contribute in one way or another to the development of the society. Most of which is rural-based.

In addition the public Universities are expected to undertake teaching and research which ultimately will result in improvement of the rural communities and the population in general. In practice, however, University activities have had little direct impact on the society, let alone the rural communities. One of the major problems which have resulted in little impact on the part of the Universities, is the lack of institutional mechanisms/structures for linking the Universities to rural communities in terms of specific development actions. The Universities need specific organs whose function is to implement development programmes which can link the Universities academic endeavors to practical realities of the rural communities. The SUA Centre would be such an organ within SUA, and will help very much to create a strong link between the Universities academic programmes and the practical realities of the rural areas for mutual enrichment.

## **Q-5. PROPOSED/PLANNED SUA CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **(1) What position will the centre take in SUA?**

The centre will be accorded a fully autonomous status in the university with its own Board answerable to the University Senate. This means that administratively, it will be directly under the Vice Chancellor. The organograms for the Centre are indicated on Fig.3.

### **(2) What kind of functions will the Centre have?**

The Centre will be the focal point for the various activities at SUA related to rural farmers development, but more importantly for the focussing of attention by all development scientists on all issues related to sustainable rural development in Tanzania and other neighbouring countries.

The Centre will facilitate four basic functions in the rural development activities of SUA through:

- (i) establishing a methodology (SUA Method, Fig.4) for carrying out sustainable rural development programmes, applicable in various countries,
- (ii) understanding the reality of the rural areas,
- (iii) implementing specific sustainable rural development actions at selected sites in Tanzania as a way of gaining practical experiences, which can be disseminated to other areas in the country,
- (iv) acting as a centre for networking, publishing, exchanging of information, providing advice or consultancy, training, and other similar activities aiming at promoting the principles

and practices of sustainable rural development.

It is expected that as a result of the centre, it will be possible to chart out, in collaboration with farmers, environmentally sound technologies such as improved mountain farming, agroforestry, use of organic manure, soil and water conservation, etc, which will improve the productivity and sustainability of small-scale farming systems and hence improve the standards of living of the rural population in terms of incomes, health, nutritional status and food security.

**(3) What kind of procedure will be used to establish the Centre?**

The procedure will require the signing of Record of Discussion by JICA and the SUA Vice Chancellor. However, when the time comes for establishing the Centre as an autonomous organ (Fig.3), legal procedures will have to be followed, which essentially means approval by the University Council and being gazetted in the Government Gazette, in accordance with the SUA Act of 1984.

**(4) What is the possibility of the finance regarding the establishment of the Centre?**

In the short run, SUA will be able to put at the disposal of the Centre, staff time (the various collaborating scientists and support staff), office space for the Centre, accommodation for Japanese experts, land (for any future construction), administrative support and the running costs of the Centre activities e.g electricity and water. While it is hoped that JICA will cover a major part of the running costs, it is envisaged that progressively, SUA will be able to shoulder an increasing portion of these costs, so that in the long run, SUA should be able to assume all the costs related to the Centre, through government subventions, but also through SUA's own sources of funds. It is expected that once firmly established, the centre will be in a position to generate its own funds, and so contribute to its running costs.

**(5) Which procedures will be required to ensure the budget?**

SUA will endeavour to present a specific budget request to government, to offset some of the costs of running the centre. In addition, other innovative way of raising funds for

centre will have to be designed including, efforts to attract contract research on specific issues related to rural government, to under take consultancy assignments for government and NGOs in project formulation and implementation, to undertake training programmes for professionals of different levels, and to sell publications and other materials documenting the experiences of the Centre

- (6) Please present the plan of arrangements for the staff, facilities, equipment for the Centre.**

The University will attach a senior member of staff as Director for Centre on a full time basis. In addition, other University staff will be attached to the Centre on a part-time basis, as researchers while the Centre will employ three field assistants to coordinate and follow-up on field activities. SUA is also in the process of identifying among 3 or 4 alternatives, existing facilities which can be used to house the Centre. It is also expected that some of the equipment in various Departments will be used by Centre in its day to day operations. However, it will be necessary to renovate such facilities and add to such equipment, in order to enable the Centre fulfill its mandate efficiently and effectively.

#### **Q-6. DONOR, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, NGO**

- (1) Please describe the trend and activities of the donors, international donor agencies, government and NGOs.**

Within Tanzania, UNDP convenes a monthly meeting of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) which serves to coordinate donor involvement in the country.

Development assistance is provided in several ways, listed by order of magnitude:

- Investment Project Assistance (IPA)
- Free Standing Technical Cooperation (FTC)
- Balance of Payment Support (BPS)
- Investment-related Technical Cooperation (ITC)



Emergency and Relief Assistance (ERA)

Food aid (FoA)

Multilateral donors (UN System, EC, World Bank) are the most important sources of development assistance, followed by bilateral donors, and NGOs. Within the bilateral sources, Japan was the second most important donor in 1994, after Italy, accounting for 7.7% of the development assistance to Tanzania in that year.

Most of the development assistance goes to support macroeconomic measures, as well as economic infrastructure in line with the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), but rural development attracts almost 10% of the total development assistance.

- (2) Please indicate on-going rural community development projects assisted by donors with brief profile, if you have.**

In 1994, UNDP listed about 2000 development projects in Tanzania of various objectives and sizes, out of which only about 100 were related to rural community development. There is therefore still a big need for donor involvement in the rural community development sector.

