

添付資料

参加型開発能力向上プログラム：サブプログラム一覧表.....	資-1
プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス.....	資-17
実施計画表と実績表.....	資-22
評価表（終了時評価の評価5項目に関する表）.....	資-27
実施細則（S/W）.....	資-42
協議議事録.....	資-49

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-1 県職員・農業改良普及員用の研修教材作成	
ターゲットグループ	県職員・農業改良普及員	
背景・目的: 県職員・農業改良普及員の教育訓練に用いる下記教材を作成する。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 農業農村開発・貧困削減に関する国家政策等の解説書 ② コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画調査報告書に基づく農業現況の概要書 ③ コースト州における国際援助機関・ドナー・NGO の分野別活動リスト ④ コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画調査で作成するガイドライン(最終版) ⑤ 農村社会調査手法(PCM および PRA)の実施マニュアル・ビデオ ⑥ 参加型農村開発プロモーションに係るポスター・パンフレット類 ⑦ タンザニアにおける生活福祉向上を目指すグループ活動の成功事例集 ⑧ 環境保全型園芸農業技術ハンドブック ⑨ ジェンダー問題解説書 		
活動: 県職員・農業改良普及員の教育訓練用教材は下記の要領で作成する。作成部数は各 500 部程度。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州政府が中心となって作成する。必要に応じてドナー・中央政府(農業・食糧省等)が支援する。教材作成を通じて、州職員の知識・経験の体系的な整理も期待できる。 ② コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画の JICA 開発調査の成果をフルに活用する。 ③ 他ドナー・NGO の作成した既存教材も活用し、重複を避ける。ただし、既存の教材は汎用性を高めるがために、一般論に基づくマニュアル的なものが多い。本プログラムでは、ユーザー(研修生)の果たすべき役割分担を明確に示し、コースト州の県職員・農業改良普及員に焦点を当てた、具体的な行動指針を示す内容とする。 		
投入:ドナー側 ① 組織制度専門家(リーダー) 6 人月 ② 参加型開発専門家 3 人月 ③ 園芸農業専門家 1 人月 ④ コンピュータ・プリンター ⑤ コピー機 ⑥ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ		投入:タンザニア政府側 ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 1~6 月(6 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: ① 県職員・農業改良普及員の教育訓練用教材 ② 州・県の上級職員の能力向上		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修		
サブプログラム	1-2 技術移転セミナーの開催		
ターゲットグループ	県職員・農業改良普及員(一部、グループ・リーダー)		
背景・目的: サブプログラム 1-1 で作成する研修教材を用いて、技術移転セミナーを実施する。研修分野は概ね下記の3分野。 ① 農業農村開発・貧困削減に関する国家政策およびコースト州における進捗・問題点 ② 参加型開発の概念、実現までのプロセス、留意点 ③ タンザニアおよびコースト州の園芸農業現況と将来展望			
活動: 事業開始後2年以内に現有職員(県職員137名、農業改良普及員157名)の全員が上記3分野のいずれかのセミナーに参加することを目標とする。 ① セミナー講師は、コースト州内の職員から選抜する。州内の講師候補は下記のとおり。 Regional Agricultural Adviser (RAA) : 園芸農業現況と将来展望 Regional Planning Officer (RPO) : 農業農村開発・貧困政策 Regional Cooperative Officer (RCO) : 参加型開発(組合活動) District Extension Officers (DEOs) : 参加型開発(PRA) ② セミナーは、県ごとに地元で開催する。 ③ プログラム立ち上げ当初はドナーから派遣されるセミナー講師の支援を得るが、あくまでも地元講師が中心となって実施する。 ④ セミナーは一方向的な講義のみでなく、参加者全員による自由討論の時間もつくる。			
投入:ドナー側		投入:タンザニア政府側	
① 組織制度専門家(リーダー) 12 人月 ② 参加型開発専門家 12 人月 ③ 園芸農業専門家 12 人月 ④ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ⑤ ビデオデッキ・テレビ		① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳	
期間: 事業開始後2~21月(20ヵ月)			
期待される成果: ① 県職員・農業改良普及員の専門知識の体系的な習得 ② 州・県の上級職員の能力向上			

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-3 PCM モデレーターおよび PRA ファシリテーター養成コースの開催	
ターゲットグループ	県職員(DALDO、DEO 他、Subject Matter Specialists)	
背景・目的: <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画は、園芸農業の普及を主軸に据えるが、本事業を契機として住民の動機づけが図られ、将来的には所得向上と生活改善の全般に亘る住民参加型開発へと発展していくことが望まれる。JICA 調査で実施した PCM ワークショップと 4 ヶ村における PRA の成果を踏まえて、州内の各地において、PCM および PRA を行い、住民参加型開発の調査・計画立案・モニタリング・評価を継続的に実施する。</p> <p>以上を目的に、コースト州の現有職員の中から、PCM モデレーターおよび PRA ファシリテーター概ね 20 名を養成する。</p>		
活動: <p>プログラム初年度において、コースト州政府職員 5 名および関係 5 県に各々 3 名の合計 20 名の PCM・PRA 専門家を養成する。</p> <p>① 講師は、ドナーもしくは NGO から派遣される参加型開発専門家が担当する。Swissaid Tanzania および Plan International は、社会開発専門家を有し、コースト州において農村社会調査の経験が豊富である。これら NGO からの専門家の短期雇用は可能である。</p> <p>② 養成コースは、室内講義と On-the-Job Training (OJT) から構成する。講義を州政府内で実施した後、各県にて OJT を実施する。</p> <p>なお、州・県の上級職員には ZOPP 経験者が数名いることから、タンザニア側からの講師派遣も考慮する。</p>		
投入:ドナー側 ① 参加型開発専門家 10 人月 ② 専門家および政府職員の地方巡回用車輛 ③ 社会開発専門家(NGO あるいはローカルコンサルタントとの協調)		投入:タンザニア政府側 ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 3～10 月(8 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: ① 州・県職員 20 名が PCM・PRA 手法を実際の参加型社会調査で活用できる。 ② 農村社会調査・参加型開発の体系的な推進。		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-4 農業改良普及員に対する園芸農業技術指導	
ターゲットグループ	農業改良普及員およびグループリーダー	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>農業改良普及員の養成は IDA 支援の国家農業普及事業 (NAEP II 1996-2001) の下で推進中であるが、園芸作物生産は対象外とされていることから、園芸農業に知識・経験を有する普及員の数は極めて限られている。一方、園芸農業に係る試験研究も県予算の制約から実施されておらず、コースト州の自然環境に適した園芸作物の標準耕種法も確立されておらず、農民は技術的には手探りで園芸農業を営んでいるのが実態である。</p> <p>以上を背景に、コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画の推進に必要最低限度の範囲で、普及員に対する園芸農業技術の指導を行う。</p> <p>なお、本プログラムのターゲットグループは Ward Agricultural Extension Officer (WAE0) および Village Agricultural Extension Officer (VAEO) であるが、サブプログラム 2-3 と統合し、グループリーダー研修も同時に実施する。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画では各県に果樹生産改善を目的とした県苗木生産圃場を設立することを提案している。同圃場の役割を苗木生産に限定せず、園芸作物の生産性改善に係る作付け試験も併せて実施する。実施に当ってはソコイネ大学園芸農業学科と連携を図ると共に、村落レベルでも数カ所で簡易作付け試験(ベンチマークとする)を実施し、県苗木圃場における作付け試験を補完する。試験結果に基づいて、同州各地に適する標準耕種法を設定し、既存の普及チャンネルを通じて、農民に普及する。本サブプログラムでは耕種法に限らず、営農、市場流通、環境保全等、多岐に亘る指導を行う。本サブプログラムで実施する普及員の研修テーマ・カリキュラムは概ね下記のとおりである。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 県苗木生産圃場における園芸農業実証試験を通じた技術習得 ② 環境保全(特に農薬・化学肥料の適正施与法と土壌・水保全対策)に係る技術セミナー ③ ソコイネ大学園芸農業学科、園芸先進地域、ダルエスサラーム青果市場等視察 ④ 園芸作物関連の農産加工業・選果保冷倉庫等の見学 ⑤ 作物収支(Crop Budget)の作成手法習得 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 園芸農業専門家 12 人月 ② 専門家および政府職員の地方巡回用車輛 ③ 作付け試験用資機材一式 		<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
<p>期間: 事業開始後 3~14 月(12 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 農業改良普及員・グループリーダーの園芸農業技術向上 ② 行政(農業改良普及員)と農村社会(グループリーダー)の良好な関係維持 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-5 コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画の実施能力向上	
ターゲットグループ	県職員(州職員の一部)	
背景・目的: <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画の円滑な推進を目的に、県職員の行政サービス実施能力の向上を目指したキャパシティー・ビルディングを実施する。特に重要な研修項目は、下記のとおりである。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① PRA による村落レベルでの参加型園芸開発計画立案(Community Action Planning) ② インプット・クレジットの運営細則作成・予算書作成 ③ 県苗木生産圃場の維持運営細則作成・予算書作成 ④ その他コンポーネントの維持運営細則作成・予算書作成 ⑤ 関係職員の職務分掌および技術指導 		
活動: <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画で提案されているアクション・プランをより具体化すると共に、関係職員の職務分掌の明確化と必要に応じた職務研修を実施する。</p> <p>本サブプログラムは、JICA 調査に参加したコースト州カウンターパートを中心に行う。研修はOJTを原則とし、下記の業務を遂行する中で、事業実施能力の向上を図る。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 年次計画の詳細検討 ② PRA による農民ニーズの把握と参加型園芸開発のプロセス提示 ③ タンザニア政府関係諸機関との調整 ④ タンザニア側の予算措置 ⑤ 国際援助機関、他ドナー、NGO との調整 		
投入:ドナー側 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 組織制度専門家(リーダー) 16 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 16 人月 ③ 参加型開発専門家 16 人月 ④ 専門家および政府職員の地方巡回用車輛 ⑤ コンピューター、事務機器他 		投入:タンザニア政府側 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 7～22 月(16 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画の円滑な推進 ② 州・県上級職員の参加型開発の実施能力向上 ③ 州・県と関係諸機関における良好な支援関係の構築 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-6 農村開発アクション・プラン(案)を通じた計画立案・事業実施能力の向上	
ターゲットグループ	県職員(一部、州職員)	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画では対象外となった農村給水、地方道・農道、学校、診療所、通信施設、農村電化等の農村インフラについて、農民ニーズの把握と事業実現に向けた、農村開発アクション・プラン(案)を策定する。園芸開発計画を通じて得た参加型開発の経験を活用して、県職員が中心となって実施し、県職員の計画立案能力および事業実施能力の向上を目指す。</p> <p>将来的には、他セクターの開発プログラムと一体化し、District Development Plan(DDP)のような地域マスタープランに発展させ、地方行政の効率的かつ整合性ある地域開発を推進していく上での基礎固めとする。</p> <p>コースト州では、農村給水、学校、診療所等の BHN およびマイクロ・クレジットの両分野で、いくつかの NGO が草の根的な開発を実施しているが、地方政府は NGO の活動を的確に把握しているとはいえない状況にある。地方財政が逼迫している現状では、NGO に依存せざるを得ない分野もあるが、NGO の活動を調整し、農民への情報提供することも、地方行政において実施できるものはない。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>ドナー、NGO の支援を受けながら、県職員と住民が一体となって、農村開発アクション・プラン(案)を策定する。作業フローは下記のとおり。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① PCM・PRA による参加型農村開発調査の実施 ② 農村開発アクションプラン(県別の優先事業選定と事業費積算)策定 ③ 各農村に対する優先事業実施に係るアドバイス ④ タンザニア政府機関と農村社会における関係調整 ⑤ 国際援助機関・ドナーへの要請書の素案作成(例：我が国草の根無償、JOCV 派遣等) ⑥ NGO 活動の把握。NGO に対する働きかけおよび農村への情報提供・アドバイス ⑦ 事業実施進捗モニタリングと報告書作成 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 組織制度専門家 16 人月 ② 参加型開発専門家 16 人月 ④ 専門家および政府職員の地方巡回用車輛 ⑤ コンピューター、事務機器他 		<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
<p>期間: 事業開始後 9～24 月(16 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 農村開発アクション・プラン(案)の策定 ② 農業農村開発における州・県上級職員の計画・実施能力向上 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	1. 県職員・農業改良普及員の研修	
サブプログラム	1-7 プロジェクト効果モニタリング評価手法(PBME)の教育訓練	
ターゲットグループ	県職員(一部、州職員)および農業改良普及員	
背景・目的: コースト州では、過去、多くの農業農村開発・貧困削減プロジェクトが実施されてきたが、事業実施後評価 (post-appraisal) が行われておらず、事業効果が定量的に把握されていない。また、計画立案段階、実施段階での記録も残されていないことから、プロジェクトを通じて得られた貴重な経験が、類似プロジェクトに活用されていない等の問題が認められる。本サブプログラムでは、PCM の概念に沿って、将来的に農業農村開発プロジェクトの事業効果を適切にモニタリング・評価する基本的なシステムの構築を目指す。さらに、本サブプログラムを通じて、中央政府の行政官に対して開発事業におけるモニタリング・評価の重要性を啓蒙し、予算措置への理解を求める。		
活動: 本プログラムでは、コースト州農業農村社会の現況把握と実施中のプロジェクトのモニタリング・評価の2分野を対象とする。活動内容は下記のとおり。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① コースト州全村の「村落プロファイル」作成(農業改良普及員の活用) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ー人口、世帯数、職業、土地所有などの村民情報、村行政組織、組合・グループ活動など ー地形、土壌、植生・土地利用などの自然条件、洪水・旱魃などの自然災害 ー給水施設、道路、学校、診療所などの農村インフラ整備状況 ー農業農村開発・貧困緩和プロジェクトの有無、資金源、進捗、他 ② コースト州農業センサスの定期的実施(農業改良普及員の活用) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ー農地所有面積の変化 ー作期、作物、品種、作付け面積、収量、生産量、洪水・旱魃などの自然災害 ー耕種法、生産消費材、農機具 ー畜産、養鶏 ー市場流通ルート、農産物価格、他 ③ 実施中の農業農村開発・貧困削減プロジェクトのモニタリング・評価 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ー農業センサスに基づく評価 ーベンチマーク農家に対する聞き取り調査 ーPRA を通じた問題分析とニーズ調査 ー政府職員、農業改良普及員、村民代表による PCM ワークショップ ④ 実施プロジェクトの PBME 年次報告書の作成 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ー政府職員による PBME 年次報告書の作成 ードナー、中央政府への報告書配布 		
投入:ドナー側 ① 組織制度専門家 22 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 22 人月 ③ 参加型開発専門家 12 人月 ④ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ⑤ コンピューター、事務機器他		投入:タンザニア政府側 ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月(22 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: ① 州・県上級職員のモニタリング・評価能力向上 ② 効果的な農村開発の推進		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	2. グループリーダー育成	
サブプログラム	2-1 グループリーダー育成用テキスト作成	
ターゲットグループ	グループリーダー	
背景・目的: グループリーダー育成プログラムの実施にあたり下記の研修教材を作成する。 ① コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画調査で作成するガイドライン(最終版) ② コースト州県別における国際援助機関・ドナー・NGO の分野別活動リスト ③ グループ形成とグループリーダー育成を喚起するポスター・パンフレット ④ グループ活動日誌、会計記録の作成マニュアル		
活動: 教材作成は下記の手順で行う。 ① 教育訓練用の教材作成を州政府の業務とし、必要に応じてドナーが支援する。 ② コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画調査での成果をフルに活用する。 ③ グループリーダーの具体的な行動指針となる内容とする。		
投入:ドナー側 ① 参加型開発専門家 3 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 3 人月 ③ コンピュータ・プリンター ④ コピー機 ⑤ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ		投入:タンザニア政府側 ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 1～4 月(4 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: ① グループリーダー教育訓練用教材 ② 州・県の上級職員の能力向上		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	2. グループリーダー育成	
サブプログラム	2-2 グループリーダー研修セミナーの開催	
ターゲットグループ	グループリーダー	
背景・目的: <p>本プログラムで作成する研修教材を用いて、研修セミナーを実施する。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 農村社会調査手法(PCM および PRA)の基礎知識に係る技術移転セミナー ② グループ活動の民主的運営に係るセミナー ② NGO へのアクセス、要請方法に関する技術セミナー 		
活動: <p>事業開始後 2 年以内にグループリーダー100 名程度が上記 2 分野のいずれかのセミナーに参加することを目標とする。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① セミナー講師は、コースト州内の職員から選抜する。州内の講師候補は下記のとおり。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Agricultural Adviser (RAA) : 園芸農業現況と将来展望 Regional Cooperative Officer (RCO) : 参加型開発(組合活動) District Extension Officers (DEOs) : 参加型開発(PRA) ② セミナーは、Ward ごとに各々の地元で実施する。 ③ プログラム立ち上げ当初はドナーから派遣されるセミナー講師の支援を得るが、あくまでも地元講師が中心となって実施する。 		
投入:ドナー側 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 参加型開発専門家 3 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 3 人月 ③ コンピュータ・プリンター ④ コピー機 ⑤ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ 		投入:タンザニア政府側 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 5~7 月(3 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループリーダー教育訓練用教材 ② グループリーダーの能力向上 ③ 州・県の上級職員の指導力向上 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	2. グループリーダー育成	
サブプログラム	2-3 農業改良普及員に対する園芸農業技術指導への同時参加	
ターゲットグループ	グループリーダー	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>本サブプログラムは Ward Agricultural Extension Officer (WAE0) および Village Agricultural Extension Officer (VAEO) を対象として実施するが、グループリーダーの参加させ同時に研修を実施する。研修のコンセプトは、Training of Trainer (TOT) で、普及活動の補完が可能な人材を農村に育てることを目的とする。</p> <p>コースト州農村社会の特徴は公務員の退職者が多くことである。彼らは学歴が高く、英語も堪能な農民で既にコミュニティーにおいてリーダー的存在となっている。主として普及員不在の村落において、意識の高いグループリーダーを選出し、農業普及員(一般に高卒に当る Form 4 レベルの学歴を有する)向けの技術研修への参加を促す。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>「サブプログラム 1-4 農業改良普及員に対する園芸農業技術指導」で述べたとおり、概ね下記の分野について研修を実施する。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 県苗木生産圃場における園芸農業実証試験を通じた技術習得 ② 環境保全(特に農薬・化学肥料の適正施与法と土壌・水保全対策)に係る技術セミナー ③ ソコイネ大学園芸農業学科、園芸先進地域、ダルエスサラーム青果市場等視察 ④ 園芸作物関連の農産加工業・選果保冷倉庫等の見学 ⑤ 作物収支 (Crop Budget) の作成手法習得 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 園芸農業専門家 12 人月 ② 専門家および政府職員の地方巡回用車輛 ③ 作付け試験用資機材一式 	<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、DEO 等 	
<p>期間: 事業開始後 6～14 月 (9 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループリーダーの園芸農業技術向上による農業改良普及員の補完。 ② 行政(農業改良普及員)と農村社会(グループリーダー)の良好な関係維持。 ③ 農村部に普及員代理が居住することによる普及事業費の軽減化。 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	2. グループリーダー育成	
サブプログラム	2-4 グループリーダー連絡会を通じたリーダーシップ向上指導	
ターゲットグループ	グループリーダー	
背景・目的: グループリーダーのキャパシティー・ビルディングを体系的に行う。On-the-Job Training を原則とした、生きた研修コースとする。		
活動: 住民参加型開発の推進に向けて実施するグループリーダーのキャパシティー・ビルディングは、研修会で個別にテーマを取り上げ、講義形式で実施するのではなく、村落毎にリーダー連絡会を設立し、リーダー同士が意見・情報を交換し、リーダー全員で問題解決へ立ち向かう中で、能力向上を図るしくみを構築する。リーダー連絡会には、県職員・普及員も出席し、行政側からの助言を行う。主な研修テーマは下記のとおり。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 村落別グループリーダー連絡会の設立と登録 ② 参加型開発の概念、実現までのプロセス、留意点等 ③ 各グループの問題意識、開発ニーズの情報交換 ④ ジェンダー問題解説 ⑤ グループの民主的運営および運営ルール・規約策定の原則 ⑥ インプット・クレジット活用方法・要望取り纏め ⑦ 農産物市場価格情報の共有化 ⑧ 集会場などの共同所有施設の運営・維持管理 ⑨ 農作業共同化・農産物共同出荷(特に果樹栽培農家) ⑩ グループ活動日誌、会計業務・報告 ⑪ 各グループの活動内容紹介(発表技術の向上) ⑫ 農産物品評会・映画会・サッカー大会等の企画 		
投入:ドナー側 ① 参加型開発専門家 22 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 22 人月 ③ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ④ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ		投入:タンザニア政府側 ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月(22 ヶ月)		
期待される成果: ① グループリーダーの園芸農業技術向上 ② グループの民主的運営 ③ 参加型農村開発の推進		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	2. グループリーダー育成	
サブプログラム	2-5 グループメンバーとの共同作業を通じたグループ運営ノウハウの習得	
ターゲットグループ	グループリーダー	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>農民グループは、結成の必要性(目的)が高いほど持続性は高いといえる。例えば、水利組合は施設維持管理上、必要不可欠なグループである。他方、農業クレジットの借入、農作業・生産物出荷の共同化を拠り所とする農民グループは、水利組合と比較して必要性は低く、トラブルが生じれば容易に解散に至ることは、過去の事例が示すところである。本計画では、これを十分認識した上で、強固なグループ活動を進めるための運営ノウハウを習得する。ただし、現実的には、Swissaid などの成功例にならって、メンバーと思考錯誤しながら、グループ活動を進めて行くことになる。</p> <p>コースト州における NGO の経験によれば、持続性の高いグループの条件は、①グループの目的が単一であること、②メンバーに家族・親類縁者を入れないこと、③統率力のある良いリーダーがいること、④公平で透明性の高い運営がなされることなどである。リーダーに対するメンバーの信頼は重要な要因であり、かたちだけのグループ形成に終わらないためにも、グループリーダーのキャパシティー・ビルディの一環として、グループメンバーとの共同作業に着手する。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>グループリーダーの養成と並行して、活動の基本ルール、責任分担などをグループメンバーと十分話し合い、下記の作業を通じて、グループの強化を図ることとする。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループ活動の運営ルール・規約策定 ② インプット・クレジット運用の取りまとめ役 ③ グループ運営および共同所有の営農施設・農機具の維持管理に係る会費徴収 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 参加型開発専門家 22 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 22 人月 ③ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ④ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ 		<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
<p>期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月 (22 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループの民主的運営 ② 参加型農村開発の推進 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	3. コミュニティーにおける意識醸成	
サブプログラム	3-1 貧困層・社会的弱者のエンパワーメント(問題解決能力向上)に係る啓蒙・教育	
ターゲットグループ	コミュニティ活動に参加できない貧困層・社会的弱者(女性・青年)	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>農村社会では年 4 回開催される村民会議で問題・ニーズが話され、村落全体としての意志決定が下されている。村民会議で、行政サービスの必要性が認められれば、県に対して陳情する仕組みとなっている。JICA 調査(農家インタビュー、PRA)を通じて得た事実は、行政アクセスへの仕組みは多くの農民に理解されているものの、村民会議は実際には形骸化しており、開催は不定期で出席者も限られ、村民の総意を反映した意志決定が必ずしも行われていないことを示している。特に、貧困層は、農村社会の多数派でありながら発言の機会が限られており、行政アクセスへの機会も低いといえる。</p> <p>コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画は、貧困層・社会的弱者(女性・青年)の所得改善を通じて、農民のエンパワーメント(問題解決能力向上)に寄与することを目指している。農民が各自の置かれている社会環境を理解し、直面する諸問題の解決に向けての動機付け(Awareness Creation)と実現に向けてのプロセスに係る情報公開と情報浸透の促進を本プログラムにテーマに加える。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>ドナー、NGO の支援を受けつつ、県職員が中心となり、下記の活動を実施する。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループ形成の呼びかけポスター・パンフレット類作成 ② PRA への参加を通じたグループ活動の動機付け ③ 参加型農村開発の概念と行政・コミュニティの役割分担に関する啓蒙教育 ④ WID の推進 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 参加型開発専門家 22 人月 ② NGO、ローカルコンサルタント の参加型開発専門家 12 人月 ③ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ④ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ 		<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
<p>期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月(22 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 事業に参加する農民の増加 ② グループの民主的運営 ③ 参加型農村開発の推進 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	3. コミュニティーにおける意識醸成	
サブプログラム	3-2 グループ形成とグループ活動の運営ルール・規約策定	
ターゲットグループ	農民	
背景・目的:		
<p>グループ形成の推進を通じて、参加型園芸開発の定着・普及を図る。グループ形成が難しい村落や社会との接触機会が少ない女性に対しては特別なメニューを用意し、グループ形成を促す。形成されたグループに対して適切な助言を行い、民主的な運営システムを徐々に確立させる。</p> <p>グループの民主的な運営には、メンバー全員が納得できる運営ルールが不可欠である。メンバーが集まり、過去の成功事例を学びながら、ルールづくりに参加すること自体が、効果的なキャパシティー・ビルディングといえる。また、グループ運営上、個々のメンバーが果たすべき役割・責任を明確にし、これらを成文化させることとする。</p>		
活動:		
<p>PRA を通じて農民への働きかけを行い、問題意識が高い農民同士が、自発的なグループ形成へと発展できるようなムードづくりを行う。レクリエーションを取りこみ、会議に参加しない女性などにも気軽に参加できる機会をつくり、ビデオを用いた女性グループ活動の事例紹介、野菜種子の無料配布、巡回医師の村訪問に合わせた健康栄養改善教育、料理教室等、多面的なメニューを実施する。</p> <p>園芸農業開発事業へのグループ参加が合意されれば、下記の手順に従って、徐々にグループ活動を立ち上げて行く。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループ形成とグループリーダー選出 ② グループリーダーを中心にグループ活動の運営ルール・規約策定 ③ 先行グループとの合同ミーティングを通じて事業概要を学ぶ ④ 事業への参加申請 		
投入:ドナー側		投入:タンザニア政府側
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 参加型開発専門家 22 人月 ② NGO、ローカルコンサルタント の参加型開発専門家 12 人月 ③ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ④ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月 (22 ヶ月)		
期待される成果:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① 事業に参加する農民の増加 ② グループの民主的運営。 ③ 参加型農村開発の推進。 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	3. コミュニティーにおける意識醸成	
サブプログラム	3-3 コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画への参加指導	
ターゲットグループ	グループメンバー	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>コースト州の農民は基本的には生業としての農業を営んでおり、主食である米・メイズを中心に、市場がある程度見込めるキャッサバが広範に生産されている。野菜・果樹作物は、基幹作物の生産とは異なり、換金作物としてわずかな面積で生産されているに過ぎない。市場・価格面で不安定な要素を多く含むため、園芸開発は短期間に拡大することは、農民に大きなリスクを強いることになりかねない。</p> <p>コースト州園芸農業は、多投入野菜生産地域、低投入野菜生産地域及び果樹生産地域の3の地域に類型化される。開発に当たっては、それぞれの地域における園芸農業の立地条件を十分考慮して、地域特性に適する園芸農業を普及する必要がある。</p> <p>以上を十分認識した上で、農民への事業参加を促す。本サブプログラムでは、事業の目指すところを明らかにし、グループ形成の契機とする。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>普及員・グループリーダーが中心となって、主としてPRAによる下記の教育および情報公開を行う。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画調査で作成するガイドラインによる技術指導 ② 適正な耕種法の重要性とインプット・クレジット活用法 ③ 県苗木センターの役割と村落レベルでの苗木生産グループの必要性 ④ 集会場等の共有施設および農薬スプレーヤー等の共有農機具の運用・維持管理 <p>同時に下記の点について、農民間に十分な認識が生まれるよう考慮する。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① ミーティングへの出席、問題・ニーズの共有 ② 責任分担の明確化と相互扶助の意識向上 ③ 農産物共同出荷 ④ 会費支払い、クレジット返済 		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 参加型開発専門家 22 人月 ② 園芸農業専門家 22 人月 ③ 専門家および政府職員の県巡回用車輛 ④ ビデオカメラ・ビデオデッキ・テレビ 		<p>投入:タンザニア政府側</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 州・県上級職員 RAA、RPO、RCO、DEO 等 ② スワヒリ語通訳
<p>期間: 事業開始後 3～24 月(22 ヶ月)</p>		
<p>期待される成果:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① コースト州園芸農業開発計画の促進 ② 参加型農村開発の推進 		

**コースト州貧困農家小規模園芸開発計画
参加型開発能力向上プログラム**

プログラム	3. コミュニティーにおける意識醸成	
サブプログラム	3-4 コミュニティー施設を利用したグループ化の促進	
ターゲットグループ	村民	
<p>背景・目的:</p> <p>生産、販売、流通などを含む農業全般および農村生活のすべてにわたって、村民はまとまることにより、より強い力を発揮し、利益を受けるようになる。殆どの農民はまとまることの利点を理解しており、必要最小限度のまとまりはすでにできているといえる。しかし、インセンティブや場所を与えない限り、より強力なグループ化は難しい。このサブプログラムでは、村民がまとまらないと効果が出にくい施設を提供して、その利用状況や運営方法、グループ化の動きを実証する。</p> <p>多目的集会所及び製粉所を施設の具体例とし、その内容を以下に述べる。</p> <p>多目的集会所：多くの集落では、集会所として、学校のあるところでは校舎を使い、無いところでは木の下、政党の事務所などを使っている。集会所を造り、集会所が頻繁に開けるようにする。特に、女性グループや若者グループも遠慮なく集会所が開けるような雰囲気醸成する。</p> <p>製粉所：この施設は食生活の基礎であり、これがない所では、製粉所までの長距離を、徒歩ないし自転車により穀物を運搬している。これらは主に女性の仕事であり、このために農作業、家庭業務が制約を受けている。</p>		
<p>活動:</p> <p>多目的集会所：集会所の建設と運営は原則として村民主体で行なうものとする。集会所の運営の為に組織を作る。実証調査の中では、利用方法と運営管理方法を検証する。集会所によりグループ化がどう進行するかを実証する。また、長老グループ、女性グループ、若者グループなどに曜日を割り当て、それぞれがどのように利用するかも見る。</p> <p>製粉所：製粉所の運営のために組織を作る。その運営管理がどのようになされるか、又、製粉機の設置により女性の労働がどれだけ軽減されるかを検証する。又、機械を守る為に、雨の入らない、鍵のかかる小屋を建築する。</p>		
<p>投入:ドナー側</p> <p>農村社会専門家 施設建築専門家 集会所建設 精粉所建設</p> <p align="center">1 人月/1 ヶ所</p>		<p>投入:タンザニア側</p> <p>DALDO 普及員</p>
<p>期間:建設は実証調査開始後 1 ヶ月、モニターはその後も継続</p>		
<p>期待される効果:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① グループ化の促進 ② 女性労働の軽減 ③ 村民のコミュニケーションの活発化 		

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDM) - 1 (インプットクレジット)

プロジェクト名: インプットクレジット

期間: 2001年7月~2004年3月

対象地域: タンザニア国コースト州

ターゲットグループ: 県職員及びCPMU (村落事業管理組合)

作成日: 2003年10月

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 コースト州の他の4県がCPMUによるインプットクレジットの円滑な運営の支援を開始する	インプットクレジットの実施県が2006年までに2県以上となる	コースト州による調査	
プロジェクト目標 キバハ県がCPMUによるインプットクレジットの円滑な運営を支援できる	2004年までに4つのCPMUがインプットクレジットをDACOF (DAOF) の協力により開始する	DPMC 会議議事録	- マスタープログラムの実施に向けた予算措置がとられる
成 果 1 キバハ県の DACOF (DAOF) 職員及び CPMU がインプットクレジットを実施する能力を身に付ける 2 インプットクレジット業務が軌道に乗る 3 キバハ県の DACOF がインプットクレジット運営基金の設立を行う	1 2003年末に40人以上の農民がCPMUが実施するインプットクレジットを利用して作物栽培を始める 2 2003年末に返済率が80%以上になる 3 2003年末に4百万シリング以上の基金が確保される	1 DPMC 会議議事録 2 DACOF (DAOF) の出納簿 3 DACOF (DAOF) の銀行口座	- 研修・指導を受けた県職員が勤務を続ける
活 動 1-1 キバハ県がインプットクレジットの実施機関となる DACOF を設立する 1-2 DACOF 職員が貸付実施運営にかかる研修を受ける 1-3 DACOF がインプットクレジット実施細則を決める 1-4 DACOF が CPMU メンバーにインプットクレジットの内容を説明する 1-5 DACOF が CPMU メンバーにグループ形成の指導を行う 2-1 普及員がインプットクレジット補助にかかる研修を受ける 2-2 農民グループの代表者がインプットクレジットの研修を受ける 2-3 CPMU メンバーがインプットクレジットの基礎研修を受ける 2-4 普及員が CPMU メンバーに対しインプットクレジットの要請内容について助言を与える 2-5 CPMU メンバーがインプットクレジットの申請を行う 2-6 DACOF が CPMU メンバーからの申請内容を審査する 2-7 DACOF が集計された要請資機材を購入し分配する 2-8 普及員が CPMU メンバーによる投入材の適切な活用を指導する 2-9 DACOF が借り手による貸付の返済が適切に行われるよう指導する 3-1 DACOF が返済金を将来の回転資金とするため適切に保管する 3-2 DACOF がインプットクレジット運営基金の設立計画を策定する	投 入 《JICA》 人材 1) プロジェクトリーダー (1) 2) 貸付専門家 (1) 3) 園芸専門家 (1) 機材 1) コンピューター (1) 2) オートバイ (3) 3) 秤 (4) 貸付資材 1) 種子、肥料、農薬等 2) 緊急時のための農薬 経費 1) 燃料 2) 事務機材 3) 研修経費	《タンザニア》 人材 1) DACO (1) 2) ADACO (1) 3) DACT (1) 4) Messenger (1) 5) 普及員 施設 1) 事務所 2) 電気 3) トラック 4) 倉庫	- 貸付資機材の価格が大幅に上昇しない - 作物を現金化できるマーケットが存在する - 対象農民がより低利の貸付に乗り換えない
			前提条件 - 県の行政機能が大幅に変更されない - インフォーマルな金融業者がインプットクレジット実施を妨害しない

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDME) - 2 (ウォータリングの改良)

プロジェクト名: ウォータリングの改良

期間: 2001年7月~2004年3月

対象地域: タンザニア国コースト州

ターゲットグループ: 小規模農民

作成日: 2003年10月

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 マスタープログラムのウォータリングの改良が適地において実施される	2006年までにウォータリングの改良が10村以上で実施される	コースト州による調査	
プロジェクト目標 農民が改良灌漑法を的確に継続的に実施するようになる	2003年末に対象農民の80%以上が改良灌漑法を的確に継続的に実施できる	対象農民に対するアンケート調査	- マスタープログラムの実施に向けた予算措置がとられる
成 果 1 対象地区農民が SMS の指導のもとに灌漑法の改良について理解する 2 農民が灌漑用施設の適切な運用と維持管理ができるようになる	1 2003年末に対象農民の80%以上が改良灌漑方を継続する意志を示す 2 導入された資機材の80%以上は2003年末に機能している	1 対象農民に対するアンケート調査 2 実態観察	- 対象園芸作物の市場流通条件が大幅に悪化しない
活 動 1-1 農民が灌漑法改良に取り組むグループを形成する 1-2 農民グループが移動式ポンプを共同所有する 1-3 農民が水源であるキシマを土留めを行い掘り下げる 1-4 農民グループが SMS の指導のもとに灌漑計画を作成する 1-5 農民グループが SMS の指導のもとに施設・機材の維持管理計画を作成する 2-1 農民グループが SMS の指導のもとにポンプを用いた灌漑を実施する 2-2 農民グループが可搬式ポンプを適切に維持管理する 2-3 農民グループが付帯施設を適切に維持管理する	投 入 《JICA》 人材 プロジェクトリーダー(1) 灌漑専門家(1) 園芸専門家(1) 機材 可搬式ポンプ エンジンポンプ(10) 足踏みポンプ(5) 資材 セメント (貯留タンク用) 木材 (キシマ土留め用)	《タンザニア》 人材 SMS (灌漑技術者) 普及員 農民グループ 資材 営農用資材 砂など 経費 燃料、油脂代など	- 異常気象による被害(干ばつや大洪水など)が起こらない 前提条件 - 県の行政機能が大幅に変更されない - 資機材価格が高騰しない

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDME) - 3 (普及員の能力向上)

プロジェクト名: 普及員の能力向上

期間: 2001年7月~2004年3月

対象地域: タンザニア国コースト州

ターゲットグループ: 県職員 (普及員)

作成日: 2003年10月

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
<p><u>上位目標</u></p> <p>1 マスタープログラムの中の参加型開発能力向上プログラムが拡大して実施される</p>	<p>1 2006年までに参加型開発能力向上のための研修システムが少なくとも3県で実施される</p>	<p>1 州による調査</p>	
<p><u>プロジェクト目標</u></p> <p>普及員が農民により良い指導を行えるようになり、技術相談回数が増加する</p>	<p>- 2002年以降、普及員の農民に対する園芸農業指導回数が20%増加する</p>	<p>- 普及活動記録</p>	<p>- マスタープログラムの実施に向けた予算措置がとられる</p>
<p><u>成 果</u></p> <p>1 普及員が園芸農業の技術的な知識を向上させる</p> <p>2 普及員が参加型開発手法についての技能を身に付ける</p>	<p>1 研修終了時に参加者の80%以上が研修内容を理解する</p> <p>2 研修終了時に参加者の80%以上が研修内容を理解する</p>	<p>1 研修成果アンケート</p> <p>2 研修成果アンケート</p>	<p>- 研修・指導を受けた県職員が勤務を続ける</p>
<p><u>活 動</u></p> <p>1-1 普及員が園芸農業の技術的な研修を受ける</p> <p>1-2 県専門官および普及員が園芸農業技術指導書を作成する</p> <p>2-1 普及員が参加型開発手法についての訓練を受ける</p>	<p><u>投 入</u></p> <p>《JICA》</p> <p>人材 調査団 現地園芸専門家 現地参加型専門家</p> <p>機材 コンピューター、資料作成用資機材</p> <p>経費 研修費など</p>	<p>《タンザニア》</p> <p>人材 州県農業部職員</p> <p>機材 資料作成用紙機材</p>	<p>- 県が普及事業の重要性の認識を持ちつづける</p> <p><u>前提条件</u></p>

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDME) - 4 (コミュニティの能力向上)

プロジェクト名: コミュニティの能力向上

期間: 2001年7月~2004年3月

対象地域: タンザニア国コースト州

ターゲットグループ: 農民

作成日: 2003年10月

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 マスタープログラムの中の参加型開発能力向上プログラムが拡大して実施される	2006年までに参加型開発能力向上のための研修システムが少なくとも3県で実施される	州による調査	
プロジェクト目標 持続的な村落発展の基礎となるグループ活動促進と研修に関するプログラムの有効性を農民が認識する	- 2002年以降、普及員の農民に対する園芸農業指導回数が増加する - 2002年以降、村落におけるワークショップが定期的に行われる	- 普及活動記録 - CPMU活動記録	- マスタープログラムの実施に向けた予算措置がとられる
成 果 (グループリーダー研修) 村にグループ活動を運営する為のノウハウが蓄積される (農民研修) 研修を受けた一般小規模農民が園芸農業生産技術により精通する (コミュニティ施設) 農民が共同施設を利用してグループ活動を推進する	1 作成されるマニュアルが研修内容の80%以上を含む 2 研修終了時に参加者の80%以上が研修内容に満足する 3 2003年末において導入された共同施設の80%以上が計画通り運用される	1 CPMU活動記録 2 研修成果アンケート 3 CPMU活動記録	- 県農業部の人員構成が大幅に減少されない
活 動 (グループリーダー研修) 1-1 各事業のリーダーで構成される村落事業管理委員会を組織する 1-2 各事業のリーダーは対象となる研修に参加する 1-3 CPMUのリーダーが県レベルでリーダー会議を定期的に開く 1-4 CPMUは組織強化のため必要となる各種書類を作成、整理する (農民研修) 2-1 一般小規模農民が園芸農業先進地の視察に参加する 2-1 一般小規模農民が園芸農業先進地の視察の報告をする (コミュニティ施設) 《多目的集会所》 3a-1 農民が多目的集会所の運営グループを組織する 3a-2 多目的集会所運営グループが施設の建設を計画する 3a-3 集会所運営グループが利用者規則および維持管理方針を策定 3a-4 村全体で建設を実施する 3a-5 集会所運営グループが利用者グループを増やすよう作業、宣伝する 《製粉機》 3b-1 農民が製粉所の運営グループを組織する 3b-2 製粉所運営グループが施設の運営維持管理の規則、方針を策定する 3b-3 村全体で建設を実施する 3b-4 製粉機運営グループが運営規則に則って作業する 3b-5 製粉機運営が利用者を増やすように宣伝する	投 入 《JICA》 (グループリーダー研修) (農民研修) 人材 調査団 機材 資料作成用資材 経費 研修費(宿泊/講師/バス)など (コミュニティ施設) 《多目的集会所》 人材 調査団 機材 施設建設用資機材 釘、砂利、骨材、鉄筋、セメント、板、ドア、窓、机、椅子、塗装、その他必要工具類 経費 熟練工 《製粉機》 人材 調査団 機材 施設建設用資機材 釘、砂利、骨材、鉄筋、セメント、板、ドア、窓、机、椅子、塗装、その他必要工具類 経費 熟練工	《タンザニア》 (グループリーダー研修) (農民研修) (コミュニティ施設) 《多目的集会所》 《製粉機》 人材 州農業アドバイザー 県農業部職員 普及員 農民グループ	- 政府は現在の普及政策を大幅に変更しない - 県の財政状態が急激に悪化しない - 研修・指導を受けた県職員が勤務を続ける
			前提条件 - 県の行政機能が大幅に変更されない