- (3) Please list any on-going cooperation projects for SUA assisted by donors with brief profile, if you have.**

Currently, the University is collaborating with about 50 donors, who support various activities at SUA.

Most of the donor projects are to support research, but a few donors do support infrastructural improvement, rural development and training of staff and students.

Some of the more important rural development projects which are being implemented at SUA include:

- Sokoine Extension Project (SEP) aimed at training agricultural extension officers in appropriate extension methods,
- Uluguru Mountains Agricultural Development Project (UMADEP), aimed at developing appropriate technologies in a participatory way, for the sustainability of the farming system in the Uluguru Mountains.
- the rural areas, aimed at collaborating with farmers to address the issue of sustainable natural resources management.

The proposed Centre will enable SUA to capitalize on the experiences gained in the various projects, and to coordinate their efforts, so as to increase the impact of SUA in the field of rural development.

- (4) Please indicate any problems or difficulties you have ever experienced in implementing the cooperation programmes and projects by the donors, international organizations, and NGOs.**

So far problems have been avoided by working according to mutually agreed upon methods and strategies and clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the donors (external organization) and the recipient organization.

- (5) Are there any difficulties for SUA to collaborate with NGOs?**

There has been a long tradition for SUA to work with various types of donor organizations, including NGOs. So far no difficulties have been experienced. Indeed the Act of Parliament establishing SUA provides for the University to collaborate with any institution in pursuance of its mandated goals, without asking for permission from any organ, provided that such collaboration is not prejudicial to the laws of the country.

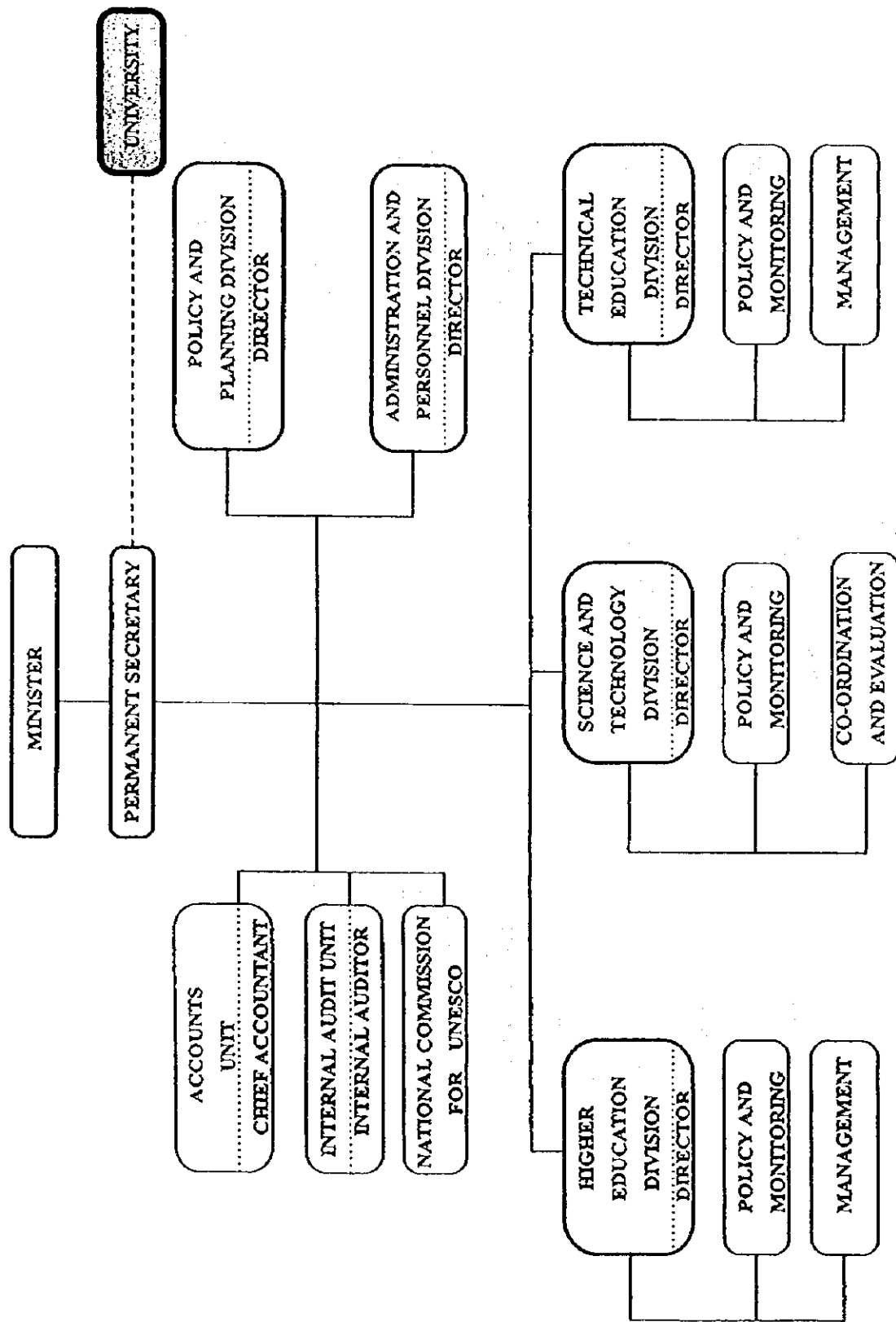


Fig.1 Organization Structure: Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (PIC approved, 1997) (Source:MSTHE)

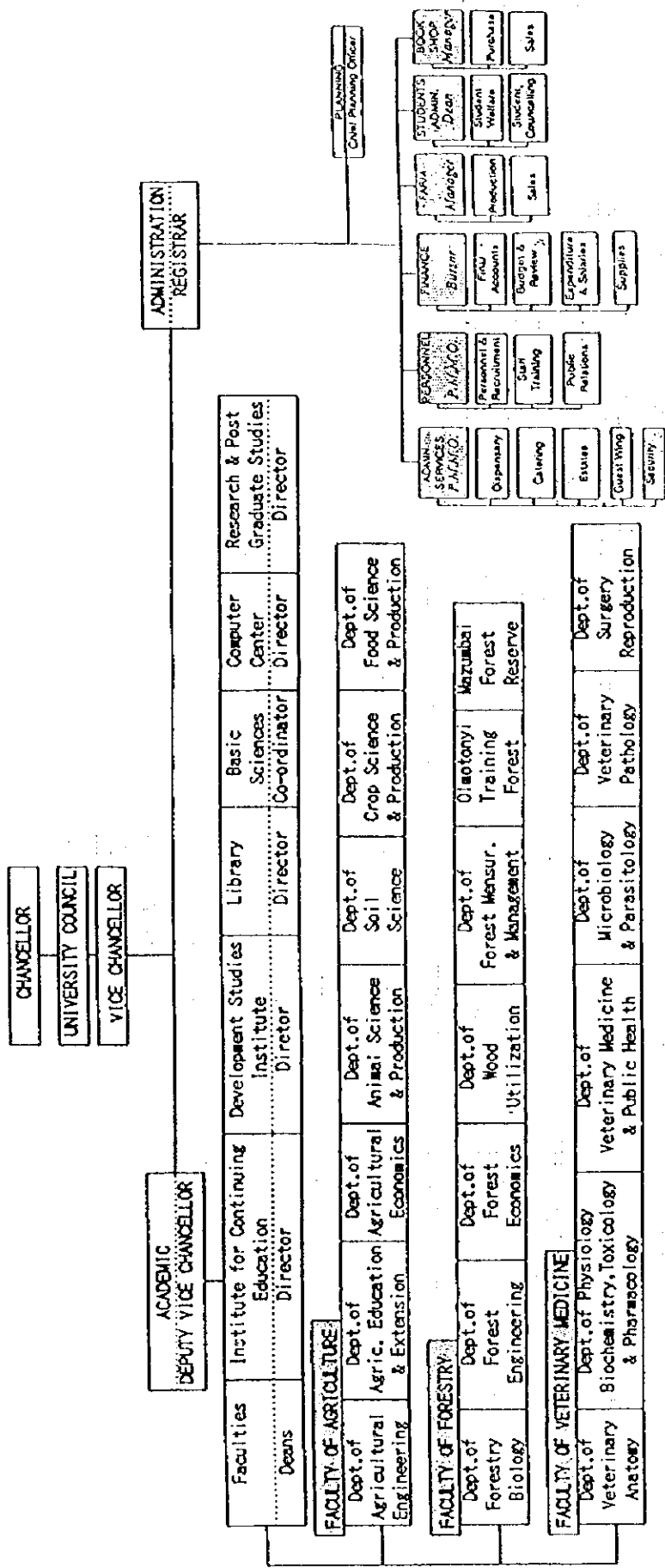


Fig.2 Organization Structure: Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA)