プロジェクトデザインマトリックス (PDME) - 5 (県苗木圃場)

プロジェクト名: 県苗木圃場

期間: 2001年7月~2004年3月

対象地域: タンザニア国コースト州

ターゲットグループ: 県職員

作成日: 2003年10月

プロジェクトの要約	指 標	指標データ入手手段	外部条件
上位目標 1 開発計画の中の県苗木圃場プログラムが持続的に実施される	1 2006年までに少なくとも2県で県苗木圃場プログラムが開始される	1 コースト州による調査記録	
プロジェクト目標 県苗木圃場プログラムの中の役割を県担当職員が継続的に担っていきける体制を整備する	- 2003年末に Zegereni 苗木圃場の翌年の活動予算が確保される - 2003年末に各県農業部が県苗木圃場プログラムの有用性を確認する	- Zegereni 苗木圃場の財務記録 - 県農業部に対する聞き取り調査	- マスタープログラムの実施に向けた予算措置がとられる
成 果 1 優良果樹苗木の生産・供給システムが整備される 2 グループ苗木圃場において苗木生産・供給システムに対する指導体制が充実する 3 土壌および水保全技術を適用して苗木を植栽するよう県の指導体制が充実する 4 県が野菜の栽培試験の実施体制を整備する	1 2003年に Zegereni 苗木圃場の優良苗木供給量が 10,000本/年に達する 2 2003年11月までに対象地区内の農民の50%以上が優良苗木を植栽する 3 2003年11月までに対象地区内の農民の25%以上が土壌・水保全技術を適用する 4 2003年に5品目以上の野菜の栽培試験が担当職員によって実施される	1 Zegereni 苗木圃場の活動記録 2 グループ苗木圃場活動記録 3 普及活動記録 4 Zegereni 苗木圃場の活動記録	- 県農業部の人員構成が大幅に減少されない - 研修・指導を受けた県職員が勤務を続ける - 対象園芸作物の市場流通条件が大幅に悪化しない
活 動 1-1 Kibaha 県に苗木圃場運営組織を設立する 1-2 Zegereni に苗木圃場を建設する 1-3 県苗木圃場職員が苗木生産技術の研修を受ける 1-4 県苗木圃場において優良苗木を生産する 1-5 優良苗木が農民に供給される 2-1 Vigama, Mwanambaya, Mkuranga B に農民グループ苗木圃場を設置する 2-2 苗木生産技術を農民に指導する 2-3 農民グループ苗木圃場で優良苗木が生産される 3-1 農民に土壌および水保全技術を指導する 3-2 農民がウォーターバンド技術を実行する 3-3 農民がマルチング技術を実行する 4-1 Viziwaziwa と Mwanabwito に野菜試験圃を設置する 4-2 野菜の品目および品種の適応試験を実施する 4-3 各種の野菜の肥料および農薬の施用試験を県苗木圃場と野菜試験圃で実施する 4-4 各種の野菜の生産技術を展示する	投 入 《JICA》 人材 調査団 施設 事務所、倉庫、日除け施設 機材 コンピューター、ファックス、小型トラック、簡易ポンプ、噴霧器、カメラ、秤、土壌検査器具、冷蔵庫、事務所備品、農具など 生産資材 母樹用苗木、肥料、農薬、種子、穂木、ポット 運営経費 従業員給与、労働者賃金、機材管理費、燃料、研修費	《タンザニア県》 人材 圃場要員、普及員 施設 圃場、水施設 機材 救急機器 生産資材 台木、肥料、農薬、種子、ポット、穂木 運営経費 光熱費 《タンザニア農民》 人材 農民グループ 施設 土地、日除け、水施設 機材 農具 生産資材 肥料、農薬、ポット、台木、穂木 運営経費 労働力、輸送費など	- 優良苗木の生産材料(穂木など)の入手経路が妨げられない - 通関・輸送手続きが大幅に遅れない - 県の財政状態が急激に悪化しない
			前提条件 - 県の行政機能が大幅に変更されない

活動計画表－1（農業用資機材貸付）

活動	期待される結果	スケジュール												備考	
		01 II	01 III	01 IV	02 I	02 II	02 III	02 IV	03 I	03 II	03 III	03 IV	04 I		
1-1 キバハ県がインプットクレジットの実施機関となる DACOF を設立する	Kibaha 県農村金融課														キバハ県が DACOF を設立し、法務長官宛非営利団体として登録した。 JICA がコンピューターおよびオートバイを配置した。 事務室のスペースを県が提供し、JICA の援助により修復、改装を行った。
1-2 DACOF 職員が貸付実施運営にかかる研修を受ける	研修を受けた金融課職員														JICA が DACOF 職員にスイスエイドの支援により研修を援助した。 DACOF 職員が研修の内、第 1 段階および第 2 段階の今年度分を受けた。
1-3 DACOF がインプットクレジット実施細則を決める	農業用資機材貸付実施細則														DACOF が実証調査実施設計書で定めたインプットクレジット実施細則を見直し、必要な修正を行い、DACOF 方針を策定した。
1-4 DACOF が CPMU メンバーにインプットクレジットの内容を説明する	説明を受けた農民														第 1 回の貸付の内容について、DACOF が農民に対し 2001 年 8 月に説明を行った。 第 2 回の貸し付けの内容については、2002 年 2 月に行った。
1-5 DACOF が CPMU メンバーにグループ形成の指導を行う	貸付農民グループ														DACOF が農民に対しグループ形成について第 1 回貸付対象者に 2001 年 8 月に、第 2 回貸し付け対象者に 2002 年 2 月にそれぞれ説明をした。それに従い、ビジワジワの農民は手続きをし、内務省に CPMU の登録を行った。
2-1 普及員がインプットクレジット補助にかかる研修を受ける	研修を受けた普及員														普及員が金融課職員と共にインプットクレジット研修を受けた。 JICA が普及員研修を実施した。
2-2 農民グループの代表者がインプットクレジットの研修を受ける	研修を受けた農民グループの代表														農民グループの代表が金融課職員による研修を受けた。 JICA がグループリーダー研修を実施した
2-3 CPMU メンバーがインプットクレジットの基礎研修を受ける	基礎研修を受けた農民														DACOF の実施したワークショップを通して、インプットクレジットに関する研修を農民が受けた。
2-4 普及員が CPMU メンバーに対しインプットクレジットの要請内容について助言を与える	貸付申請書														普及員は申請書作成にあたり農民を支援した。
2-5 CPMU メンバーがインプットクレジットの申請を行う	受領された申請書														農民が第 1 回の貸付申請を行った。
2-6 DACOF が CPMU メンバーからの申請内容を審査する	審査をパスしたグループ合意書														DACOF が申請内容を審査し、グループ代表との間で合意書を作成した。
2-7 DACOF が集計された要請資機材を購入し分配する	分配された農業用資機材														JICA は DACOF に農業用資機材を提供した。 DACOF は農業用資機材を分配した。
2-8 普及員が CPMU メンバーによる投入材の適切な活用を指導する	適切な野菜栽培														普及員は投入資機材の活用について農民を支援し始めた。
2-9 DACOF が借り手による貸付の返済が適切に行われるよう指導する	返済金														農民による貸付返済が 2002 年 1 月 15 日より始まった。 DACOF が農民による貸付返済が適切に行われるように指導を始めた。
3-1 DACOF が返済金を将来の回転資金とするため適切に保管する	回転資金														DACOF が返済金を将来の回転資金とするための資金の保管を 2002 年 1 月 15 日より始めた。 返済金額の総計は 6,263,960 シリングになっている。
3-2 DACOF がインプットクレジット運営基金の設立計画を策定する	資機材貸付運営基金の設立計画														インプットクレジット運営基金の設立計画はインプットクレジット業務が CPMU に移管される前に策定される。

* xoox : 計画 ■ : 実施

活動計画表－２（ウォータリング改良）

活 動	期待される結果	スケジュール												備 考	
		01 II	01 III	01 IV	02 I	02 II	02 III	02 IV	03 I	03 II	03 III	03 IV	04 I		
1-1 農民が灌水法改良に取り組むグループを形成する	農民グループグループリーダー	■	■												農民は第1次現地調査で農民グループを形成し、第2次現地調査中にグループ構成員の変更を行った
1-2 農民グループが可搬式ポンプを共同所有する	適切に選定された機種	■													ビジワジワではグループメンバーの何人かが脱退したため、構成員が5名以下となるグループが出現した。農民は水源の状況により、ビジワジワでは足踏みポンプを、ムワナビトとルブダラジャニではエンジンポンプを選定した。
1-3 農民が水源であるキシマを土留めを行い掘り下げる	土留め工	■			■										簡易な木枠を土留めとして用い、50cm程度キシマの底を掘り下げた。
1-4 農民グループがSMSの指導のもとに灌水計画を作成する	灌漑計画書	■	■												農民は県職員と灌水計画について討議した。灌水計画上が重要な、ポンプの種類、設置位置等を決定した。
1-5 農民グループがSMSの指導のもとに施設・機材の維持管理計画を作成する	維持管理計画書	■			■										DSMSが日々の維持管理の必要性を説明した。DSMSがデイリーレコード様式を用意した。
2-1 農民グループがSMSの指導のもとにポンプを用いた灌水を実施する	野菜の栽培結果	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	県職員がポンプの実演説明を行った。ポンプによる灌水が始まった。
2-2 農民グループが可搬式ポンプを適切に維持管理する	可搬式ポンプ	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ポンプによる灌水の実施に伴って、その維持管理も始まった。グループによっては砂等の吸込みを防ぐため、布によるストレーナーを装着したところもある。また、日記録後は適切に記録されている
2-3 農民グループが付帯施設を適切に維持管理する	付帯施設	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	付帯施設も適切に管理されている。

■ : 計画 ■ : 実施

活動計画表－3（普及員の能力向上）

活 動	期待される結果	Schedule												備 考
		01 II	01 III	01 IV	02 I	02 II	02 III	02 IV	03 I	03 II	03 III	03 IV	04 I	
1-1 普及員が園芸農業の技術的な研修を受ける	研修を受けた普及員	■												研修は 2001 年 8 月 27-31 日、2002 年 7 月 2-5 日に実施。 研修後の試験は受講者の 100%がパスした。
1-2 県専門官および普及員が園芸農業技術指導書を作成する	園芸農業技術指導書	■												作成済み。
2-1 普及員が参加型開発手法についての訓練を受ける	研修を受けた普及員	■												研修は 2002 年 6 月 27 日-28 日および 7 月 1 日に実施 研修後の試験は受講者の 85%がパスした。

■ : 計画 ■ : 実施

活動計画表-4 (コミュニティーの能力向上)

活 動	期待される結果	スケジュール												備 考		
		01 II	01 III	01 IV	02 I	02 II	02 III	02 IV	03 I	03 II	03 III	03 IV	04 I			
1-1 各事業のリーダーで構成される村落事業管理組合を組織する。	Umbrella group formed	■														実証事業開始に各村で組織された。
1-2 各グループリーダーが事業運営にかかる研修を受講する	定期集会		■			■										予定された研修はほぼ予定通り2001年12月および2002年7月に行われた。
1-3 CPMUのリーダーが県レベルでリーダー会議を定期的に関開く	定期集会				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	3回のリーダー会議がそれぞれ2002年2月、6月および11月に開催された
1-4 CPMUが研修内容をまとめたマニュアルを作成する	マニュアル				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	様々な書類が作成されており、今後その内容の検討、修正が行われる
2-1 一般小規模農民が園芸農業先進地の視察に参加する	先進農業地区視察				■	■	■									2001年11月18-20日、12月27-29日の各3日間行われた。2002年は7月7日-17日に行われた。
2-2 一般小規模農民が園芸農業先進地の視察の報告をする。	視察報告書				■	■	■									参加農民は研修についてのアンケートの記入と、グループレポートの提出した。
3a-1 農民が多目的集会所の運営グループを組織する	集会所運営グループ	■	■													第1次現地調査においてグループの骨格が形成された。
3a-2 多目的集会所運営グループが施設の建設を計画する	集会所運営計画	■	■													第1次現地調査時に始まった。農民は彼らの作った計画に従い建設を進め、完成に至った
3a-3 集会所運営グループが利用者規則および維持管理方針を策定	利用者規則 運営規則		■	■	■											利用者規則および維持管理方針が2002年7月ルプで作成された。他村では作成されなかった。
3a-4 村全体で建設を実施する	集会所建設		■	■	■											グループ員により建設は進んでいるが、グループ員以外の農民も手伝いもみられた。経験を要する部分については技術者まかせとなった。
3a-5 集会所運営グループが利用者グループを増やすよう作業、宣伝する	宣伝活動				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2002年3月より開始される。
3b-1 農民が製粉所の運営グループを組織する	製粉所運営グループ	■	■													2001年2月より始められている
3b-2 製粉所運営グループが施設の運営維持管理の規則、方針を策定	製粉所運営計画		■	■	■	■	■									2002年7月に作成された。内容はDPMCの提案もあり、修正が加えられている。
3b-3 村全体で建設を実施する	製粉所建設		■	■	■											メンバー以外の参加もみられた。
3b-4 製粉機運営グループが運営規則に則って作業する	運営規則 サービス提供				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	運営規則にしたがって作業は行われている。利用者が少なくフル稼働はしていない。
3b-5 粉機運営が利用者を増やすように宣伝する	宣伝活動				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ポスター等を用いて宣伝活動を行っている。

■ : 計画 ■ : 実施

活動計画表－5（県苗木圃場）

活 動	期待される結果	スケジュール												備 考	
		01 II	01 III	01 IV	02 I	02 II	02 III	02 IV	03 I	03 II	03 III	03 IV	04 I		
1-1 Kibaha 県に苗木圃場運営組織を設立する	圃場運営組織運営計画		■	■											初期段階の運営組織は設立されている。
1-2 Zegereni に苗木圃場を建設する	圃場施設		■	■											農場の建設は完了した。
1-3 県苗木圃場職員が苗木生産技術の研修を受ける	研修を受けた職員			■		■									作業員に対し必要な指導がなされている。
1-4 県苗木圃場において優良苗木を生産する	優良苗木生産			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ココナッツ、マンゴー、カンキツの苗木の生産が開始された。
1-5 優良苗木が農民に供給される	優良苗木分配				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Zegereni 苗木圃場で苗木の分配が行われた。
2-1 Vigama, Mwanambaya, Mkuranga B に農民グループ苗木圃場を設置する	農民グループグループ苗木圃場		■	■											各地区3グループ、計9グループが設立された。
2-2 苗木生産技術を農民に指導する	普及用教材研修を受けた農民		■	■		■									各地区において接木技術講習会が実施された。
2-3 農民グループ苗木圃場で優良苗木が生産される	優良苗木		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	マンゴーとカンキツの苗木生産が開始されている。
3-1 農民に土壌および水保全技術を指導する	普及用教材研修を受けた農民		■	■	■	■									技術指導書を県職員、普及員に配布した。
3-2 農民がウォーターバンド技術を実行する	ウォーターバンド				■			■		■					展示圃場を設けた。
3-3 農民がマルチング技術を実行する	マルチング				■			■							展示圃場を設けた。
4-1 Viziwaziwa と Mwanabwito に野菜試験圃を設置する	野菜試験圃		■	■		■		■							各地区に試験圃が設置された。
4-2 野菜の品目および品種の適応試験を実施する	試験結果			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	作物適応性試験がゼゲレニ農場、Viziwaziwa および Mwanabwito において開始された。
4-3 各種の野菜の肥料および農薬の施用試験を県苗木圃場と野菜試験圃で実施する	試験結果			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	肥料や農薬の試験がゼゲレニ農場、ビジワジワ、ムワナビトで開始された。
4-4 各種の野菜の生産技術を展示する	普及用教材			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	肥料・農薬試験を通じてビジワジワとムワナビトにおいて展示している。

■ : 計画 ■ : 実施

評價表 Input Credit

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability

Evaluation Items	Results (Information source)
A. EFFICIENCY	
A-1 Was the mobilisation of personnel, facilities and equipment for DACOF (DAOF) on schedule (timing and quantity)? “Input”	As planned. (Monitoring Report) DACOF office equipment has been used efficiently. (Monitoring Report)
1) When, what kind and how many of them were allocated for DACOF (DAOF)?	Feb. 2001: Personnel of DACOF, Office space for DACOF Aug. 2001: Expenses of office renovation and furniture Aug. 2001 - Aug. 2003: Training Sep. 2001: Expenses for DACOF Registration Oct. 2001 - Dec. 2002: Agricultural input (seeds, manure, fertiliser, chemicals, etc.) Nov. 2001: Three motorcycles, one computer Nov. 2001 - Nov. 2003: Fuel (Monitoring Report)
2) How many of them have been utilised for achieving the output?	All of them. (Monitoring Report)
A-2 Did the agricultural materials for credit properly delivered? “Input”	5 out of 9 of the 1 st Credit loanees said it was properly delivered. 16 out of 22 of the 2 nd Credit loanees said it was properly delivered. (Interview to the loanees) For the 3 rd credit, delivery was done after short rainy season had finished.
1) When, how much and in what way were they delivered to farmers?	1 st credit: Oct. 2001 and March 2002, Total Amount TShs3,078,000.- 2 nd credit: May 2002, Total Amount TShs9,558,000.- 3 rd credit: Dec. 2002 and Jan. 2003, Total Amount TShs739,000.- All of them were purchased in bulk and delivered by DACOF (DAOF) (Monitoring Report)
A-3 Have staff members of Kibaha DACOF (DAOF) and CPMUs been acquiring ability to carry out Input Credit? “Output 1”	Staff members of DAOF acquired not sufficient but certain ability to carry out Input Credit through implementation of its practical works. It is enough to support CPMUs to manage Input Credit smoothly. CPMU at Ruvu Darajani has started to manage Input Credit with the collaboration of DAOF, and up to now it seems successful.
1) To what extent, do DACOF (DAOF) staff members manage its office work properly?	They tried to manage properly, but it is difficult to say they perform properly and smoothly. However, their ability is day-by-day increasing. (Monitoring Report, Bookkeeping documents)
2) How many farmers have started cultivation with the Input Credit carried out by CPMUs?	17 farmers of Ruvu Darajani are practicing. (Monitoring Report)
3) How often do DACOF (DAOF) staffs update the documents?	DACOF staff has updated documents after every transaction, but not completely and accurately. (Bookkeeping documents)
A-4 Has Input Credit got a proper start? “Output 2”	It is hardly said that Input Credit managed by DACOF (DAOF) has got a proper start. On the other hand, it shall be said that Input Credit by CPMU at Ruvu Darajani supported by DAOF gets a proper start.
1) How many percent of loanees grew vegetables properly?	22% of the 1 st Credit loanees grew vegetables properly. 45% of the 2 nd Credit loanees grew vegetables properly. (Interview to the loanees) 59% of the Ruvu loanees grew vegetables properly, and this figure is increasing.
2) How many loanees got earnings enough for repayment from the produce?	44% of the 1 st Credit loanees got enough earnings. 6% of the 2 nd Credit loanees got enough earnings. (Interview to the farmers) 3 groups (10 farmers) got enough earnings, and this figure is increasing.
3) How many loanees have repaid on schedule?	3 out of 25 of the 1 st Credit loanees repaid on revised schedule. None of 86 of the 2 nd Credit loanees repaid on schedule. 3 out of 5 groups at Ruvu repaid on schedule, and this figure is increasing. (Bookkeeping documents)
4) How many percent of repayment rate has been achieved?	87.5% at Ruvu Darajani (this figure is increasing) 52.0% Credit by DACOF (DAOF) (Bookkeeping documents)
A-5 Did Kibaha DACOF (DAOF) starts to set up Input Credit Management Foundation? “Output 3”	DACOF (DAOF) is properly managing repayment including interest from the farmers, even though the repayment was insufficient.
1) How much has the revolving fund properly maintained so far?	Total of fund amounted TShs7,192,000.- so far deposited in DACOF bank account. (Bookkeeping documents)
A-6 Has the situation of vegetable market remained as usual? “Important Assumption”	There were some changes in the market.

Evaluation Items	Results (Information source)
1) How has it changed, if any?	Prices of eggplant sharply fell in September and October 2002. (Newspapers) Prices of tomato sharply fell in September 2003. (CPMU record)
B. EFFECTIVENESS	
B-1 Has Kibaha District become able to support smooth management of Input Credit by CPMUs? "Project Purpose"	Since CPMU at Ruvu Darajani manage Input Credit properly supported by DAOF, it can be said that Kibaha District has become able to support smooth management of Input Credit implemented by CPMU. It does not cost a lot, only for supporting CPMUs, maybe transport is at least needed.
1) How many CPMUs have started Input Credit with the collaboration of DACOF (DAOF) staff members?	Only one CPMU at Ruvu Darajani. (Monitoring Report)
2) How much has the district secured or is likely to secure budget for Input Credit operation?	Not secured for year 2003. (Interview Survey to the officers)
B-2 Do DACOF (DAOF) staff members who acquired know-how of Input Credit through the training continue working in DACOF (DAOF)? "Important Assumption"	Yes.
1) How many of them have continued working in DACOF?	Three all. (Interview Survey to the officers)
C. IMPACT	
C-1 Is preparation of Input Credit transference to cooperative progressing?	Only for Ruvu Darajani it is progressing. (Monitoring Report)
C-2 Is Input Credit starting by DACOF (DAOF) in the other 4 districts?	No.
1) How many districts have started Input Credit?	Nil. (Interview Survey to the officers)
C-3 Has any improvement been made on farming balance of the loanees?	Yes.
1) What is the rate that farmers participating in Input Credit feel improvement of their financial situation?	67% of the loanees answered positively. (Interview to the loanees)
C-4 Are there any changes and new matters on the loanees' activities?	KKM chairperson started to conduct the cooperative farms in collaboration with the credit members for completing repayment of all members. (M/M of periodical weekly meeting)
D. RELEVANCE	
D-1 Does the project purpose coordinate with agricultural development policy of Tanzania?	Yes. (Interview to RAA)
D-2 Does the project purpose coordinating with District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP)?	Yes (Interview to DALDO)
D-3 Do district agricultural offices have intention to implement Input Credit?	Yes. All four districts will plan DADP including the project. (Interview to DALDO)
D-4 Do the loanees have intention to continue requiring Input Credit?	Yes.
1) What is the rate that farmers participating in Input Credit feel like continuing Input Credit?	96% of the loanees have intention to continue. (Interview to the loanees)
E. SUSTAINABILITY	
E-1 Will the management system of DACOF (DAOF) be maintained and extended?	Yes, as the supporting body for Input Credit managed by CPMU.
1) How many districts have intention to maintain and extend the management system?	3 out of 5 districts have intention to maintain and extend it. (Interview to DALDO)
E-2 Will the trained staff members of DACOF (DAOF) stay up?	Yes.

Evaluation Items	Results (Information source)
1) How many members have stayed up?	All of them. (Interview to DALDO)
E-3 Has the component continued by the farmers with/without continuous support from District?	Yes.
1) Are there any possibilities of the extension officers training to continue?	2 of 5 districts answered positively. (Interview to DALDO)
E-4 Has the budget for the component to be implemented again is secured?	It is rather difficult.
1) Are there any possibilities of raising the budget for the project continuation?	All the districts are requiring budget, but never disbursed. (Interview to DALDO)

評価表 Improvement of Watering

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability

Evaluation Items	Facts and Results (Sources of data)
A. EFFICIENCY	
A-1 Was the mobilisation of personnel, facilities and equipment on schedule (timing and quantity)? "Input"	As planned except treadle pumps. (Monitoring Report)
1) When, what kind and how many of them were allocated for farmers?	Nov. 2001: Ten engine pumps (5 to Mwanabwito, 5 to Ruvu Darajani) Five Treadle pumps to Viziwaziwa Feb. 2002: Timbers for improvement of Kisima (Monitoring Report)
2) How many of them have been used for achieving the output?	All of them except treadle pumps. (Monitoring Report) One treadle pump has been starting to be used.
A-2 Was the performance of personnel, facilities and equipment suitable (quantity and quality)? "Output 1"	As for personnel, it was suitable at Ruvu Darajani but not suitable at Mwanabwito. As for pumps, engine pumps were suitable but treadle pumps were not.
1) When, how often and in what way did they perform for farmers?	As for personnel, that is, Extension officers and DSMS mechanic, enough supervision were delivered to the site in Ruvu Darajani; on the other hand, not enough in Mwanabwito and Viziwaziwa. (Monitoring reports) Farmers said that the treadle pump was inefficient. (Interview survey to farmers) Two groups of Mwanabwito do not manage well. (Interview survey to DALDO)
A-3 Do the farmers understand improved watering method sufficiently? "Output 1"	Groups of Ruvu Darajani have understood it sufficiently. Some members of Mwanabwito have understood it sufficiently.
1) How many farmers concerned show their will to continue improved watering?	21 out of 29 (72%) showed their will to continue it. (Interview survey to farmers)
2) How many farmers out of ones targeted in each village have used following the schedule?	27 out of 38 (71%) used them following the schedule except Viziwaziwa. 27 out of 63 (43%) used them following the schedule in total. (Monitoring Report)
A-4 Do the farmers carry out operation and maintenance of facilities properly? "Output 2"	Yes.
1) How many farmers out of targeted in each village have continuously attended activities?	50% of them do. (Monitoring Report)
A-5 Have the farmers had unusual weather such as flood and drought?	Yes.
1) What is the frequency of such weather occurring?	Every year during the Verification Study. (Monitoring Report)
2) How many farmers out of ones targeted have had the effect of such weather?	All of them. (Monitoring Report)
B. EFFECTIVENESS	
B-1 Has management of improved watering been carried out according to the initial plan? "Project Purpose"	In case of Ruvu Darajani it was sufficient, but Mwanabwito and Viziwaziwa insufficient.
1) What is the percentage that watering method introduced has been used continuously?	10 out of 15 (67%) pumps have been used continuously. (Monitoring Report)
2) How many farmers out of targeted has become confident of using the method?	27 out of 38 (71%) used them following the schedule except Viziwaziwa. (Monitoring Report)
3) What is the repayment rate of the pumps at this point?	26% at Ruvu Darajani 10% at Mwanabwito 0% at Viziwaziwa (Monitoring Report)
B-2 Has the situation of vegetable market remained as usual? "Important Assumption"	There were some changes in the market.

Evaluation Items	Facts and Results (Sources of data)
1) How has it changed, if any?	Prices of eggplant sharply fell in September and October 2002. (Newspapers) Prices of tomato sharply fell in September 2003. (CPMU record)
C. IMPACT	
C-1 How much improvement is made for farming balance of the farmers?	22 out of 30 (73%) farmers said, "improved somehow". (Interview survey to farmers)
C-2 How much improvement is made for working hours of the farmers?	After they started to use engine pumps, one can water 800 plants a day but it was 300 before the project at Ruvu Darajani. (Workshop)
C-3 What kind of affect is made by the decrease of working hours, in case that decrease occurs?	Using the pumps exempted the farmers from fetching water from the river.
C-4 Are there any improved watering facilities that newly start in other places?	Not yet
D. RELEVANCE	
D-1 Does the project purpose coordinate with agricultural development policy of Tanzania?	Yes. (Interview to RAA)
D-2 Does the project purpose coordinating with District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP)?	Yes (Interview to DALDO)
D-3 Do district agricultural offices have intention to implement Improvement of Watering Facilities?	Yes. All four districts will plan DADP including the project. (Interview to DALDO)
D-4 Do the farmers have intention to continue requiring Improvement of Watering Facilities?	Yes.
1) What is the rate that farmers joining in Improvement of Watering feel like continuing it?	72% of the farmers have intention to continue. (Interview to the farmers)
D-5 Does the technique of improved watering acceptable for the farmers concerned?	Yes for the engine pumps at Ruvu Darajani. No for the treadle pumps at Viziwaziwa.
1) Is the technique suitable for the conditions of the targeted area?	As of engine pumps, the technique is suitable for Ruvu Darajani, but not so for Mwanabwito, since the farms there are scattered. As of treadle pumps, the techniques if not suitable for Viziwaziwa.
E. SUSTAINABILITY	
E-1 Has the initial cost concerning equipment been collected?	Not yet.
1) How much has it been collected?	TShs734,890.- (17%) for engine pumps as of 30 Sep 2003 and 0 % for treadle pumps. (CPMU Report)
E-2 Will sum collected be used for purchasing new equipment?	Not yet
E-3 Will group activities for managing the facilities be maintained?	In case Ruvu pump group Yes, but Mwanabwito insufficient and Viziwaziwa not. (Interview survey to DALDO)
E-4 Has the budget for this component is secured.	Not yet.
1) Are there any possibilities of raising the budget for the project continuation in the other districts?	DALDO of Kibaha and Bagamoyo want to increase the budget for the project. (Interview survey to DALDO)

評價表 Capacity Building for District and Extension Officers

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of data)
A. Efficiency	
A1 Was the mobilisation of personnel, facilities and equipments on schedule (timing and quantity)? “Input”	Yes, it was on schedule.
1) How many Extension officers attended the training?	21 trainees consisting of VAEO, WAEO and District Staff attended the training in 2001, 2002 and 2003. (Monitoring report 2 , 3 and 4)
2) How many Extension officers were satisfied with the handout, facilities and so on?	All of them were satisfied with most that was offered, but they complaint mainly of the small amount of per diem which was said below the country norms (Questionnaires after training)
A2 Was the performance of personnel, facilities and equipments suitable (quantity and quality)? “Input”	Yes, it was suitable.
1) When, how much and in what way were they delivered to Extension officers?	In the training they got study materials like textbooks at real time. Extension materials (horticultural manual and daily record book) were delivered in the second training course (2002). All DALDO did not know of the delivery of the training curriculum. (Interview survey to DALDO)
A3 Did extension officers get the technical knowledge of horticulture sufficiently? “Output1”	In the extension officers training 100 % of the trainees understood what was taught in the course. All of them passed the written exams (Monitoring report 2 , 3, and 4) and gave a positive evaluation of their understand of the course in the final evaluation (Final Evaluation questionnaires)
1) How many trainees understood the technical material after the training session?	All of them, 100% , said to have understood the technical material after the training session and evaluated it positively.
2) Could District officers and Extension officers complete a booklet of horticulture technology?	The booklet was completed in the last session of manual making that occurred Oct. 2003 and included technical information on 19 horticultural crops mostly grown in Coast Region along with newly introduced ones with high productivity. It is to be distributed after binding later this month of Oct.
A4 Did extension officers get participatory development methodology sufficiently? “Output 2”	In the extension officers training 100 % gradually understood what was taught to them in the course. Many of them had difficulties in the initial stage of training as the course was very new to them but caught on later with the difficulties as over 85% passed the written exam in the second course (Monitoring report 2 , 3 and 4). All gave a positive evaluation of their understand of the course in the final evaluation (Final Evaluation questionnaire)
1) How many trainees understood the participatory development material after the training session?	All of them, 100% , said to have understood the participatory development material after the training session and evaluated it positively.
B. Effectiveness	
B1 Has any increase of farmers’ consultation been seen as a result of improvement of Extension Officers’ ability? “Project Purpose”	Most of the Extension officers recognised a much more closer relationship between them and farmers since the projects started, and most of the contacts are attributed to the rise in demand for technical information from farmers. Due to the projects, the frequency of training and visit to farmers have also increased (Interview survey to DSMS and Extension Officers).
1) Do farmers consult with extension officers prior to conducting any cultural practise?	Most Extension Officers recognised that the number of contacts with farmers has drastically increased from simple to more than double and that farmers come to seek technical advices such as spacing in planting, pest and disease control advices in vegetable production and various technical information in fruit tree production such as grafting, budding, etc. (Interview survey to DSMS and Extension Officers).
2) Have extension officers been provided with ready-made tools such as a technical booklet to help them in their extension works on horticulture?	An incomplete version of the technical booklet which only included four horticultural crops was distributed to the Extension officers at the term of their second training in 2002 (Monitoring report 2, 3 and 4). A final version has been completed in October 2003, which includes 19 horticultural crops mostly grown in Coast Region and newly introduced ones which are very productive. It will be distributed later this month after binding (Personal Communication of Team with RAA)
3) How much does farmers’ consulting number to extension officers increase?	It has increased over 100% over most cases (Interview survey to DSMS and Extension Officers)

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of data)
B2 Are district agricultural extension system maintained?	The mandates of the Agricultural sector in the Government Policy is service delivery (extension), training and research. These are still maintained, and Districts are employing where staff is not enough. For the provision of more employment, a district makes a budget and request the government as a policy. Kisarawe District has recently employed a District Livestock Development Officer and several extension staff, almost all villages are covered (Personal Communication of the Team with RAA).
1) <i>Are there any recent changes in the policy of the Government that gave the Agricultural sector the mandate of service delivery (extension), training, and research</i>	Not yet. Districts continue to employ when staff is not enough (Personal Communication with the RAA)
C. Impact	
C1 Are the participatory development programmes in M/P prepared in other area?	Not yet. Currently there are no preparations but the Coast Region is considering implementing part of the M/P after developing a Horticultural Crops Production Project. If the project gets funds then the Action Plan will also be adopted. The Government can only give funds to a properly prepared project which is remuneratively profitable. Districts are basically aware of the M/P and A/P and some of them like Kibaha, Bagamoyo and Mkuranga have included the Horticultural Development Project in their DADP (Interview survey to RAA and DALDO)
1) <i>How many districts are to be conducting the training and other activities under this component?</i>	Possibly all, after a profitable project is written and gets funds (Interview survey to RAA and DALDO).
C2 Have farmers outside the project also come to consult Extension officers more often before it started?	Yes, they have. Farmers who have an interest in the project visited District office more, wishing to start a similar project. Some requested to extend the project to their villages as in Kibaha. Some have started activities of their own such as in Bagamoyo district. Some usually visited the areas of the project for the purpose of learning as recorded in Kisarawe. Some have tried to carry out grafting and budding of seedlings on their own as reported in Mkuranga. Farmers consulting number to extension officers increased more than double but mainly concentrated in the project sites (Interview survey to DALDO and Extension staff).
D. Relevance	
D1 Does the project purpose coordinate with agricultural development policy of Tanzania?	Yes, it does. Within the policy guideline, abject poverty eradication by 2010 (Interview survey to RAA) Both the Project and Agricultural Development policy point at Poverty alleviation. The projects are included in DADP. (Interview survey to DALDO)
D2 Do district agricultural offices have intention to implement extension officers' training continuously?	Yes, they do but they need a source of finance. (Interview survey to DALDO)
1) <i>How many districts have intention to implement the training?</i>	Training can be continued for short periods of time in all the districts. Funds for training can be obtained if budgeted (Interview survey to RAA)
E. Sustainability	
E1 Is the training curriculum prepared by the officer continuously used.	The curriculum shall be continuously used when District gets budget for extension officers training (Interview survey to DALDO). However, training had already started in some areas of the curriculum. There are intentions to continue with the remaining areas in 2004 and budget will be requested from the Central Government. This will include DADPs and Disaster Management after experiencing droughts and the floods when implementing the Verification Study (Interview survey to RAA).
E2 Has the budget for the component to be implemented again is secured?	Every district request budget for extension officers training. Normally amount of budget of District is very small, about 10 million Tsh. for total agriculture and livestock (Interview survey to DALDO)

評價表 Capacity Building for Community

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of Data)
A. Efficiency	
A1 Was the mobilisation of personnel, facilities and equipments on schedule (timing and quantity)?	Yes, it was on schedule Planned numbers of machine and materials were installed and also labour at all villages (MR-2)
1) <i>How many farmers/leaders attended the training?</i>	42 leaders out of 44 for Leaders training (MR-2)
2) <i>How many farmers/leaders were satisfied with the handout, facilities and so on?</i>	All were satisfied with the inputs of the training. (Questionnaire) 90% of farmers concerned answered inputs for community facility came “On time”, and inputs for training were appropriate. (Questionnaire)
A2 Was the performance of personnel, facilities and equipments suitable (quantity and quality)?	The personnel, such as DSMS and Extension officers for training has been helping farmers’ trainees and DSMS for machine repairs. Materials for construction were used fully. The machines have shown a lot of problems. (MR-1, 2, 3 and 4)
1) <i>When, how much and in what way were they delivered to farmers/leaders?</i>	After groups were formed and established CPMU in July 2001, inputs were delivered to groups according to the plans agreed upon with the Team during the workshops.
A3 Have the targeted communities obtain know-how of group management? “Output 1”	Treasurers of each project group have been keeping their accounting book. (MR-2, 3 and 4), though reporting of daily transactions have delayed for groups with small earning that were experiencing machines or customers problems, namely the milling machine at Viziwaziwa (Observation). The contents of minutes of meeting have been improved gradually. (Observation) Some groups have had their meetings regularly, when they could get the right number of attendances, and discussed how to tackle their problems. Some countermeasures have been taken. (MR-3 and 4) Farmers have continued working for the machines despite bad results in terms of income generation due to scarcity of customers and machine problems, showing good examples of cooperation of the community. (MR-3 and 4)
1) <i>What percentage of documents required sustaining each project are prepared by people concerned?</i>	Most data necessary for project operation are recorded and filed in notebooks and separate pieces of paper by people concerned. Kwa Mfipa, Mwanabaya, Mkuranga and Ruvu Darajani showed 100% of their records. Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito produced 90% and 80%, respectively. Mwendapole KKM secretary failed to produce any data, but the treasurer showed necessary records of the input credit situation.
A4 Have the trained farmers become more conversant with horticulture production techniques? “Output 2”	Almost all the participants among the 200 said that they were satisfied with their training , except shortness of its time. (Questionnaires)
1) <i>What is the percentage of who are satisfied with the training contents among the participants attending it?</i>	100% of the trainees have declared being satisfied with the training contents and requested more training to be organised more often. (Questionnaires)
2) <i>How many farmers out of the targeted have felt that they have understood the technique through the training?</i>	In areas where farmers outside the project areas were taken to the training, such as Bagamoyo, Kisarawe and Mkuranga, all declared to have understood the techniques. It is reported in the said areas that groups have formed on their own to start operation (Interview survey to DALDO, DSMS and Extension Officers)
3) <i>How did the farmers make use of the knowledge gained from the training?</i>	They set up meetings to disseminate knowledge to other members who did not attend the training (MR-2, 3 and 4)
A5 Has the targeted farmers and their community promote group activities by using the facilities? “Output 3”	78% of 55 farmers including leaders interviewed replied the shed has been operated following the plan. (Questionnaire). There were many ideas of shed use before construction, but not all have been actually realised, namely the market place, except for Ruvu Darajani (MR-3 and 4). However, even for Ruvu, use of shed as market place has been recently compromised by lack of electricity and water and far distance from road side. Groups are still negotiating with Village council and District to solve the matters. The milling machines have been fully utilised at Mwanabwito until July 2003, when operation drastically reduced due to the lack of customers blamed on the observed drought, which affected even more Viziwaziwa and Vigama operations.