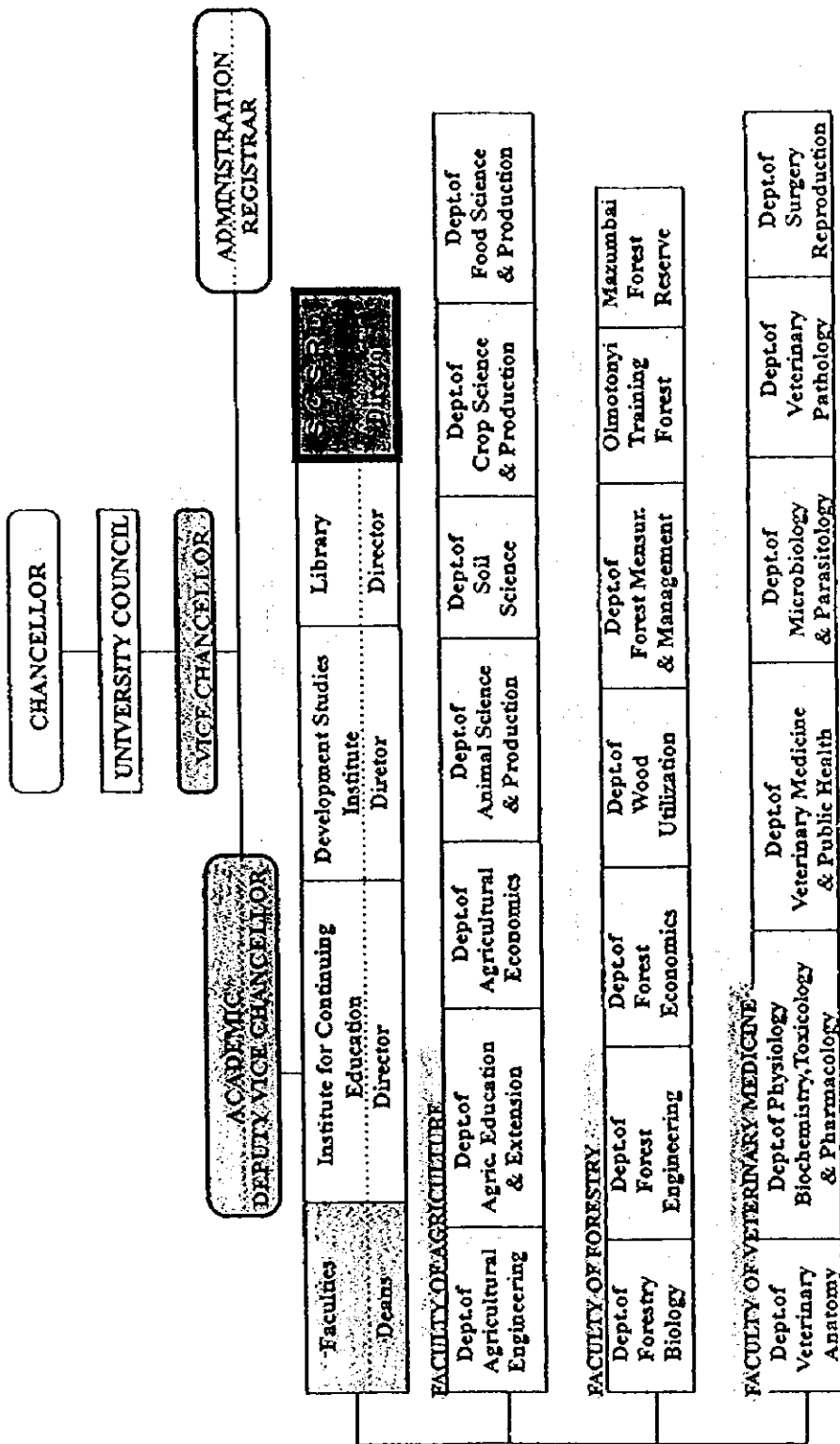


Fig.3 Position of SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development(SCSRD)

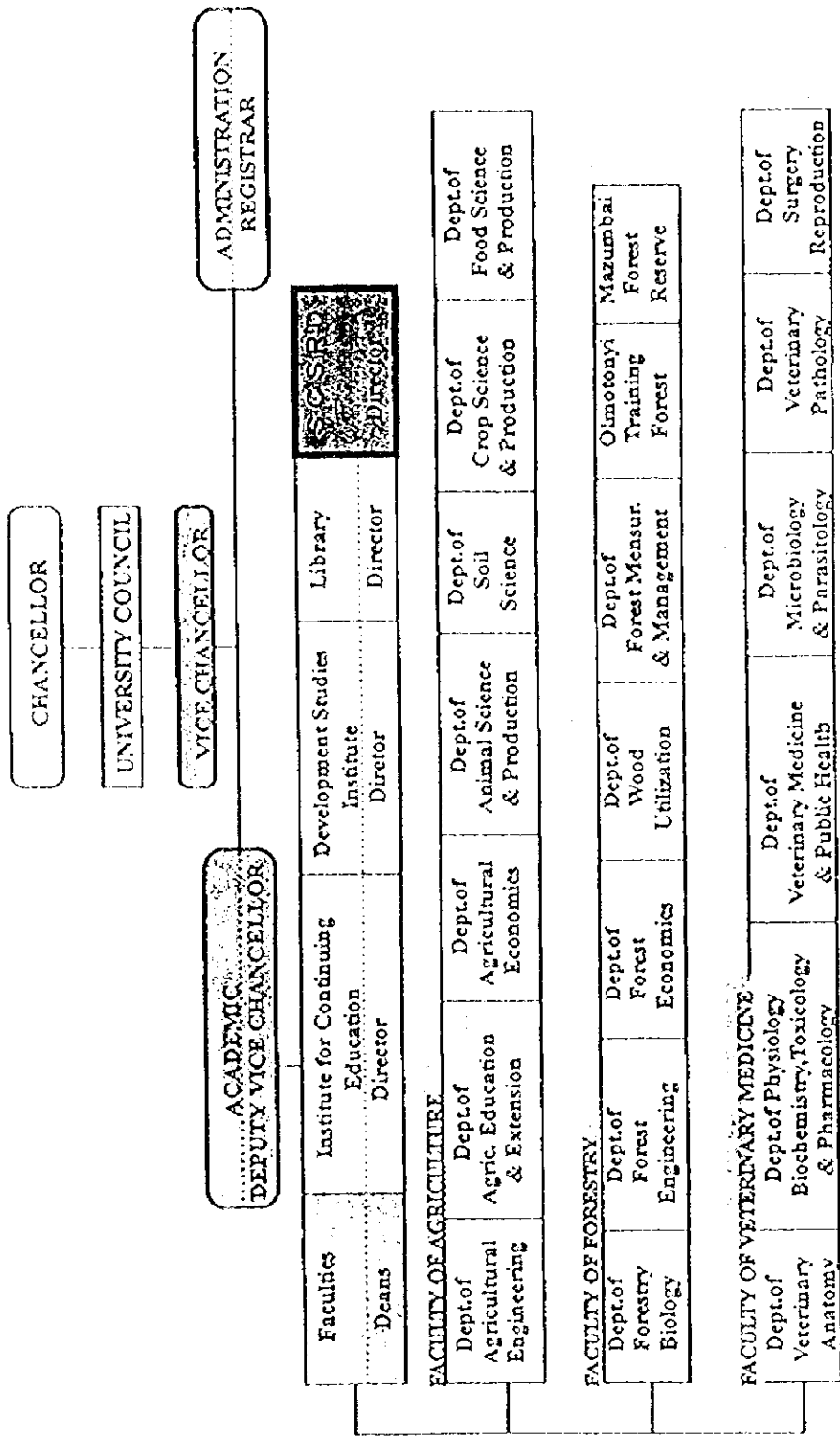


Fig.3 Position of SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development(SCSRD)