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of Data)
1) <i>What is the percentage of the plans made at the beginning has worked so far?</i>	100% of farmers interviewed in the workshops felt that they have used the facilities as planned, but the use of the shed as a market place did not fully realise in namely Viziwaziwa and Vigama. Such a use was recently compromised in Ruvu, but groups members come to the shed to sell their products. All milling machines are used for milling, but the recent droughts and faulty machines have affected machine operation in nearly all sites.
2) <i>How many new ideas for the facility use have been presented and actually implemented by community?</i>	Regarding the multipurpose shed, remunerated hiring is proposed for anyone willing to organise official and socio-cultural events (Viziwaziwa, Vigama). Some group members in Vigama become members of NGO (COCOBA) to get loan and start business to utilise the shed effectively as market place. For the milling machines, groups want to get loans from KKM (Mwanabwito) or from their own earnings, if machine is repaired (Viziwaziwa), or from COCOBA(Vigama) to buy maize and mill it for selling. (Questionnaires)
3) <i>What is the frequency of use of the facility?</i>	44% of 55 farmers interviewed said they use the machine as customers often, while 20% use it sometimes and 16% very often. 9% only never use it.
B. Effectiveness	
B1 Have the targeted farmers found the group activities and training programme meaningful? “Project Purpose”	Notes and other necessary documents have been continuously prepared somehow due to continuous trainings at the sites. (MR-3 and 4) CPMU has spontaneously held regular meetings and discussed what to do and how to improve the project. New activities have been proposed from each CPMU. Any activities have not been implemented without discussions among the groups. This is partly because they have started thinking this project is their own. (MR-3 and 4) Some farmers have already tried new varieties and seeds obtained at training. (MR-3 and 4)
1) <i>How more often do the targeted farmers feel they have seen and got instruction from extension officers due to their group activities? (Also number of visit, time of staying, quality of instruction etc)</i>	Through the extension officers reporting (Interview survey), instructions given to farmers have increased more than 100%; however, the number of visits to farmers could not be checked through the project since the daily record book developed has not yet been used.
2) <i>How many facilities have been continuously used?</i>	100% of project members replied that the facilities are continuously used. (Questionnaire and Workshops); however, the lack of customers recorded lately due to observed drought and reported mechanical problems has hindered full use of milling machines in most areas; namely Viziwaziwa, Vigama and most recently in Mwanabwito. Farmers expressed the wish to continue operation trying other means.
3) <i>How many new groups have been started their activities?</i>	A total of 23 new groups activities have been reported through the workshops though 61% of 79 farmers interviewed individually declared not having seen new activities started against 39% who said saw these activities started.
B2 Are district agricultural extension system maintained?	The mandates of the Agricultural sector in the Government Policy are service delivery (extension), training and research. These are still maintained, and Districts are employing where staff is not enough. For the provision of more employment, a district makes a budget and request the government as a policy. Kisarawe District has recently employed a District Livestock Development Officer and several extension staff, almost all villages are covered (Personal Communication of the Team with RAA).
1) <i>Are there any recent changes in the policy of the Government that gave the Agricultural sector the mandate of service delivery (extension), training, and research</i>	Not yet. Districts continue to employ when staff is not enough (Personal Communication with RAA)

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of Data)
C. Impact	
C1 Does community obtains know-how of group management?	Record writing and financial management have continuously been done so far although there were something not enough. Execution of discipline has not actually been observed. (Observation)
1) <i>How many of project operations are recorded and filed on a monthly basis in the year 2003 to be presented at DPMC meetings by CPMU (KKM)?</i>	Farmers did not record project operation data according to the format requested by the Team in June 2002, but most data are recorded and filed in their own notebooks or in separate pieces of paper. Kwa Mfipa showed 100% of all records along with Mwanabaya , Mkuranga, Ruvu Darajani and Vigama. Almost all documents for KKM have been submitted for Viziwaziwa, 90%, and 80 % for Mwanabwito. Mwendapole failed to produce any data due to the secretary negligence.
C2 Does capability of community side in implementing participatory development improve?	Several memos have been prepared and constantly kept. Number of requests from villagers to outside organisation has increased. (Observation)
1) <i>Is there something they spontaneously started or are going to start by themselves or together with Village and District?</i>	Most new groups started agricultural activities, horticultural production in particular. They have started such activities on their own initiatives. (Questionnaires). Some old groups plan to expend plots in Mwanabwito or start mixed farming including poultry raising in Kwa Mfipa or open input credit shop by KKM at Ruvu or start mushroom production at Mkuranga
C3 Are the participatory development programmes in M/P to be prepared in other area?	Not yet. Currently there are no preparations but the Coast Region is considering implementing part of the M/P after developing a Horticultural Crops Production Project. If the project gets funds then the Action Plan will also be adopted. The Government can only give funds to a properly prepared project which is remuneratively profitable. Districts are basically aware of the M/P and A/P and some of them like Kibaha, Bagamoyo and Mkuranga have included the Horticultural Development Project in their DADP (Interview survey to RAA and DALDO)
1) <i>How many districts are to be conducting the training and other activities under this component?</i>	Possibly all, after a profitable project is written and gets funds (Interview survey to RAA and DALDO).
C4 Has any action or change been seen on non-project/and or project farmers in the project area?	Milling machine has contributed to help farmers around, especially women. (MR-3, and 4, Questionnaire) Some villagers has moved their house to near shed. (Interview to KKM Viziwaziwa) New group was formed soon after the horticultural training. (MR-3 and 4, Questionnaires)
1) <i>How do women spend the saved time from their past milling hardships due to the introduction of the machine and how much is that time?</i>	55% of 77 farmers interviewed including mostly women said have saved over 2 hours, 20% have said 1 and 1/2 hour, and 9% less than 30min. The time saved was reinvested in domestic activities or in farming.
D. Relevance	
D1 Does the project purpose coordinate with agricultural development policy of Tanzania?	The components are in line with the policy.
D2 Do district agricultural offices have intention to implement farmers/leaders' training continuously?	Yes, they do but they need a source of finance. (Interview survey to DALDO)
D3 Has farmers' incentive to participate in any group activity been promoted?	Yes, it has been mainly at the beginning of the projects. Today , in spite of the difficulties, all members for the community facilities have an intention to continue these activities. (Questionnaires)

Evaluation Items	Results (Sources of Data)
E. Sustainability	
E1 Is the component to be continued by the farmers with / without continuous support from District?	All the DALDOs have an intention to start after the study (Interview to RAA, DALDO) For the shed, possibility is high, for it works as centre of community and also office for other components. Milling machine benefit to villagers is recognised by every one. Possibilities still exist at Mwanabwito if there is a good production. Vigama and Viziwaziwa are trying other means to succeed. (Questionnaire)
1) <i>Is there any possibility for the group leader's training to continue?</i>	Training can be continued for short periods of time in all the districts. Funds for training can be obtained if budgeted (Interview survey to RAA). Among leaders interviewed in the last group leader meeting, 10 out of 19 said that they are ready to pay of their own pocket fare and accommodation to attend training, 8 agreed to use KKM money to pay for the expenses, and one said half KKM money and half his.
2) <i>Is there any possibility for farmers' training concerning horticulture to continue?</i>	Yes. Training is continuing through the extension officers intervention (Questionnaire) and could be continued if budgeted (Interview to RAA)
3) <i>Is there any possibility for the group activity, milling machine and shed, to continue?</i>	For the shed, possibility is high, for it works as centre of community and also office for other components. Milling machine benefit to villagers is recognised by every one. Possibilities still exist at Mwanabwito if there is a good crop production. Vigama and Viziwaziwa are trying other means to succeed. (Questionnaire)
E2 Has the budget for the training course been secured.	Not yet.
1) <i>Is there the possibility of raising the budget for the project continuation in the other districts?</i>	DALDOs have an intention but the size of the component actually implemented should be smaller than what we see now, considering the last few years of their budgets. (Interview to RAA, DALDO)

評價表 District Seedling Farm

Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Relevance and Sustainability

Evaluation Item	Result (Information Source)																				
A. Efficiency																					
A1 Is the mobilisation of personnel, facilities and equipments on schedule (timing and quantity)? [Input]	Quality of all inputs was reasonable and almost all were mobilised on schedule. (Monitoring Reports)																				
1) When, what kind and how many of input were allotted for this programme?	Almost all necessary inputs were allotted in accordance with Plan of Operations. (Monitoring Reports)																				
2) How many of them has been utilised for achieving the output?	Almost all inputs used for the right purpose of the programme, as mentioned in Plan of Operations. (Monitoring Reports)																				
A2 Is the performance of personnel, facilities and equipment suitable? [Inputs]	Almost all inputs have been used efficiently. (Monitoring Reports)																				
1) When, how often, how many and in what way have they performed?	Almost all inputs have performed well in right time, except them for soil and water conservation and 4th experimental plots operation. (Monitoring Reports)																				
A3 System to produce and distribute improved seedlings of fruit trees is formed well in Kibaha district. [Output 1]	The capability of Farm Staffs is good enough for the planned operation. The irregular rainfall was a hindrance to distribution. The production of mango seedlings will be increased soon because the soil problem was solved recently. (Zegereni monthly report)																				
1) How many seedlings has Zegereni farm produced and distributed?	Zegereni farm have produced about 2,000 coconut, 300 mango and 170 citrus seedlings and distributed only 730 seedlings, as shown in the table below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crop</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Produced</th> <th>Distributed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coconut</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>554</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mango</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>300</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citrus</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>170</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>71</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (Zegereni monthly report)	Crop	Target	Produced	Distributed	Coconut	5,000	2,000	554	Mango	2,500	300	6	Citrus	2,500	170	99	Others	-		71
Crop	Target	Produced	Distributed																		
Coconut	5,000	2,000	554																		
Mango	2,500	300	6																		
Citrus	2,500	170	99																		
Others	-		71																		
2) Has the farm established proper marketing channel of its products (seedlings & vegetables)?	The fruit seedlings have been distributed to farmers in Kibaha (and surrounding districts) mainly through WAEO and VAEO, as planned in M/P. (Zegereni monthly reports)																				
A4 Systems to guide farmers' groups in seedlings production are formed well in Kisarawe and Mkuranga districts. [Output 2]	The technical and management skill of the group nursery (especially Mwanambaya and Mkuranga) was very good level. They have started to procure grafting/budding materials by themselves, and cultivate vegetables, too. (Records of group nurseries)																				
1) How many seedlings the farmers' groups have produced and distributed to the villagers?	The group nurseries have produced improved mango and citrus seedlings. The following table gives approximate number of seedlings produced by JCIA support and also by their own efforts (as shown +α). <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Mango</th> <th>Citrus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vigama</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya</td> <td>700 (+α)</td> <td>400 (+α)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga</td> <td>900 (+α)</td> <td>400 (+α)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (M/M of DPMC, Interview)	Site	Mango	Citrus	Vigama	50	50	Mwanambaya	700 (+α)	400 (+α)	Mkuranga	900 (+α)	400 (+α)								
Site	Mango	Citrus																			
Vigama	50	50																			
Mwanambaya	700 (+α)	400 (+α)																			
Mkuranga	900 (+α)	400 (+α)																			
2) How many villagers have planted improved fruit seedlings in their farms?	Many fruit seedlings have been produced and distributed under technical assistance of district officers. The number of villagers who have used the seedlings is estimated as below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Mango</th> <th>Citrus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vigama (n=28)</td> <td>42%</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya (n=11)</td> <td>73%</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga (n=17)</td> <td>88%</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (Questionnaire to farmers)	Site	Mango	Citrus	Vigama (n=28)	42%	36%	Mwanambaya (n=11)	73%	27%	Mkuranga (n=17)	88%	76%								
Site	Mango	Citrus																			
Vigama (n=28)	42%	36%																			
Mwanambaya (n=11)	73%	27%																			
Mkuranga (n=17)	88%	76%																			
3) Has the district offices performed good extension services for group nursery operation?	Yes. The district agriculture offices of Kisarawe and Mkuranga hold technical instruction meetings on grafting and budding with group members at sites. The extension officers properly support groups in technical and operational aspects. (Monitoring Reports)																				
A5 Extension systems in soil and water conservation techniques are formed in Kisarawe and Mkuranga district. [Output 3]	The district and extension officers support members of group nurseries to make demonstration field of water harvesting. Some farmers have used some conservation methods in their own farmland. (Monitoring Reports)																				

Evaluation Item	Result (Information Source)															
1) How many farmers have practiced soil and water conservation techniques at the sites?	Demonstration farms on soil and water conservation were prepared in every sites. The most farmers applied (or will apply soon depending on rainfall) some kinds of soil and water conservation techniques. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Site</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Like to apply</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Already applied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vigama (n=20)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 (25%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 (60%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya (n=11)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 (27%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 (27%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga (n=17)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11 (65%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 (18%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(Questionnaire to farmers)</p>	Site	Like to apply	Already applied	Vigama (n=20)	5 (25%)	12 (60%)	Mwanambaya (n=11)	3 (27%)	3 (27%)	Mkuranga (n=17)	11 (65%)	3 (18%)			
Site	Like to apply	Already applied														
Vigama (n=20)	5 (25%)	12 (60%)														
Mwanambaya (n=11)	3 (27%)	3 (27%)														
Mkuranga (n=17)	11 (65%)	3 (18%)														
2) Has the district offices performed good extension services for soil and water conservation?	Yes. The district agricultural offices of Kisarawe and Mkuranga motivated farmers to take action on conservation techniques and also prepare demonstration farms of water harvesting at sites. (Monitoring Reports)															
A6 Implementation system for vegetable cultivation tests is formed in Kibaha district. [Output 4]	The most operators performed well in crop husbandry and in recording under support of the district and extension officers. (Operators' record)															
1) Have the cropping tests of vegetables in Kibaha been implemented as the plan?	Yes. The tests including fertiliser tests and crop adaptability tests have been carried out four times with total number of plots were 49. The crops were tomato, okra, onion, carrot, garlic and watermelon so far. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Site</th> <th style="text-align: center;">1st (Nov. 01)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2nd (June 02)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3rd (Nov. 02)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4th (July 03)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Viziwaziwa</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanabwito</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(Monitoring Reports)</p>	Site	1st (Nov. 01)	2nd (June 02)	3rd (Nov. 02)	4th (July 03)	Viziwaziwa	6	7	6	6	Mwanabwito	6	6	6	6
Site	1st (Nov. 01)	2nd (June 02)	3rd (Nov. 02)	4th (July 03)												
Viziwaziwa	6	7	6	6												
Mwanabwito	6	6	6	6												
2) Has the district office performed good extension services for experimental plot operation?	Yes. The VAEOs of Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito have supported the cropping tests periodically and carefully. (Monitoring reports, Working record)															
B. Effectiveness																
B1 Have district offices develop resources for the sustainable implementation of District Seedling Farm Programme? [Project Purpose]	The human resources are good enough, but financial resources are not good enough yet for Zegereni farm. The financial support is still necessary to the farm operation. (Zegereni monthly reports)															
1) How have the districts performed to improve the operation and managing system of district seedling farm (DSF)?	The districts continue to make effort to sustain or support this programme. (Interview to DALDO)															
2) Is the financial situation of Zegereni farm sound enough?	Not enough yet. Average monthly deficit is about TShs. 492,000 (Income = TShs. 113,000, Expenditure = TShs. 605,000). (Zegereni monthly reports)															
3) Have the group nurseries been managed toward their goals with assistance of district offices?	The groups in Mwanambaya and Mkuranga have performed very well. The groups in Vigama are developing under assistance of the extension officers. (Monitoring Reports)															
4) Have the vegetable cropping tests in Kibaha provided useful results?	Crop adaptability tests in 2002 cool season gave good results on onion and carrot. The tests in 2003 were affected by drought and high temperature seriously. The data of the fertiliser tests at the experimental plots were to be improved. (Zegereni monthly report, Monitoring Report)															
B2 Hasn't the marketing condition of target horticultural crops worsened significantly?	The prices of crops (vegetables) show relatively large seasonal fluctuation during the study. (Zegereni monthly reports)															
C. Impact																
C1 Do the districts take action to prepare the operation system of DSF? [Overall Goal]	The district provide necessary staffs and a part of budget. [Kibaha] Trained staffs are available. [Bagamoyo] (Interview to DALDO)															
C2 Is the use of improved fruit seedlings among farmers sufficient in comparison with the estimation?	In Mwanambaya and Mkuranga, most of the members of the group nurseries have used improved mango seedlings already, and about half of them used improved citrus seedlings. The numbers in Vigama are smaller. (Questionnaire to farmers)															

Evaluation Item	Result (Information Source)																																				
1) Have you used improved fruit seedlings in your farmland?	<p>Most of farmers are planted improved mango/citrus seedlings in their farmland, especially in Mwanambaya and Mkuranga. The number of farmers who planted mango/citrus is as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Mango</th> <th>Citrus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vigama (n=28)</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya (n=11)</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga (n=17)</td> <td>15</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Group members will attain scions/buds from the mother trees later. (Questionnaire to farmers)</p>	Site	Mango	Citrus	Vigama (n=28)	12	10	Mwanambaya (n=11)	8	3	Mkuranga (n=17)	15	13																								
Site	Mango	Citrus																																			
Vigama (n=28)	12	10																																			
Mwanambaya (n=11)	8	3																																			
Mkuranga (n=17)	15	13																																			
C3 How are the conditions of farmers' introduction of new kinds/varieties of vegetables?	<p>The farmers in the sites grow more various vegetables after the project implementation. Many farmers (90% in Viziwaziwa, 94% in Mwanabwito) understood importance and profitability of crop diversification. (Questionnaire to farmers)</p>																																				
1) What vegetables do you cultivate in your farmland?	<p>The kinds of vegetables increased in Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Year 2000</th> <th>Year 2002</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Viziwaziwa (n=20)</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanabwito (n=19)</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The data of 2003 were not taken because of severe drought. (Mid-term evaluation, Questionnaire to farmers)</p>	Site	Year 2000	Year 2002	Viziwaziwa (n=20)	3.7	5.1	Mwanabwito (n=19)	2.5	3.4																											
Site	Year 2000	Year 2002																																			
Viziwaziwa (n=20)	3.7	5.1																																			
Mwanabwito (n=19)	2.5	3.4																																			
C4 Have farmers improved the use of fertiliser and agro-chemical?	<p>The key farmers (experimental plots, input credit, etc.) in Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito have improved the use of fertiliser and agro-chemical on vegetable cultivation and will improve more.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Fertiliser Use</th> <th>Chemical Use</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>Improved already?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viziwaziwa (n=16)</td> <td>94%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanabwito (n=28)</td> <td>75%</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>To improve more?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viziwaziwa (n=21)</td> <td>81%</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanabwito (n=34)</td> <td>79%</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Questionnaire to farmers)</p>	Site	Fertiliser Use	Chemical Use	<u>Improved already?</u>			Viziwaziwa (n=16)	94%	69%	Mwanabwito (n=28)	75%	82%	<u>To improve more?</u>			Viziwaziwa (n=21)	81%	81%	Mwanabwito (n=34)	79%	79%															
Site	Fertiliser Use	Chemical Use																																			
<u>Improved already?</u>																																					
Viziwaziwa (n=16)	94%	69%																																			
Mwanabwito (n=28)	75%	82%																																			
<u>To improve more?</u>																																					
Viziwaziwa (n=21)	81%	81%																																			
Mwanabwito (n=34)	79%	79%																																			
C5 Does the programme have enough impact on the farmers' financial condition?	<p>Yes. The members of group nurseries got some income from sales of grafted mango and budded citrus seedlings. In vegetable zone, the income is not very high in this year due to severe drought. However, the experimental plots could show possibility of new vegetables last year, such as onion and carrot, which are at high and stable prices. Also, farmers got idea to produce off-season vegetables aiming at higher prices. (Workshops)</p>																																				
1) How much farmer's income from horticultural crop production have increased?	<p>Income of the key farmers (experimental plots, input credit, group nursery, etc.) in the following 5 sites has increased after the commencement of the Project (in last year). Due to serious drought in 2003, the farmers especially vegetable growers are strongly suffered low production. Members of group nurseries got some income from sales of grafted/budded seedlings. Farmers shown the change of income as shown below ([+] increase, [-] decrease).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>++</th> <th>+</th> <th>+-</th> <th>-</th> <th>--</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Viziwaziwa (n=21)</td> <td>5%</td> <td>67%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanabwito (n=35)</td> <td>9%</td> <td>51%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vigama (n=19)</td> <td>5%</td> <td>53%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya (n=10)</td> <td>0%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga (n=17)</td> <td>0%</td> <td>88%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Questionnaire to farmers)</p>	Site	++	+	+-	-	--	Viziwaziwa (n=21)	5%	67%	24%	5%	0%	Mwanabwito (n=35)	9%	51%	23%	9%	9%	Vigama (n=19)	5%	53%	21%	11%	11%	Mwanambaya (n=10)	0%	90%	0%	10%	0%	Mkuranga (n=17)	0%	88%	12%	0%	0%
Site	++	+	+-	-	--																																
Viziwaziwa (n=21)	5%	67%	24%	5%	0%																																
Mwanabwito (n=35)	9%	51%	23%	9%	9%																																
Vigama (n=19)	5%	53%	21%	11%	11%																																
Mwanambaya (n=10)	0%	90%	0%	10%	0%																																
Mkuranga (n=17)	0%	88%	12%	0%	0%																																
D. Relevance																																					
D1 Does the project purpose co-ordinate with agricultural development policy of Coast region? [Project Purpose]	<p>The project purpose co-ordinate with policy guidance. (Interview to RAA)</p>																																				
D2 Does the project purpose coordinate with District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP)?	<p>Yes. It was involved in DADP. [Kibaha] Yes. Recognised the importance of DSF programme. [Kisarawe] Yes. Trained staffs are available. It will be involved in DADP. [Bagamoyo] (Interview to DALDO)</p>																																				