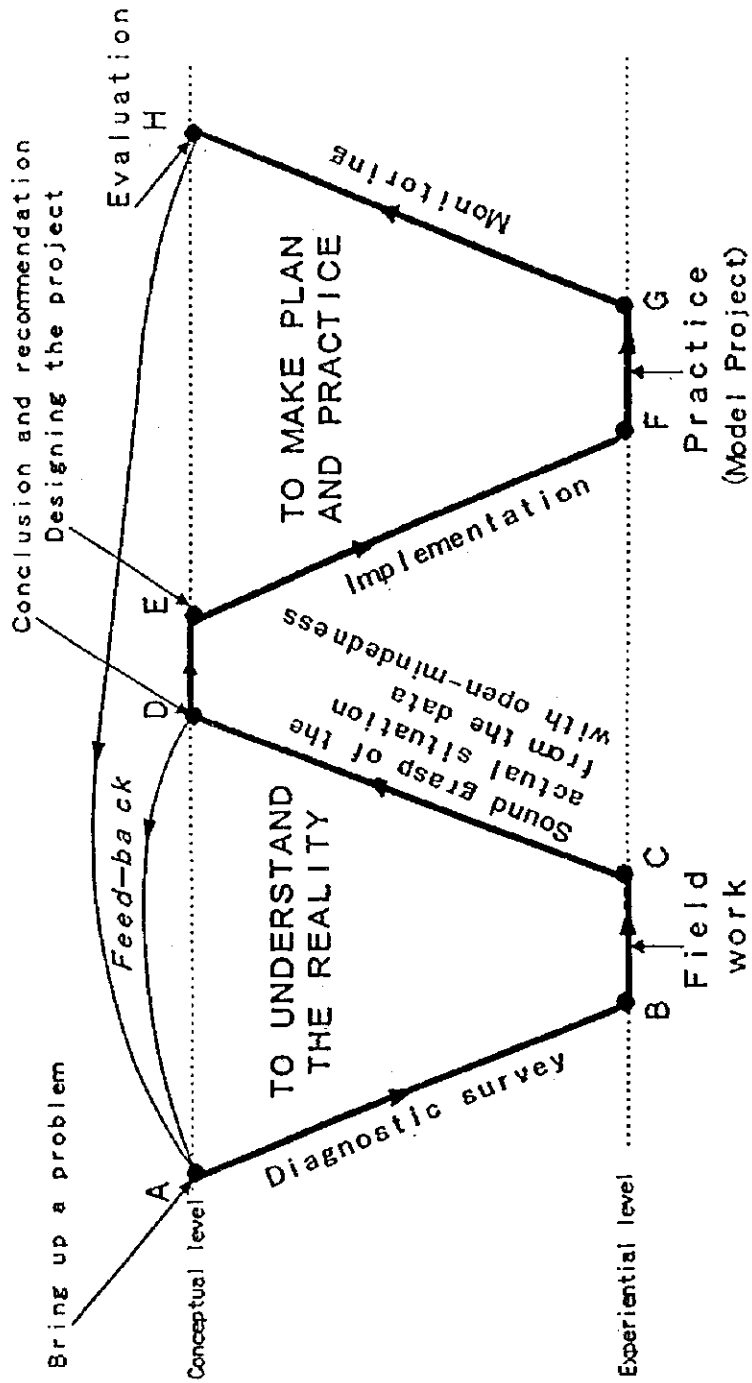


Fig.4 SUA Method (W-Type)

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD BETWEEN  
JICA PRELIMINARY STUDY TEAM AND  
TANZANIA AUTHORITIES CONCERNED  
PERTAINING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF THE SUA CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
on 4th - 13th May,1998**

By

Task Force,SCSRD  
Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA),  
P.O.Box 3035, Morogoro  
United Republic of Tanzania

May, 1998



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD BETWEEN THE JICA DELEGATION  
AND THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, SUA ON 5TH MAY, 1998  
IN THE VC's OFFICE**

**Present:**

Prof. A. B. Lwoga	-	Vice Chancellor
Prof. P.M. Msolla	-	Deputy Vice Chancellor
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs, Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Mr. S.M. Furukawa	-	JICA, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Dr. A.J.P. Tarimo	-	Task Force, Member
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	Chairman, SUA Task Force - Recorder

The Vice Chancellor warmly welcomed the Preliminary Study Team to SUA, and noted that all the members had been to SUA before but at different times. He expressed his hope that the work of the delegation will go smoothly and assured the delegation that SUA will cooperate fully to make sure that the objectives of the visit are reached.

For his part, Mr. Sugiyama, the Team Leader, introduced the members of the delegation, and explained that the main purpose of the visit was to come to an agreement with SUA, on the project goal, project purpose and project outputs, and to come to closer agreement on proposals of the PCM/ZOPP workshop held in Dar es Salaam. He emphasized that though the workshop proposals were excellent, still there was a need to scale them down, so as to make them implementable within the five year project life.

The Vice Chancellor reiterated the commitment of SUA to collaborate fully on this project. and explained that already the Council had approved the SUA Corporate Strategic plan, which has been formulated to guide the university activities during these rapidly changing socio-economic circumstances in our society. He noted that SUA's role in outreach activities has been emphasized in this corporate plan, and the proposed Centre will very much fit in this plan.

The Deputy Vice Chancellor joined the Vice Chancellor in welcoming the delegation, and in assuring them that SUA will do what is necessary to ensure the establishment of the Centre, and expressed the hope that the delegation will be able to assure SUA of JICA's commitment to support the Centre, so that the necessary process can start within SUA to make the Centre a reality.

The SUA management promised to be available for any consultations during the stay of the delegation at SUA.

**MEETING WITH THE DEAN FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
ON 5TH MAY, 1998, IN THE DEAN'S OFFICE(FOA)**

**Present:**

Dr. N. Hatibu	-	Dean, Faculty of Agriculture
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs, Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA - Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. A.J.P. Tarimo	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. N.T. Kihupi	-	Agric. Eng. Dept.
Mr. D. Mwaseba	-	Agric. Educ. and Extension Dept.
Prof. N.A. Urrio	-	Animal Science Dept.
Dr. A. Maerere	-	Crop Science Dept.
Dr. A.B. Gidamis	-	Food Science and Technology Dept.
Prof. M.E. Mlambiti	-	Agric. Econ. and Agribusiness Dept.
Dr. J.P. Mrema	-	Soil Science Dept.
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	Task Force Chairman - Recorder

The Dean welcomed the delegation and introduced the various Heads of Department present. He explained that the entire Faculty was delighted at the prospects of establishing the Centre, since it is an outcome of the Miombo Research which was based in the Faculty. He expressed full support to the proposed Centre and assured the

delegation that the Faculty and its various Departments will participate fully in its activities.

The Dean further indicated that the Faculty already has BACAS, the Bureau for Consultancy Services which draws expertise from various Departments although it operates autonomously, similar to how the Centre will operate; and will soon launch the Journal of Agricultural Sciences in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

The Heads of Department, each expressed full support to the Centre and indicated that they could contribute manpower with various expertise and specializations and facilities. They indicated that there are various experiences in outreach programmes which had resulted in the introduction of several innovations in the rural areas. They indicated that their staff had participated fully in the Miombo Research Project, and so were already experienced in working in multidisciplinary teams.

Mr. Sugiyama responded by thanking the Dean and his staff for the warm welcome and indicated that the delegation was here so that jointly we could come up with a realistic proposal which could be implemented in five years. He requested for the cooperation of everybody in fulfilling the objectives of mission.

**MEETING WITH THE DEAN, FACULTY OF FORESTRY AND NATURE  
CONSERVATION ON 6TH MAY, 1998 IN THE DEAN'S OFFICE(FOF&NC)**

**Present:**

Dr. R.P.C. Temu	-	Associate Dean
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA, HQs Tokyo
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member - Recorder

The Associate Dean welcomed the delegation to the Faculty. He briefly explained the history of the Faculty since the programme was transferred to Morogoro from Makerere in 1974, and the current organizational structure.

The Associate Dean indicated that in addition to the programme in Forestry, two new programmes have been started mainly - B.Sc. (Wildlife Management) and MSc. (Natural Resource Management), because the Faculty wanted to play a more important role in the area of natural resources management. He explained further that the Faculty was currently putting emphasis on outreach programmes, in addition to its traditional activities of training and research. As such, the Faculty is willing to participate in the activities of the Centre, as this will be very much in line with the plans of the Faculty.

Mr. Sugiyama, the Team Leader responded by explaining the purpose of the mission which is to jointly come up with a realistic project, and also the fact that the proposed project be multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary. He noted with satisfaction, the Faculty's involvement in outreach programmes and welcomed its participation in the Centre's activities.

**MEETING WITH THE DEAN, FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,  
ON 6TH MAY, 1998 IN THE DEAN'S OFFICE(FOVM)**

**Present:**

Prof. D. Kambarage	-	Dean, Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs, Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. M. Matovelo	-	Dept. of Pathology
Dr. R. Kazwala	-	Dept. of Vet. Medicine
Prof. G. Mwamengele	-	Task Force, Member
Prof. A. Ngomuo	-	Task Force, Member
Prof. G.K. Mbassa	-	Dept. of Vet. Anatomy
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member - Recorder

The Dean welcomed the delegation to the Faculty and briefly traced the history of the Faculty since the start of the BVSc programme in 1976, and the subsequent DANIDA Support in the development of the Faculty. The Dean explained the current training programmes and future plans. He mentioned that with respect to outreach activities the effort was mostly in public health delivery, with the Vet. Clinic playing a very important role in the Morogoro municipality, and staff participation in the SUA-TU Linkage Project. He mentioned the challenges facing the Faculty in this area is how to develop outreach programmes that can address farmers' needs in livestock production, as well as to think of community - based programmes rather than basic lab-type research. Finally he expressed the willingness of the Faculty to participate in the Centre's activities.

Mr. Sugiyama the Team Leader thanked the Dean and his staff for receiving the delegation, and for the willingness to support the establishment of the Centre.