Evaluation Item	Result (Information Source)												
D3 Do district agricultural offices have intention to implement DSF programme?	Yes. It was involved in DADP. District has carried out original crop adaptability tests in Zegereni farm. [Kibaha] Yes. Recognised the importance of DSF programme. [Kisarawe] (Interview to DALDO)												
D4 Do farmers intent to use improved fruit seedlings?	Almost all members of the group nurseries said they want to plant new kinds or varieties of fruits, to improve fruit seedling production techniques. (Questionnaire to farmers)												
D5 Do farmers prefer to improve vegetable cultivation?	Almost all farmers interviewed said to improve horticultural techniques, which include new vegetable cultivation, fertiliser application, chemical use, watering, cropping schedule, and marketing. (Questionnaire to farmers)												
D6 Are farmers aware of the necessity of soil and water conservation?	Yes. All participants of the evaluation workshops in Vigama, Mwanambaya and Mkuranga express the necessity of soil and water conservation. (Workshops)												
E. Sustainability													
E1 Will the operation system of DSF in Kibaha district be kept on? [Assumption]	Kibaha district intends to sustain the operation system of Zegereni farm. (Interview to DALDO)												
1) Does Kibaha district prepare future implementation plan on Zegereni farm?	Yes. The district will sustain the farm as seedling production centre and also training/demonstration centre of horticulture. [Kibaha] (Interview to DALDO)												
2) Will Kibaha district keep staffs of Zegereni farm?	Yes. The district is set for provision of human resources. [Kibaha] (Interview to DALDO)												
3) Will Kibaha district prepare necessary operation cost on Zegereni farm?	Yes. The funds for the DSF will continue to be included in the annual budget and DADP. [Kibaha] (Interview to DALDO)												
E2 Will the trained farm staffs and extension officers continue their duties? [Assumption]	The staffs of Zegereni farm and the extension officers concerned to the Project will continue their duties in general. (Interview to DALDO)												
E3 Is the budget for DSF operation prepared properly by Kibaha district?	DALDO of Kibaha tried to get operation cost from annual budget and DADP. (Interview to DALDO, Zegereni monthly report)												
1) Has the income of the farm been kept properly in bank account?	Yes. All income has been kept in DACOF sub-account. (Zegereni monthly report)												
2) Will the cash balance be good enough for future operation?	Hopefully yes, after high production of fruit seedlings and in normal weather condition. A partial farm budgeting should be developed for several years. (Zegereni monthly report)												
E4 Will their members keep on the activities of the group nurseries?	Almost all members of the group nurseries said they want to plant new kinds or varieties of fruits, to improve fruit seedling production techniques, and also to apply soil and water conservation techniques. In addition, many voluntary groups have been formulated around the JICA-targeted groups. (Workshops, Questionnaire to farmers)												
1) Do the group members want to produce more fruit seedlings?	Most of farmers are willing to produce more mango/citrus seedlings, as follows. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Already produced</th> <th>To produce more</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vigama (n=22)</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mwanambaya (n=11)</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mkuranga (n=16)</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (Questionnaire to farmers)	Site	Already produced	To produce more	Vigama (n=22)	0	9	Mwanambaya (n=11)	3	6	Mkuranga (n=16)	4	12
Site	Already produced	To produce more											
Vigama (n=22)	0	9											
Mwanambaya (n=11)	3	6											
Mkuranga (n=16)	4	12											
2) Has the group members been able to get reasonable return from seedling making (cash, knowledge and mind)?	The groups successfully sold the surplus seedlings at a price of TShs. 1,500 to 2,500 for mangoes and TShs. 250 to 350 for citrus. (M/M of DPMC) All participants of the evaluation workshops expressed the technical knowledge and group working made them very positive. (Workshops)												
E5 Do the other districts prepare implementation plan of their DSF including staff assignment and budget allocation?	Yes. Involved in DADP. [Kibaha] Yes. To be involved in DADP. [Bagamoyo] Yes. [Kisarawe] (Interview to DALDO)												

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
AS AGREED UPON
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

KIBAHA, 15 April 1999

<p>_____</p> <p>Mrs. E. P. ITANISA Acting Regional Administrative Secretary, Coast Regional Commissioner's Office, The United Republic of Tanzania</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Dr. Yoshitiko NISHIMURA Leader, Preparatory Study Team, Japan International Cooperation Agency</p>
--	--

Witnessed by

Dr. J. N. MELEWAS
For Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,
The United Republic of Tanzania

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "GOT"), the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") has decided to conduct the Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the GOJ, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the GOT.

The present document sets forth the Scope of Work with regard to the Study.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

1. to formulate a master plan on small scale horticultural development for poverty alleviation to farmers, so as to contribute to income generation, especially groups of women and youth in the categorized horticultural potential area(s) based on natural and socio-economic environment,
2. to conduct feasibility study on the selected priority area(s), and
3. to carry out, in the course of the Study, technology transfer to counterpart personnel of Tanzania.

III. STUDY AREA

The Study area shall cover the whole area of Coast Region. (See location map attached as ANNEX I)

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Study will consist of two (2) phases and will cover the following items:

I. Phase I

- I-1. to collect and review:
 - the report on "HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KIBAHA DISTRICT, COAST REGION"
 - relevant data and information
 - relevant plan(s) and project(s)
- I-2. to collect and analyze the following additional data and information through the field survey and interviews:
 - (1) natural condition including:
 - location, acreage and topography
 - meteorology and hydrology

ff

Y. N.

α

- geology
- soils
- water quality
- vegetation
- others
- (2) socio-economic conditions including:
 - economic indices (population, birthrate, food situation, etc.,)
 - educational system
 - social infrastructure
 - gender
 - others

- (3) agricultural and agro-economic conditions including:
 - present land use
 - land tenure
 - farming practices (cultivation technique, cropping pattern, yield, agricultural machinery, etc.)
 - research activities
 - agricultural economy
 - post-harvest and processing system
 - marketing system and analysis
 - others

- (4) water resources
 - existing water resources
 - ground water
 - hydrology of rivers
- (5) agricultural and rural infrastructure
 - existing dam
 - irrigation and drainage facilities
 - farm road networks
 - post-harvest and marketing system
 - rural water supply system
 - construction materials
 - others
- (6) agricultural supporting service
 - farmer's organizations
 - extension service (extension worker, farmers' level of understanding irrigation)
 - supply of seed, fertilizer and chemicals, agricultural machinery including spare parts
 - credit services
 - others

- (7) operation and maintenance, and
 - water management organizations
 - customs of water use, water right, water charge, etc.
 - others

- (8) environmental aspects
 - natural environmental aspects
 - social environmental aspects

1-3. to categorize the present horticulture situation in Coast Region, based on the followings:

U.N.U.



ref



U.N.U.

- (1) meteorology
- (2) soil
- (3) existing water resources
- (4) transport infrastructure
- (5) agricultural infrastructure
- (6) farmers' experience of horticulture, and
- (7) others

1-4. to conduct Initial Environment Examination (IEE)
 1-5. to formulate a master plan on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in the Region including the following:

- (1) cultivation development plan for each categorized type
- (2) marketing and post-harvesting plan
- (3) farmers supporting service plan
- (4) farmer's organization plan
- (5) project implementation plan

1-6. to prepare the recommendations for project implementation according to the master plan on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers

1-7. to select the priority area(s) for a feasibility study

2. Phase II

2-1. to conduct the field survey in order to collect supplementary data and information on the priority area(s)

2-2. to formulate a plan of the optimum small scale horticultural development for the priority area(s), which includes the following:

- (1) land use plan
- (2) cultivation plan
- (3) irrigation and drainage plan
- (4) marketing and post-harvest plan
- (5) farmers support services plan
- (6) farmer's organization plan
- (7) project implementation plan

2-3. to estimate the priority project area(s) cost and benefit, and

2-4. to prepare the recommendations for the priority project(s)

2-5. to evaluate Small Scale Horticultural Development Plan in the Study area

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out in accordance with the attached tentative schedule. (See ANNEX II)

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit to the GOT the following reports in English

1. Inception Report

Twenty (20) copies in English at the commencement of the Phase I field work.

ref

2. Progress Report I

Twenty (20) copies in English at the end of the Phase I field work.

3. Interim Report

Twenty (20) copies in English at the commencement of Phase II field work.

4. Progress Report II

Twenty (20) copies in English at the end of the first part of Phase II field work.

5. Draft Final Report

Thirty (30) copies in English after the home office work in Japan. The GOT will provide JICA with its comments on the Draft Final Report within one (1) month after receipt of the Draft Final Report.

6. Final Report

Fifty (50) copies in English within two (2) months after receipt of the GOT's comments on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA

1. To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, the GOT shall take necessary measures :

1-1. to secure the safety of the Japanese study team,

1-2. to permit the members of the Japanese study team to enter, leave and sojourn in Tanzania for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees,

1-3. to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from taxes, duties, fees and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into Tanzania for the conduct of the Study,

1-4. to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Japanese study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study,

1-5. to provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Tanzania from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,

1-6. to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the implementation of the Study,

1-7. to secure permission for the Japanese study team to take all data and documents (including photographs and maps) related to the Study out of Tanzania to Japan and

1-8. to provide medical services as needed. Its expense will be chargeable on the members of the Japanese study team.

2. The GOT shall bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Japanese study team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Japanese study team.

3. Coast Regional Commissioner's Office (hereinafter referred as "CRCO") shall act as a coordinating body in relation with other governmental departments and non-governmental organizations concerned for smooth implementation of the Study. CRCO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall act as a counterpart agencies to the Japanese study team.

4. The GOT shall, at its own expenses, provide the Japanese study team with the following, in cooperation with other organizations concerned :

4-1. available data and information related to the Study,

4-2. counterpart personnel,

4-3. suitable office spaces with necessary equipment and furniture in the Study area, and

4-4. credentials or identification cards

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures :

1. to dispatch, at its own expense, the Japanese study team to Tanzania, and

2. to pursue technology transfer to the Tanzanian counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

IX. CONSULTATION

JICA and CRCO shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.

ef



By M.

ef



By M.

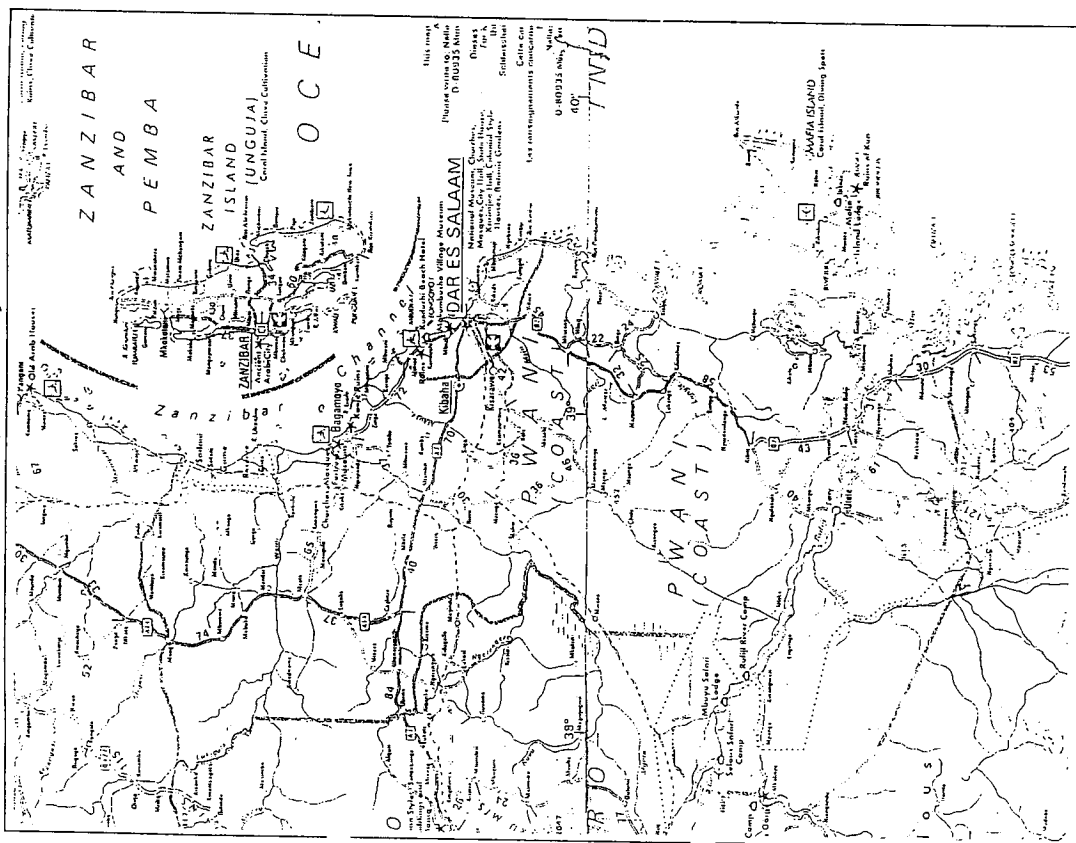
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Item													
Works in Tanzania													
Works in Japan													
Phase	Phase 1						Phase 2						
Reports	▲ Ic/R			▲ P/R(1)		▲ It/R		▲ P/R(2)			▲ Df/R	◎ ▲ F/R	

(Remarks)

- Ic/R : Inception Report
- P/R(1) : Progress Report(1)
- It/R : Interim Report
- P/R(2) : Progress Report(2)
- Df/R : Draft Final Report
- F/R : Final Report
- ◎ : Comments on Df/R by Tanzania side

Location Map of Study Area



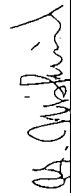
MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON

THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
AS AGREED UPON
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

KIBAHIA, 15 April, 1999

ef

Mrs. E. P. ITANISA
Acting Regional Administrative Secretary,
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
The United Republic of Tanzania



Dr. Yoshihiko NISHIMURA
Leader,
Preparatory Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Witnessed by



Dr. J. N. MELEWAS
For Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,
The United Republic of Tanzania

The preparatory study team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), and headed by Dr. Yoshihiko NISHIMURA, visited the United Republic of Tanzania from 6 to 16 April, 1999 for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views in relation to the Scope of Work for the Study on Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region, the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") with the officials concerned of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as "GOT").

As a result of the discussions, the GOT and the Team mutually agreed to the Scope of Work for the Study.

The following Minutes have been prepared to confirm the main issues discussed and matters agreed upon by both sides. The list of participants in a series of meetings is attached as ANNEX.

1. Both sides confirmed that Coast Regional Commissioner's Office (hereinafter referred as "CRCO") would act as a coordinating body in relation with other governmental departments and non-governmental organizations concerned for smooth implementation of the Study, and that CRCO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives would act as a counterpart agencies to the Japanese team to be dispatched for the Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study Team").
2. Both sides confirmed that the Study would be carried out mainly aiming at small horticultural development for poverty alleviation to farmers, especially targeting the groups of women and youth.
3. Both sides confirmed that the Study area should cover the whole area of Coast Region. In Phase 1, a master plan study will include categorization of the present horticulture situation in Coast Region, based on national and socio-economic environment. In Phase 2, a feasibility study will be conducted in the selected priority area(s).
4. Both sides confirmed that Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) should be carried out in Phase 2, if needed according to the result of Initial Environment Examination (IEE). It was noted that it would be difficult for CRCO to carry out EIA because of budgetary constraints and therefore requested the Team to make the arrangement. The Team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan.
5. For the smooth and effective implementation of the Study, both sides agreed upon the need for establishment of a Steering Committee consisting of representatives from relevant

ef



Y. N.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

[Coast Regional Commissioner's Office (CRCO)]	
Mr. Nicodemus Banbuka	Regional Commissioner (RC)
Mr. Lt. Col. T. P. Magere	Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)
Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley	Regional Agriculture & Livestock Development Officer (RALDO)
[The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MAC)]	
Dr. J. N. Melewas	Acting Commissioner (Agriculture & Livestock Development): Ag. CALD
Mr. Sabuni. M. Mbaga	Acting Assistant Commissioner (Crop Development)
Mr. A. H. Simba	Acting Assistant Commissioner (Irrigation Development)
Mr. R. S. Ishengoma	Zonal Irrigation Engineer
[Kibaha District Commissioner's Office]	
Mr. J. A. Maitiyawatu	Kibaha District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer
Mrs. E. S. Mwasha	Kibaha District Extension Officer
Mr. S. S. Kapalla	Kibaha District Horticulturist
[Preparatory Study Team]	
Dr. Yoshihiko NISHIMURA	Leader
Dr. Yasuo AMDO	Member (in charge of Marketing and)
Mr. Kenji INABA	Member (in charge of Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure)
Dr. Koji YAMANAKA	Member (in charge of Environment and Soil)
Mr. Yoshitaka MASANAGA	Member

instructions before the commencement of the Study.

Basically, it is expected that this Committee will meet the Study Team when it comes to explain the reports. The Steering Committee will consist of members mainly from the following:

- Presidents Office(Planning Commission)
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development)
- The Ministry of Finance (Department of External Finance)
- Ministry of Water (Department of Hydrology)
- Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (Coast Regional Commissioner's Office and District Council)

6. CRCO promised to assign the necessary number of counterpart personnel for each member of the Study Team from the governmental departments concerned.

7. CRCO expressed difficulties in providing necessary vehicle(s) with driver(s), photocopy machine, personal computer and facsimile to the Study Team and therefore requested JICA to make the arrangements. The Team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan.

8. CRCO shall provide suitable office space(s) with necessary number of desks, chairs, electricity and telephone-line(s)spaces to the Study Team in the Study area.

9. CRCO requested the counterpart training in Japan related to the Study to promote an effective technology transfer. The Team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan.

10. CRCO agreed that the Final Report would be made available to any interested party.

11. Both sides agreed that the Team would inform CRCO the number of members of the Study Team and their fields two months before they are dispatched to Tanzania.

f.

Rf.


N.M.

N.M.


**AMENDMENT
OF THE SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
PROJECT
THE STUDY ON THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTUREAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS IN COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

Dar es Salaam, November 14th, 2000



Mr. T. P. MAGERE
Regional Administration Secretary
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania



Mr. Sumio AOKI
Resident Representative for Tanzania
Japan International Cooperation Agency

I. INTRODUCTION

Both the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") have agreed the scope of work (hereinafter referred to as "the S/W") for the Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") on 15 April 1999 at Kibaha in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The study has been carried out in close collaboration between Japanese side and Tanzanian side in accordance with the S/W, thus the study has been completed.

During the course of the study, both parties have recognized the necessity of the verification study in order to prove the viability of programmes and reveal unforeseeable constraints, if any, for finalization of the M/P and the Action Plans. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the verification study has been mentioned as recommendation of the final report of the study.

As a result, JICA will undertake the verification study as a part of the Study, in response to the request of the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania dated September, 2000.

The present document amends the following items to the scope of work with regard to the verification study.

II. SCOPE OF THE VERIFICATION STUDY

The verification study will be carried out in accordance with the tentative schedule as shown in V (the schedule is tentative and subject to be modified if such necessity should arise during the course of the study and both parties agreed).

In order to achieve the objectives stated in the S/W, the verification study will mainly cover the following programmes:

1. Community based horticultural development,
2. Participatory Development Capacity Building, and,
3. District seedling farm.

It should be noted that the details of each item would be determined during the verification study based upon the latest natural, political, social and technical conditions of the study area.

III. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania.

1. Inception Report of the verification study:

Thirty (30) copies at the onset of the verification stage.

2. Monitoring Report(s): Thirty (30) copies each at the course of the verification stage.

ck

1.7

ck

1.7

- *The reports will be submitted periodically depend on the necessity.
- 3. Midterm Evaluation Report:
 - Thirty (30) copies after the midterm evaluation
- 4. Draft Final Report (Evaluation Report):
 - Thirty (30) copies after the final evaluation.
 - *Tanzanian side shall submit written comments on the Draft Final Report to JICA in one month of time.
- 5. Final Report of the Verification Study:
 - Fifty (50) copies in two months after the receipt of comments on the Draft Final Report from Tanzanian side

IV. OTHERS

Other conditions shall be based upon the SW.


V. TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR THE VERIFICATION STUDY

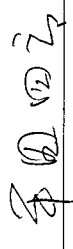
Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Working in Tanzania																												
Working in Japan																												
Reports																												

Notes:
 T/R: Inception Report
 P/O: Plan of Operation
 M/R: Monitoring Report
 E/R: Evaluation Report
 D/R: Draft Final Report
 F/R: Final Report
 ©: Comment on D/R by the Tanzanian Side

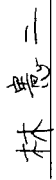
MINUTES OF MEETING
 ON
 THE INCEPTION REPORT
 FOR
 THE VERIFICATION STUDY
 ON
 THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
 IN
 COAST REGION,
 THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
 BETWEEN
 COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
 AND
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 13 February 2001


 Lt. Colonel T. P. MAGERE
 Regional Administrative Secretary,
 Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
 The United Republic of Tanzania


 Mr. Shiro HIRATA
 Leader,
 JICA Study Team

Witnessed by


 Mr. Kenji HAYASHI
 Leader
 JICA Advisory Team


 In  林

List of Participants on the Meeting
(7 February 2001)

- I. Tanzanian side
1. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley : Agricultural Office Regional Secretary
 2. Mrs. Farida S. Saleh : DSMS Irrigation, Kibaha
 3. Mr. A. Mohamed : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
 4. Mr. A. S. Mkungu : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
- II. JICA Advisory Team
1. Mr. Kenji Hyashi : Leader
- III. JICA Study Team
1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Leader
 2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada : Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit
 3. Dr. Massamba Gueye : Participatory Development/Training
 4. Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya : Farming & Cropping Systems
 5. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi : Group Organisation
 6. Mr. Fusashige Sato : Design/Supervision
 7. Mr. Shigeru Takagi : Credit/Group Organisation
 8. Ms. Noriko Iwasaki : Coordinator
- IV. JICA Tanzania Office
1. Mr. Shimichiro Futami : Assistant Resident Representative

In accordance with the Scope of Work for the Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Development Study") and its amendment that describes undertaking of a Verification Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") as a part of the Development Study, the Government of Japan dispatched through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) the Study Team headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata for the implementation of the Study, to the United Republic of Tanzania. At the commencement of the Study, the Study Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Inception Report and explained the basic concepts, methodology and schedule of the Study to the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office and concerned district officers on the 7th and 8th February 2001. In the discussions on the Inception Report, the importance of verifying the efficiency and relevance of the Development Project and provision of capacity building to the counterparts and inhabitants in the study areas was re-emphasized, and the Tanzanian and Japanese sides agreed on the following points:

1. The Tanzanian side confirmed that contents of the Inception Report were prepared in compliance with the conditions set forth in the Scope of Work with its amendment and agreed to proceed to the next stage of the Study in accordance with the methodology and schedule presented in the Inception Report after making the additions attached to this Minutes of Meeting.
2. The Tanzanian side raised the followings, and the Team promised to examine the matters based on the results of the Phase 1 Study.
 - 1) A multipurpose shed planned at Magomeni in Bagamoyo District shall be transferred to Ruvu Darajani in the same District, as Magomeni farmers are producing green vegetables on an individual basis and the vegetables have a good market within Bagamoyo town but Ruvu Darajani farmers are striving to produce and sell their horticultural produce in a grouping basis to Dar es Salaam.
 - 2) A rice polisher planned at Viziwaizwa in Kibaha District shall be replaced by a flour mill, as the villagers rather produce maize than rice.
3. The Tanzanian side observed that the manning schedule and the assigned periods for the experts of participatory development/training and group organisation in the third year were too short and should be prolonged more. The Team promised to convey the matter to JICA headquarters.
4. The Tanzanian side requested that a coordinating mechanism system among JICA, Coast Region, concerned districts and the project sites should be considered and proposed in the Preliminary Verification Study Implementation Plan.
5. The Tanzanian side agreed that the finalisation of the contents of the Preliminary Verification Study Implementation Plan that will be prepared during the Phase 1 Study is subject to the acknowledgement of JICA after works in Japan.

147 林

160 林

List of Participants on the Meeting
(8 February 2001)

- I. Tanzanian side
1. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalely : Agricultural Office Regional Secretary
 2. Mr. J. A. Malyawatu : DALDO, Kibaha
 3. Ms. M. J. Kitua : DALDO, Kisarawe
 4. Mr. R. A. Teggo : DEO, Bagamoyo
- II. JICA Advisory Team
1. Mr. Kenji Hyashi : Leader
- III. JICA Study Team
1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Leader
 2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada : Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit
 3. Dr. Massamba Gueye : Participatory Development/Training
 4. Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya : Farming & Cropping Systems
 5. Mr. Yusuke Haraishi : Group Organisation
 6. Mr. Fusahige Sato : Design/Supervision
 7. Mr. Shigeru Takagi : Credit/Group Organisation
 8. Ms. Noriko Iwasaki : Coordinator

Amendments and Corrections to the Inception Report

<p>Page 6</p> <p>In Chapter 2.2.3) the following sentence: Structural poverty is improved increasing the project implementing ability of executing bodies is corrected as follows: Structural poverty is reduced by means of increasing the project implementing ability of executing bodies</p>
<p>Page 8</p> <p>3) is corrected as follows: Structural poverty is reduced by means of increasing the project implementing ability of executing bodies</p>
<p>Page 9</p> <p>4) Situation of the weak (women and youths) is strengthened In the 1st paragraph, the sentence:to mitigate women and youths'labour and increase their social position is amended as follows:to mitigate mainly women labour and increase their social position and to consider how best youths can be included, who are major productive forces but migrate to cities to seek for job.</p>
<p>Page 10</p> <p>2) farmers' intention and farmers' autonomy is amended as follows: farmers' own willingness to participate and farmers' self reliance</p> <p>2) it is not appropriate to allot some obligation to the farmers. is amended as follows:it is not appropriate to allot much obligation to the farmers. *</p>
<p>Page 12</p> <p>The top paragraph has been deleted leaving only 25 farmers of one village.</p> <p>Chapter a.2, the sentence: a management committee shall be set up to manage these facilities using the Input Credit. is amended as follows: a facility management committee shall be set up to manage these facilities using the Input Credit.</p> <p>Chapter a.2, the sentence: The nature of the committee is described in e. Promotion of Group Activities by means of Community Facilities is corrected as follows: The nature of the committee is described in d. Promotion of Group Activities by means of Community Facilities</p>

Amendments and Corrections to the Inception Report (continued)

<p>Page 14</p> <p>Chapter h.3</p> <p>Last paragraph, the sentence: For these kinds of facilities, is corrected as follows: For these facilities,</p>
<p>Page 15</p> <p>(Study method)</p> <p>The sentence: However, since there no village extension officers in Mwanabwito is corrected as follows: However, since there no village extension officers in Mwanambaya</p>
<p>(Study method)</p> <p>The wording: village chiefs is corrected as follows: village chairmen</p>
<p>Page 16</p> <p>(Study method)</p> <p>The sentence: Multipurpose sheds are supposed to be built at Viziwaziwa, Magomeni and Vigana is corrected as follows: Multipurpose sheds are supposed to be built at Viziwaziwa, Ruvu Darajani and Vigana.</p>

Amendments and Corrections to the Inception Report (continued)

<p>Page 16</p> <p>(Study method)</p> <p>The sentence:rice polishers to be built at Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito and a flour mill is to be built at Vigana. is corrected as follows:a rice polisher to be built at Mwanabwito, and flour mills are to be built at Viziwaziwa and Vigana.....</p>
<p>(Study method)</p> <p>The sentence: Within the group, teach somebody, 1 per 25 people, how to do accounting, book keeping. The group auditor should come from the outside. is added at the end of the second paragraph.</p>
<p>Page 18</p> <p>Training for progressive farmers</p> <p>.....good grounding for agricultural extension. is corrected as follows:good grounding for horticultural production</p>
<p>Before the paragraph: Training for progressive farmers, add the following paragraph: District/Village extension officers and trainers, which reads:</p> <p>Page 19</p> <p>Verification should also be done on the use of farmers' training methods through agricultural extension</p>
<p>Page 24</p> <p>g. Training for Group Leaders (Objectives) Village chief is corrected as follows: Village chairman Page 24</p>
<p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dried vegetable processing - is corrected as follows: - Vegetable processing

和平,林

和平,林

Amendments and Corrections to the Inception Report (continued)

<p>Page 27</p> <p>On the Table: Flowchart of the Study Fiscal Year 2001 to Fiscal Year 2004 is corrected as follows: Fiscal Year 2000 to Fiscal Year 2003</p>	<p>Page 41</p> <p>On the Table: Work Schedule Fiscal Year 2001 to Fiscal Year 2004 is corrected as follows: Fiscal Year 2000 to Fiscal Year 2003</p>	<p>Page 42</p> <p>Chapter 4.3 Reporting The number of report copies is to be corrected as per the Scope of Work</p>	<p>Interim Report is corrected as follows: Mid-Term Evaluation Report</p>
---	--	---	---

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE DRAFT PLAN OF OPERATION
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 20 March 2001

Ms. Ndeshukurwa A. SUMARI
Regional Administrative Secretary,
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
The United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. Shiro HIRATA
Leader,
JICA Study Team

201 年 3 月



The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperative Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the JICA") and headed by Shiro Hirata carried out the Field Study I in Phase I of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to "the Study").

In accordance with the Inception Report on the Study, the Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Draft Plan of Operation and explained the progress of the Field Study I with basic concepts and methodology of the Study to the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office and Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the 20th March 2001.

The following points have been prepared to confirm the main issues discussed and matters agreed upon by both sides. The list of participants in the meeting is attached as ANNEX.


1. The Tanzanian side was satisfied with the quality and contents of the Draft Plan of Operation and agreed to proceed to the next stage of the Study in accordance with the methodology and schedule presented in the Draft Plan of Operation.
2. As regard to the repayment of the input credit, the following sentence should be added: "If natural calamity occurs, then the repayment will be deferred".
3. Considering the potential benefit associated with the improvement of Kisima in mitigating water constraints, the Tanzania side insisted to reconsider that matter even though farmers did not show a big interest in it during the workshops. The Team promised to reconsider the matter if the Tanzania side sends a list of people willing to try such an improvement. The Tanzania side promised to do so by the 20th of April 2001.
4. The institutional training to be carried out in MATI Tengere and Sokoine University of Agriculture are of very short duration which cannot sufficiently equip the farmers with horticultural knowledge. Therefore, "On Farm Farmers' Training" which is the basic training method for farmers should be added. To concretise it, a curriculum, technical package and impact points for horticultural production should be developed.
5. Other pertinent issues raised during the discussion on the Draft Plan of Operation shall be taken into consideration in preparing the Plan of Operation.
6. Before the 20th of April 2001, the Tanzanian side shall send to the Team, if necessary, any additional comments, data and any useful information to add on the Draft Plan of Operation. The Team will consider the comments when formulating the Plan of Operation on the Study.
7. The Tanzanian side agreed that the finalisation of the contents of the Draft Plan of Operation is subject to the acknowledgement of JICA after works in Japan.

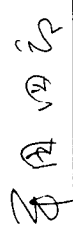
List of Participants on the Meeting
(20 March 2001)

I. Tanzanian side	
1. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley	: Regional Agricultural Adviser, Coast Region
2. Mr. J. A. Muiyawatu	: DALDO, Kibaha
3. Mr. A. Mohamed	: DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
4. Mr. A. S. Mkungu	: DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
5. Mrs. E. S. Mwasha	: DEO, Kibaha
6. Mr. D.P. Mushi	: DALDO, Mkuranga
7. Mr. D.S. Ndesaiya	: DSMS Crop, Mkuranga
8. Mr. Remmy Monyo	: W.A.E.O., Mkuranga
9. Ms. Ruther Valentine	: DSMS Horticulture, Mkuranga
10. Mrs. J.Y. Kirua	: DALDO, Kisarawe
11. Mr. J. M. B. Peter	: DALDO, Rufiji
12. Mr. A. A. Kaisi	: DEO, Rufiji
13. Mr. R. A. Teggo	: DEO, Bagamoyo
14. Mr. Rogers Ishengoma	: Irrigation Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture and Food
II. JICA Study Team	
1. Mr. Shiro Hirata	: Leader
2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada	: Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit
3. Dr. Massamba Gueye	: Participatory Development/Training
4. Mr. Mitsuo Nishuya	: Farming & Cropping Systems
5. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi	: Group Organisation
6. Mr. Fusashige Sato	: Design/Supervision
7. Mr. Shigeru Takagi	: Credit/Group Organisation
8. Ms. Noriko Iwasaki	: Coordinator

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE PLAN OF OPERATION
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 28 August 2001


 Ndeshekurwa A. SUMARI
 Regional Administrative Secretary,
 Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
 The United Republic of Tanzania


 Mr. Shiro HIRATA
 Leader,
 JICA Study Team

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

COAST REGION

28/8/2001

In accordance with the Scope of Work for the Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Development Study") and its amendment that describes undertaking of a Verification Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") as a part of the Development Study, the Government of Japan dispatched through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) the Study Team, headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata, for the implementation of the Study, to the United Republic of Tanzania. The team carried out the field study for Phase I, and prepared a Draft Plan of Operation which was discussed by the Technical Committee. Based on the results of this study, work was done in Japan for Phase II Study.

At the commencement of the field study for Phase II, the Study Team submitted thirty (30) copies of the Plan of Operation to JICA Tanzania Office which in turn distributed them to the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office and concerned district officers. On 28th August 2001, the Team Leader of the Study Team explained the basic concepts, methodology and schedule of the Study to the Project Steering Committee. In the discussions the importance of verifying the efficiency and relevance of the Development Project and provision of capacity building to the counterparts and farmers in the study areas was re-emphasized. The Tanzanian and Japanese sides agreed on the following:

- 1) The Tanzanian side confirmed that contents of the Plan of Operation were prepared in compliance with the conditions set forth in the Scope of Work with its amendment and agreed to proceed to the next stage of the Study in accordance with the methodology and schedule presented in the Plan of Operation, taking into consideration the following observations:
 - a) The flowchart on page 2-18 which shows the functional relationship between organisations involved in the project lacks the function of the Region. It was agreed that the Region should come at the top and would have the role of convening Joint Meetings for the four DPMCs of Kibaha, Bagamoyo, Kisarawe and Mkuranga and the Steering Committee.
 - b) Under Improvement of Water Facilities it was agreed that water from treadle pumps will be delivered to the plants through flexible hoses, but the methodology to availing water to plants by irrigation engine pumps was to be further developed.
 - c) In the PDM for Capacity Building for Extension Officers, it was agreed that the purpose should be changed to: "Enable extension officers to train farmers better so as to increase the number of farmers who consult the extension officers."
 - d) In the PDM for Capacity Building for Community, it was agreed that the output 2 should be changed to: "Trained farmers become more conversant with horticultural production techniques."
 - e) Under Evaluation Criteria, the impact is based on implementation of the project. It was agreed that this should be changed so that the impact can be evaluated on the implemented micro-project.

2) The Tanzanian side acknowledges that Coast Region shall be responsible for the equipment offered by the Team to be kept tidy and safe.

List of Participants on the Meeting
(28 August 2001)

- I. Tanzanian side
 1. Mrs. E.P. Itanisa : Acting Regional Administrative Secretary
 2. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley : Agricultural Office Regional Secretary
 3. Mr. J. A. Malyawatu : DALDO, Kibaha
 4. Mr. Augustine Numbo : DSMS, Irrigation and Land Use, Kisarawe
 5. Mr. Abdi M. Rashid : WEO/DIVEO, Kisarawe
 6. Mr. M. A. Mwenmunge : VEO, Kisarawe
 4. Mr. R. A. Teggo : DEO, Bagamoyo
 4. Mr. A. S. Mkungu : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
- II. JICA Study Team
 1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Leader
 2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada : Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit
 3. Dr. Massamba Gueye : Participatory Development/Training
 4. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi : Group Organisation
 5. Mr. Fushige Sato : Design/Supervision
 6. Mr. Shigeru Takagi : Credit/Group Organisation
 7. Ms. Noriko Iwasaki : Coordinator

The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperative Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the JICA") and headed by Shiro Hirata carried out the Field Study 2 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to "the Study").

In accordance with the Inception Report on the Study, the Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Monitoring Report (1) and explained the progress of the Field Study 2 with basic concepts and methodology of the Study to the Steering Committee on the 26th November 2001. The report was accepted and discussed. The Committee confirmed that the contents of the Monitoring Report (1) were prepared in compliance with the conditions set in the Plan of Operation for the Verification Study, and the following observations were made:

1. Input Credit
 - a) Under the Plan of Operation, the Expected Results under Activity 1.1 should read: Kibaha District Agriticultural Credit Established.
 - b) The Expected Results under Activity 1.3 should read: Details of Implementation of Input Credit drawn up
 - c) The Expected Results under Activity 1.5 should read: Farmers Groups Formed.
 - d) From Activity 1.2 to 1.5, figures pertaining to the number of trained people, farmers who have been given guidance and assistance, farmers who applied for Input Credit, and those who received the inputs should be shown in their respective areas.
2. Improvement of Watering Facilities
 - a) Under the Plan of Operation, the Expected Results under Activity 1.1 should read: Farmers Group Formed.
 - b) The Expected Results under Activity 1.3 should read: Sheeting Placed in Wells
 - c) The Expected Results under Activity 1.4 should read: Plan of Watering in Place
 - d) The Expected Results under Activity 1.5 should read: Plan of Operation and Maintenance Developed
 - e) Figures for Activities 1.1 to 1.5 should be shown in their respective areas.
 - f) The problem of inadequate water in shallow wells during the dry season, which hinders farmers from producing horticultural crops that can get a premium price in the market, should be well articulated and ways and means of overcoming it developed.
3. District Seedling Farm
 - a) Under the organisation chart for the Kibaha Seedling Farm, the DEO WEO and VEO have been shown as part of the core management team. It was agreed that these should be removed under the core team and be shown as a support team for the Seedling Farm
 - b) The Baseline Survey should show facts, figures and information of actual status of the

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE MONITORING REPORT (1)
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 27 November 2001


Mr. Shiro HIRATA

Leader,
JICA Study Team

Ndesukururwa A. SUMARI
Regional Administrative Secretary,
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
The United Republic of Tanzania

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
COAST REGION 27/11/2001


project area before project implementation. The Baseline Survey should act as the basis for measuring improvement, stagnation or drawbacks when the project is being implemented. The Baseline Survey should not be combined with the evaluation methodology. These should be put separately.

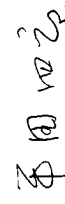
List of Participants on the Meeting
(26 November 2001)

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|
| I. | Tanzanian Side | |
| 1. | Mr. A.H. Mwenkalley | :Regional Agricultural Advisor, Coast Region |
| 2. | Mr. P. A. Minja | :Planning Officer, Coast Region |
| 3. | Mr. J.A. Maliyawatu | :DALDO, DACO, Kibaha |
| 4. | Mrs. J. Y. Kitua | :DALDO, Kisarawe |
| 5. | Mr. Hussein Hary | :Ag. DALDO, Rufiji |
| 6. | Mr. R. A. Teggo | :DAEO, Bagamoyo |
| 7. | Mr. A. Mohamed | :DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha |
| 8. | Mr. Moh'd Abdallah | :CPMU (KKM) Chairman, Viziwaziwa |
| 9. | Mr. Satum A Paz | :CPMU(KKM) Chairman, Yigama |
| 10. | Mr. Rogers Ishengoma | :Irrigation Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security |
| II. | JICA Study Team | |
| 1. | Mr. Shiro Hirata | :Leader |
| 2. | Dr. Massamba Gueye | :Participatory Development/Training |
| 3. | Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya | :Farming & Cropping Systems |
| 4. | Mr. Fusashige Sato | :Design/Supervision |
| 5. | Mr. Tsuneo Kuwahara | :Supervision & Maintenance of Facilities |
| 6. | Mr. S. Kapalla | :Horticulture Expert |
| III. | JICA Tanzanian Office | |
| 1. | Ms. Kaori Matsushita | :Assistant Resident Representative |
| 2. | Ms. Deborah Sungusia | :Program Officer |
| IV. | JICA Expert | |
| 1. | Dr. Jiro Nozaki | :Irrigation Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security |

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE MONITORING REPORT 2
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 28 February 2002


A. H. Mwenkalley
Regional Agricultural Adviser
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania


Shiro HIRATA
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata carried out the Field Study 2 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

In accordance with the Scope of Work and its amendment for the Study, the Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Monitoring Report 2 and explained the progress of the Field Study 2 with basic concepts and methodology of the Study in DPMC Joint Meeting chaired by Mr. Ishengoma from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the 28th February 2002. The Tanzanian side confirmed that the contents of the Monitoring Report 2 were prepared in compliance with the plan of Operation for the Study and was satisfied with the quality and coverage of the Report in principle. The Tanzanian side recommended that the Study be continued as scheduled. The following observations were made during the meeting.

- 1) DPMC Joint Meeting should have the character of interchanging participants' opinions, problems and difficulties in the Study and everybody has to express them frankly.
- 2) Villages for the micro projects were selected in consideration of convenience to carry out projects and components of the Verification Study.
- 3) Members of DPMC Joint Meeting should visit the Zegereni Seedling Farm when they hold another meeting.

The list of participants in the meeting is attached hereinafter.