#### **MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION (ICE) ON 6TH MAY, 1998, AT THE DIRECTORS' OFFICE**

**Present:**

Dr. R.M. Wambura	-	Director, ICE
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs - Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member - Recorder

The Director welcomed the members of the delegation, and explained that the Institute was formally established in 1988, although it had been existing previously as a Centre for Continuing Education. He explained the purpose of the Institute as that of conducting outreach programs in collaboration with other SUA Faculties, Institutes and Departments, especially in terms of determining farmers' needs and simplifying research results to meet farmers' requirements.

Mr. Sugiyama responded by explaining that this visit was a follow-up on the previous Basic Study Team visit, and was aimed at discussing further the implementation of the project, ironing out some of the issues raised in the ZOPP workshop, and generally developing more understanding between SUA and JICA. He requested for the cooperation of the ICE Director and staff in the mission's activities.

Dr. Wambura concluded by saying that in the ZOPP workshop participants noted the complementarity between the ICE's activities and those proposed for the Centre, and so the ICE would collaborate fully in the activities of the proposed Centre.

**MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT STUDIES INSTITUTE  
(DSI) ON 6TH MAY, 1998, IN THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.**

**Present:**

Dr. B. Kasimila	-	Director
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	JICA HQs - Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA, Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	Chairman, Task Force - Recorder

The Director welcomed the visitors to the DSI, and briefly explained the teaching activities of the Institute, including launching of a new MA programme in Rural Development, which currently has 9 students.

Mr. Sugiyama explained the objectives of the visit as to discuss further with SUA in order to refine the project goal, purpose and activities, in order to arrive at a project implementable in 5 years, and to further create a mutual understanding between SUA and JICA.

The Director expressed the readiness of the Institute to participate in the Centre activities, and that he has been requested by his colleagues to personally participate in the ZOPP workshop. He thanked delegation for visiting DSI, and emphasized that the

proposed activities of the Centre were very much in line with the mandate of SUA, and so there was no reason not to participate in the Centre.

**MEETING OF THE DELEGATION AND THE SUA TASK FORCE  
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PDM, (PCM WORKSHOP)  
HELD FROM 6TH TO 8TH MAY, 1998 IN THE ICE BOARD ROOM**

**Present:**

Mr. T. Sigiyama	-	JICA HQs - Team Leader
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo - Moderator
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs
Mr. M. Furukawa	-	JICA - Tanzania
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA - Expert, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force - Member
Dr. A.J.P. Tarimo	-	Task Force - Member
Dr. A.C. Isinika	-	Task Force - Member
Prof. G. Mwamengele	-	Task Force - Member
Dr. G.C. Monela	-	Task Force - Member
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	Task Force - Chairman - Recorder

Mr. Sugiyama explained the purpose of the PCM, as being to come out with a PDM for a 5 year project, since the proposals from the ZOPP workshop in Dar es Salaam were rather too ambitions.

Ms. Odaka briefed the members on the process of PCM, and the various components of the PDM, and that the participants were going to contribute ideas and suggestions using cards.

After the introductory remarks, Ms.Okada facilitated the workshop which conducted discussions and exchanges on: the super goal, the overall goal, the project proposes, the Project Outputs, Verifiable Indicators, Means of Verification Assumptions, Activities, Inputs and Preconditions.

The final version of the PDM as was agreed up on by the workshop is attached to these minutes.

After the PDM, several other issues were raised and agreed upon, as the basis for discussions with the SUA authorities. The issues agreed upon were:

- Scope of Technical Cooperation,
- Outline of the SUA Method,
- Inputs to the Project by the Japanese Side,
- Inputs to the Project by the Tanzanian Side,
- Administration of the Project, including the Composition of the Joint Coordinating Committee,
- The tentative schedule of implementation.

In addition it was suggested that the SUA side tries to have the proposal to establish the Centre approved by the University by September, 1998 if possible, and that the plans for physical renovation be scaled down and prioritized, and the contribution of SUA be indicated.

In addition, it was also requested that the Task Force prepares a comprehensive budget for running the Centre for one year of the project.

Finally, it was suggested that SUA also considers other possible services of funding the running costs of the Centre, especially for implementing pilot projects.

Mr. Sugiyama thanked all the workshop participants for a job well done.

**FINAL MEETING BETWEEN THE DELEGATION AND SUA AUTHORITIES  
TO DISCUSS AND AGREE ON THE FINAL MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSIONS,  
HELD ON 11TH MAY, 1998 IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER**

**Present:**

**Tanzania Side**

- |                      |   |                                      |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Prof. A.B. Lwoga     | - | Vice Chancellor, SUA                 |
| Prof. P.M. Msolla    | - | Deputy Vice Chancellor               |
| Mr. S.P. Mkoba       | - | Registrar                            |
| Prof. N.A. Urrio     | - | Ag. Dean, Faculty of Agriculture     |
| Dr. R.P.C. Temu      | - | Associate Dean, Faculty of Forestry  |
| Prof. D.M. Kambarage | - | Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine |



Dr. R.M. Wambura	-	Director, Institute of Continuing Education
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	Task Force, Chairman
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. A.J.P. Tarimo	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. G.C. Monela	-	Task Force, Member
Dr. A.C. Isinika	-	Task Force, Member
Mr. R.L. Massawe	-	Task Force, Member

#### **Japanese Side**

Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	Team Leader, Development Specialist, JICA
Mr. K. Yoshio	-	Director, Educational & Cultural Exchange Office Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture
Dr. M. Kakeya	-	Professor, Kyoto University
Ms. N. Okada	-	Deputy Director, Department of Planning & Program, Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID)
Ms. T. Ueda	-	Associate Expert, JICA Headquarters
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA

The Vice Chancellor, welcomed the members to the meeting, and expressed the hope that the delegation had had nice stay in Morogoro and fruitful discussions with various staff at SUA. He explained that he and his colleagues had been fully briefed on the outcomes of the various meetings of the delegation, and the PCM workshop. He emphasized that SUA was very much anxious for the Centre to start and for the project to take off. He noted that the document which had been prepared for signing by both parties reflected in content and spirit the wishes of both sides and that SUA would sign it after a few minor corrections which had been pointed in the meeting.

Mr. Sugiyama for his part expressed thanks on behalf of his colleagues and on his own behalf for the cooperation accorded to the delegation during its stay in Morogoro, and for the cordial and friendly discussions. He was glad that SUA is in agreement with the proposed document, and indicated that it was a good sign that there was agreement so quickly.

**BRIEFING MEETING BETWEEN THE DELEGATION AND THE MINISTER  
FOR SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHER EDUCATION  
HELD ON 12TH MAY, 1998 IN THE MINISTER'S OFFICE**

**Present:**

Hon. Jackson Makweta, (MP)	-	Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education
Dr. R. Ntuah	-	Director, Higher Education, (MSTHE)
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	Team Leader, JICA HQs., Tokyo
Prof. M. Kakeya	-	Kyoto University
Mr. Yoshio	-	Ministry of Education HQs, Tokyo
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. A.B. Lwoga	-	Vice Chancellor, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	SUA Task Force Member
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	SUA Task Force Chairman - Recorder

The Vice Chancellor thanked the Minister for finding the time to meet with the delegation. He explained the purpose of the visit as being to brief the Minister on the stage reached in the plans to establish the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development, and the status of the discussions with Japanese delegation on the possibilities of JICA support to the Centre. He explained that a formal request for support was submitted to JICA in 1997, through the MSTHE, the planning Commission and the Treasury. The Chairman of the SUA Task Force on the establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development briefed the Minister on the objectives and rationale for the proposed Centre. He also explained the proposed structure of the Centre, on the planned activities and possible areas of operation. The Chairman of the Task Force also explained the main areas of agreement during the discussions between the delegation and SUA authorities, as contained the minutes signed by both sides, and a copy of which had been presented to the Minister.

The Minister for his part thanked the delegation for visiting his office. He particularly acknowledged the various forms of assistance to Tanzania by the government of Japan. He advised SUA and all those who will be working on the project to learn from the Japanese on the importance of hard work and proper management of time. He further advised that the project should endeavour to identify specific individuals in other institutions to collaborate with. He expressed the hope that the results of the project

will lead to practical application to solve rural development problems in various parts of the country. Finally he counselled academicians to be more innovative, and ready to work with farmers in the rural areas, through this or other projects. He again thanked the Japanese delegation for visiting his office and promised to listen to any suggestions and criticisms which they may bring to him at any time.

Mr. Sugiyama the Team Leader mentioned that as a result of the Joint Research Project which JICA had been supporting at SUA, academicians were now willing to change and were actually now going to the villages. He thanked the Minister for the warm reception and the words of counsel.

**BRIEFING MEETING BETWEEN THE DELEGATION AND THE ACTING  
AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN HELD ON 12TH MAY 1998  
AT THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN**

**Present:**

Mr. Y. Ota	-	Minister, Embassy of Japan
Mr. T. Taminato	-	Secretary, Embassy of Japan
Mr. T. Sugiyama	-	Team Leader, JICA HQs, Tokyo
Prof. M. Makeya	-	Kyoto University
Mr. M. Yoshio	-	Ministry of Education HQs, Tokyo
Ms. N. Okada	-	FASID, Tokyo
Ms. T. Ueda	-	JICA HQs, Tokyo
Dr. M. Tsunoda	-	JICA Expert, SUA
Prof. A.B. Lwoga	-	Vice Chancellor, SUA
Prof. D.F. Rutatora	-	SUA Task Force Member
Dr. A.Z. Mattee	-	SUA Task Force Chairman - Recorder

Mr. Sugiyama thanked the Acting Ambassador for agreeing to meet the delegation. He explained the purpose of the Preliminary Study Team and went on to brief the Acting Ambassador on the background and objectives of the proposed SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development. Mr. Sugiyama explained the various issues which were discussed between the delegation and the SUA authorities, and presented the Acting Ambassador with a copy of the minutes of discussion which were signed by the

Team Leader and the Vice Chancellor SUA. Mr. Sugiyama highlighted the areas of agreement between SUA and the delegation, and the areas which will require further action on the part of SUA.

The acting ambassador welcomed the visitors to the Embassy and mentioned that the Ambassador was in Japan. He however, noted the good work done on the proposal so far and mentioned that such a project will be very important not only for Tanzania but for Japan, and the Tanzanian small-holder farmers in particular. He emphasized on the need to implement concrete development activities and to work according to clear and measurable targets which will form the basis for evaluating the success of the project after five years. He cautioned that for such a project to be extended it must show visible and tangible improvements in the rural areas. He promised to support the project and expressed his hopes for its success.

The Vice Chancellor concluded by thanking His Excellency for receiving the delegation. He mentioned that SUA was very keen for the project to start, and requested the Acting Ambassador to do whatever he can to ensure that the project starts as soon as possible.







JICA