65

65

65

List of Participants on the Meeting

(28 February 2002)

I. Tanzanian side

1. Mr. R. L. Ishengoma : Irrigation Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture and Food
2. Mr. Daniel P. Moshy : DALDO, Mkuranga
3. Ms. J. Y. Kitua : DALDO, Kisarawe
4. Ms. M. J. Mandela : District Cooperative Officer
5. Mr. A. S. Mkungu : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
6. Mr. Donald. S. Ndesaiya : DSMS Crop, Mkuranga
7. Mr. M. A. Mwenunungu : VAEO, Kisarawe
8. Ms. Patrick Kagambi : VAEO, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
9. Mr. Ansila Malamsaha : VAEO, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
10. Mr. M. Abdallah Mohammed : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Viziwaziwa, Kibaha
11. Ms. Anna Magazini : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
12. Mr. Mohamed Haji : CPMU (KKM) Secretary, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
13. Mr. Hashimu M. Saguti : CPMU (KKM) Treasurer, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
14. Ms. Asha Dicholile : CPMU (KKM) Secretary, Vigama, Kisarawe
15. Mr. Saidi A. Tindwa : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Mkuranga

II. JICA Study Team

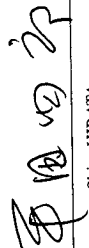
1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Team Leader
2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada : Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit
3. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi : Group Organisation
4. Mr. S. Kapalla : Horticultural Expert
5. Mr. Kingaja Chambi : Staff

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE MONITORING REPORT 3
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON

THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 24 July 2002


A. H. Mwenkalley
Regional Agricultural Adviser
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania


Shiro HIRATA
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

6

7

The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata carried out the first half of the Field Study 3 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

In accordance with the Scope of Work and its amendment for the Study, the Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Monitoring Report 3 and explained the progress of the Field Study 2 with basic concepts and methodology of the Study in DPMC Joint Meeting chaired by Mr. Mwenkalley, RAA, Coast Region, on the 24th July 2002. The Tanzanian side confirmed that the contents of the Monitoring Report 3 were prepared in compliance with the Plan of Operation for the Study and was satisfied with the quality and coverage of the Report in principle. The Tanzanian side recommended that the Study be continued as scheduled. The following observations were made during the meeting.

- 1) VAEOS' duties in Input Credit should be specified and terms of reference drawn up for them.
- 2) There should be a meeting with bad debtors to discuss modalities of repayment of the Input Credit.
- 3) Reduction of use of water in farmers fields should include mulching and application of organic manure in the soil to change soil structure. It was agreed that the activities shall be carried out in Zegereni Farm.
- 4) There are some seedlings which have dried up in Zegereni Farm. The reasons for this anomaly should be investigated.
- 5) Zegereni Farm has started to produce vegetables which are sold to customers. Record on harvest and income should be kept by management and the proceed banked as soon as possible.
- 6) Seedlings produced by the nursery groups in Mkuranga were sold at Dar es Salaam instead of planting them in their own fields. It was agreed that the farmers should be properly guided in order to plant the seedlings in their own plots and sell only the excess.
- 7) The seeds of passion fruit provided to the farmers at Vigama did not germinate due to inferior quality. The Team was requested to provide other seeds.
- 8) Design of experiment should be simple in order to capture the most important parameters to be researched upon.
- 9) It was agreed that the word confirm in the paragraph 3.2 in page 3 – 1 should be changed to checked. Also, the word be grasped in the same paragraph in page 3 – 2 should be deleted.

The list of participants in the meeting is attached hereinafter.

List of Participants on the Meeting

(24 July 2002)

I. Tanzanian side

1. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley : RAA, Coast Region
2. Mr. J. Maliyawatu : DALDO, Kibaha
3. Mr. Daniel P. Moshly : DALDO, Mkuranga
4. Ms. J. Y. Kitua : DALDO, Kisarawe
5. Mr. A. S. Mkungu : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
6. Mr. E. J. Magai : DSMS Irrigation Engineer, Kibaha
7. Mr. Donald. S. Ndesaiya : DSMS Crop, Mkuranga
8. Mr. Abdallah. I. Kassim : DSMS Crop, Kisarawe
9. Mr. L. R. Liboko : DSMS Crop, Bagamoyo
10. Mr. M. A. Mwenunungu : VAEO, Kisarawe
11. Mr. Patrick Kagambi : VAEO, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
12. Mr. A. M. Rashidi : WAEO, Vigama, Kisarawe
13. Mr. M. Abdallah Mohamed : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Viziwaziwa, Kibaha
14. Mr. Salum Pazi : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Vigama, Kisarawe
15. Ms. Anna Magazini : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
16. Mr. Mohamed Haji : CPMU (KKM) Secretary, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
17. Mr. Saidi A. Tindwa : CPMU (KKM) Chairperson, Mkuranga

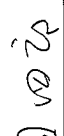
II. JICA Study Team

1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Team Leader
2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada : Sub-leader/Rural Society/Credit Farming & Cropping Systems
3. Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya : Farming & Cropping Systems
4. Mr. Keiichiro Kobayashi : Sub-Farming & Cropping Systems
5. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi : Group Organisation
6. Mr. Kazumitsu Furukawa : Coordinator
7. Mr. S. Kapalla : Horticultural Expert
8. Mr. Kingaja Chambi : Staff

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE MIDTERM EVALUATION REPORT
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 4 December 2002


Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley
Regional Agricultural Advisor
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania


Shiro HIRATA
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

The JICA Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata carried out the Field Study 3 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

In accordance with the Scope of Work and its amendment for the Study, the Team prepared the Midterm Evaluation Draft Report and explained the progress and the achievement of the project so far in the Steering Committee chaired by Mr. F.B. Mashuda, Regional Planning Officer, Coast Region, on behalf of Regional Administrative Secretary, on the 4th December 2002. The Tanzanian side confirmed that the contents of the Midterm Evaluation Report were in compliance with the Plan of Operation for the Study and was satisfied with the quality and coverage of the Report in principle. The Tanzanian side raised the following observations:

- 1) The Agricultural Input Credit component of the Project has a number of problems which hinder smooth operation of its activities. It is therefore recommended that it should be revisited, overhauled and all eminent problems solved.
- 2) Data generated in the report was insufficient to measure the actual progress and intermediate impact of the project so far. It was suggested that the Agricultural Extension Officers in the project villages should be directed to collect the data and remit them to the Team of experts.
- 3) The CPMU is the umbrella organisation for the 5 member groups, but it has no grips on its members. It was recommended that the CPMUs should be registered as legal entities and should be the focal point for project implementation in the village.
- 4) The Pump sub-project members in Mwanabwito have of late shown a tendency of working individually. As a result, problems in loan repayment have surfaced. It is recommended that a thorough short term investigation should be carried out by a Probe Committee which has already been formed.
- 5) Low horticultural prices sometimes adversely affect the farmers to the extent of making them fail to fully meet their repayment obligations. It was suggested that the horticultural products should be advertised and new markets developed and searched. Off-season production should also be encouraged.
- 6) The current accounts for Zegezeni Farm show that there is more expenditure than income. In order to make the farm run economically and sustainably, it is recommended that a Partial Farm Budgeting be developed to guide the



management of the farm.

- 7) The milling and husking machines have been noted to have frequent problems. The manufactures should be visited in order to solve this problem once and for all.


The list of participants in the meeting is attached hereinafter.

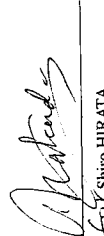
List of the Participants
(4th December 2002)

- I. Tanzania side
1. Mr. F.B. Mashuda : Regional Planning Officer
 2. Mr. A.H. Mwenkalley : Regional Agricultural Advisor
 3. Mr. R.L. Ishengoma : Irrigation Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture
 4. Ms. Tabu Likoko : Representative, Ministry of Agriculture
 5. Mr Ezekiel L. Mpanda : Representative, Ministry of Finance
 6. Mrs. Alberta Kinabo : Representative, President's Office
 7. Mr. M.B. Twenye : Regional Co-operative Officer
 8. Mr. Prosper G. Msuya : Representative, DED's Office Mkuranga
 9. Mr. L.P. Liboko : Representative, DED's Office Bagamoyo
 10. Mr. D.S. Ndesaiya : Representative, DALDO's Office Mkuranga
 11. Ms. Mary J. Kitua : DALDO, Kisarawe
 12. Mr. Charles S. Kapama : DALDO's Office, Kibaha
 13. Mr. Peter J.M. : DALDO's & DED's Office, Rufiji
 14. Mr. Mkinga H. : DSMS Crops, Rufiji
 15. Mr. A.S. Mkungu : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha
 16. Mr. M.A. Mwenunge : VAEQ, Kisarawe
 17. Mr. Amri S. Jaswa : CPMU (KKM) Chairman, Vigama, Kisarawe
 18. Ms. Asha Dicholle : CPMU (KKM) Secretary, Vigama, Kisarawe
 19. Mr. Mohamed Haji : CPMU (KKM) Secretary, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo
 20. Mr. Abdallah M. Mpapa : Farmer, Rufiji
- II. JICA Study Team
1. Mr. Shiro Hirata : Team Leader
 2. Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya : Farming and Cropping Systems
 3. Mr. Yusuke Haneishi : Group Organisation
 4. Mr. Said Kapalla : Horticultural Expert
 5. Mr. Kingaja Chambi : Staff
- III. JICA Tanzania Office
1. Ms. Kaori Matsushita : Assistant Resident Representative
 2. Ms. Deborah G. Sungusia : Program Officer


MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE MONITORING REPORT 4
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION,
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 14 July 2003


A.H. Mwenkalley
Regional Agricultural Adviser
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania


Shiro HIRATA
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

Witnessed by


Mr. Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI
Leader
JICA Advisory Team



The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata carried out the first half of the Field Study 4 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the Scope of Work and its amendment for the Study, the Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Monitoring Report 4 and explained the progress of the Field Study 4 with basic concepts and methodology of the Study in DPMC Joint Meeting chaired by Mr. Mwenkalley, RAA, Coast Region, on the 10th July 2003. The Tanzanian side confirmed that the contents of the Monitoring Report 4 were prepared in compliance with the Plan of Operation for the Study and was satisfied with the quality and coverage of the Report in principle. The Tanzanian side recommended that the Study be continued as scheduled. The following observations were made during the meeting.

- 1) The defaulters shall be continuously urged to complete their debts, and the legal clause should be re-enforced.
- 2) The KKM expressed their intention to carry out and manage Input Credit by themselves and resolved to solve the problems that occurred previously.
- 3) The treadle pumps delivered to Viziwaziwa shall be sold to other villages that conduct the Verification Study where they are needed.
- 4) Concerning the milling machines, it is needed to make further investigation on their problems.
- 5) The result of mango grafting was less than 2% in Zegereni Farm, and is too poor. The causes of this inferior results shall be scientifically proved.
- 6) The farmers expressed their intention to continue the micro projects by themselves after the Study finishes.
- 7) The farmers expressed their intention of sharing costs in carrying out the micro projects as long as they are viable.

The list of participants in the meeting is attached hereinafter


1/11

DPMC – Joint Meeting

Date: 10th July 2003

Venue: Njuwani Hotel (Kibaha)

PARTICIPANTS:

Ministry Mr. R.L. Ishengoma.	Bagamoyo Dr. Materu J.S.A. (DALDO) Mr. R.A. Tego (DEO) Mr. L.P. Liboko (DSMS – Crops) Mr. P. Kagambi (VAEO) Ms. A. Malamsha (VAEO) Mr. M. Haji (KKM-Ruvu)
Region Mr. A.H. Mwenkalley (RAA & Chairman)	Mkuranga Mr. C.P. Mboya (DAEO) Mr. J.M. Kvetukia (VAEO) Mr. D.S. Ndesaiya (DSMS) Mr. S.M. Dako (KKM) Mr. S.A. Tindwa (KKM)
JICA Tanzania Office Mr. N. Kinomoto Ms. D. Sungusia.	Mwanambaya Mr. R. Monyo (VAEO) Mr. S.M. Mahela (KKM) Mr. H. Rashid (KKM)
JICA Study Team Mr. S. Nakada (Assistant Team Leader) Mr. K. Kobayashi (Agronomist) Ms. N. Iwasaki (G/Organ) Mr. K. Chambi (Staff) Mr. J. Nkondo (Staff)	Kisarawe Mr. M.A. Mwenunge (VAEO) Mr. S.S. Kahanja (KKM) M.A. Rashid (VAEO)
Kibaha: Mr. J. Maliyawatu (DALDO/DACO) Mrs. S.M. Chambi (DAEO) Mr. A.S. Mkungu (DSMS Horri./ADACO) Mr. E. Magai (DSMS – Irrigation) Mr. S. Longida (VAEO – Ruvu) Ms. C. Limota (VAEO – Kibaha) Mr. A. Mohamed (Farm Manager-zigereu) Mr. Mangowi F.F. (VAEO-Mwendapote) Mr. M.H. Barua (VAEO-Kwa-Mfipa) Ms. M. Kissingo (VAEO-Vizwaziwa) Mr. C. Francis (VAEO-Mwanabwito) Mr. F. Ngitu (KKM-Vizwaziwa) Mr. A. Mohamed (KKM-Mwendapote) Mr. F. Bwemelo (KKM-Mwanabwito) Mr. K. Ally (KKM-Kwa-Mfipa) Mr. J. Luputi (KKM – Mwanabwito) Mr. J. Lukali	Others: Mr. N. Kobayashi (JICA Head Office)

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
COAST REGION
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 12 November 2003

Shigeru NAKADA
for Team Leader
JICA Study Team

A. H. Mwenkalley
for Regional Administrative Secretary
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania

Use of Revolving Fund

I. Amount of Revolving Fund (as of October 2003) Deposited in DACOF Bank Account	TShs 7,192,000
II. Allocation of the Revolving Fund	
1. Input Credit	TShs 2,960,000
2. Zegereni Farm	TShs 2,000,000
3. Fuel and Spare Parts for Pickup and Bikes	TShs 1,000,000
4. Spare Pump for Zegereni Farm	TShs 500,000
5. Maintenance of Milling Machine	TShs 732,000
Total	TShs 7,192,000
III. Conditions for Continuing Input Credit	
1. Loanees	
(1) Pump groups of CPMU Ruvu Darajani	
(2) Previous loanees who repaid completely	
(3) Previous loanees whose debts are less than TShs20,000.- (for them the loan shall be given after they complete repayment)	
2. Maximum Loan Amount	
(1) TShs100,000.- for Ruvu groups	
(2) TShs60,000.- for each person who repaid completely	
3. Time of loan	
(1) Any time they want for Ruvu groups	
(2) After rainy season, provided that ample water is confirmed	
4. Conditions	
(1) New groups with the previous loanees who repaid completely and whose debts are less than TShs20,000.- shall be formed.	
(2) CPMU who has not registered shall be registered before loan.	
(3) The seed money allocated to each CPMU shall be shifted to his bank account.	
(4) If CPMU does not have bank account, the money shall be shifted to DACOF sub bank account. After he register and open his own bank account, the money shall be shifted to the bank account, and the loan can be started.	
IV. Details of Loan Amount	
(1) CPMU Ruvu Darajani	TShs 500,000
5 Groups	TShs 500,000
Ruvu Darajani Total	TShs 500,000
(2) CPMU Vizivaziwa	TShs 540,000
Repaid Completely	TShs 60,000
Small Debt	TShs 600,000
Vizivaziwa Total	TShs 660,000
(3) CPMU Mwendapole	TShs 660,000
Repaid Completely	TShs 360,000
Small Debt	TShs 1,020,000
Mwendapole Total	TShs 480,000
(4) CPMU Kwa Mfipa	TShs 360,000
Repaid Completely	TShs 840,000
Small Debt	TShs 2,960,000
Kwa Mfipa Total	TShs 2,960,000
Grand Total	TShs 7,192,000

The JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") dispatched by the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata carried out the Field Study 4 in Phase 2 of the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

In accordance with the Plan of Operation, the Steering Committee Meeting was held on the 11th of November 2003 to discuss the result of the final evaluation workshop held on the 30th and 31st October 2003. In the meeting, summary of the last steering committee meeting held on the 4th of December 2002 was reviewed and matters arising were discussed. Subsequently, the project progress including lessons learned was presented and discussed.

The following observations were made as a resolution of the meeting. The list of participants in the meeting is attached as ANNEX.

1. In order to reduce the poverty, farmers should increase yield per unit area and quality of their produce. Strategies of expecting their horticultural produce should be developed so that the farmers can have an expanded outlet of their produce.
2. The aim of the Study is to alleviate poverty. Production figures should be generated to show the trend of farmers' income so that it can be established whether it is in line with the objective.
3. Mwanabwito's input and water pump groups have problems in executing the micro projects. The farmers should be advised to work collectively and plan for service and maintenances of water pump.
4. JICA is considering handing over the input credit fund to the Tanzania Government. When the funds are handed over the Tanzania Side should be very careful in handling the project account and take measures to properly implement the project components.
5. Money that will accrue from repayment of input credit after the 11th of November 2003 will be distributed to the focus areas detailed in the loan amount (i.e. CPMU Ruvu Darajani, CPMU Vizivaziwa, CPMU Mwendapole, CPMU Kwa Mfipa) on a percentage basis.
6. Mwanabwito CPMU will continue with the project but it will use its own resources. At the same, time the debtors are supposed to repay their input credit and be incorporated into the above mentioned focus areas.
7. Zegereni Farm has started operating at a loss. Partial budgeting should be done to insure that the farm runs economically and sustainably.
8. The Team shall reflect the lessons learned in preparing the Draft Final Report on the Study
9. The use of the revolving fund attached herewith was agreed upon.


ANNEX


List of Participants on the Meeting
(11 November 2003)

- I. Tanzanian side
1. Mr. F. B. Mashuda
 2. Mr. A. H. Mwenkalley
 3. Mr. R. L. Ishengoma
 4. Mr. Ezekiel L. Mpanda
 5. Mr. Marten M. N. Shirima
 6. Mr. J. A. Malyawatu
 7. Ms. M. J. Kitua
 8. Ms. Mwachuma Amanzi
 9. Mr. D. S. Ndesaya
 10. Mr. A. Mohamed
 11. Mr. L. P. Liboko
 12. Mr. A. S. Mkungu
 13. Ms. Ruther Valentine
 14. Mr. T. S. Mwiru
 15. Ms. A. C. Malamsha
 16. Mr. Patrick Kagambi
 17. Mr. Sultani M. Dako
 18. Mr. Mohamed Abdallah
 19. Mr. Salehe Saidi Kaharja
 20. Mr. Mohamed Haji
- II. JICA Study Team
1. Mr. Shigeru Nakada
 2. Mr. Mitsuo Nishiya
 3. Mr. John Nkondo
- III. JICA Tanzania Office
1. Ms. Kaori Matushita
- IV. Other Participants
1. Sub-team Leader/Rural Society/Credit Farming & Cropping Systems Supporting Staff
 2. Assistant Resident Representative

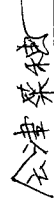
MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT
FOR
THE VERIFICATION STUDY
ON
THE SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS
IN
COAST REGION
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BETWEEN
COAST REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (CRCO)
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Kibaha, 5th February 2004


A.H. Mwenkalley
for Regional Administrative Secretary
Coast Regional Commissioner's Office
The United Republic of Tanzania


Shiro HIRATA
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

Witnessed by


Ms. Nahe AIZU
Leader
JICA Monitoring Team

In accordance with the Scope of Work (hereinafter referred to as "S/W") for the Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region (hereinafter referred to as "the Development Study") signed on the 15th April 1999 and its amendment that describes undertaking of the Verification Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") on the Development Study signed on the 14th November 2000, the Government of Japan dispatched through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) the Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Mr. Shiro Hirata for the implementation of the Study, to the United Republic of Tanzania. The team carried out the Study and prepared the Draft Final Report containing the results of the Study and the revised master programme based on the lessons learned from the Study, in accordance with the aforementioned S/W, its amendment and Minutes of Meetings.

The Team submitted officially thirty (30) copies of the Draft Final Report and explained the basic concepts of the revised master programme to the Coast Regional Commissioner's Office (hereinafter referred as CRCO) and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security on the 4th February 2004. In the discussion on the Draft Final Report, the Tanzanian and Japanese sides agreed upon the following points:

1. The Tanzanian side confirmed that the Draft Final Report was prepared in compliance with the conditions set forth in the Scope of Work and its amendment, and agreed the contents of the Report in principle.
2. Pertinent issues raised during the discussion on the Draft Final Report shall be taken into consideration in preparing the Final Report. The main issues are as follows:
 - 1) The Overall Goal of PDM in page 4-5 shall be revised to make it consistent to the Project Purpose,
 - 2) Running statements shall be put in each to fully describe the lessons learned,
 - 3) Basic Concept and Principles in page 5-2 and 5-3 shall be combined, and
 - 4) The box "Decide project" of Procedure of Implementation in page 5-36 shall be shifted upwards of the box "Draw up a plan".
3. The Tanzanian side agreed to be responsible and careful in handling the project equipment to be handed over from JICA, and take measures to properly use them for implementing the on going project components for the Verification Study on the Small Scale Horticultural Development Project for Poverty Alleviation to Farmers in Coast Region.
Concerning the project revolving fund, the Tanzania side assured to properly manage it in accordance with the attached paper "Use of Revolving Fund".
The Tanzania side assured to smoothly implement and properly monitor the project components in accordance with the method described in the Draft Final Report page 6-4 and the Organisation Plan in page 5-34. The Regional Agriculture Officer, Coast Region shall make a monthly monitoring report and submit it to RAS. The Joint DPMC will be the topmost decision making body. There will be no

Steering Committee

The Farm Manager of Zegereni farm will be responsible for day to day activities of the farm and will report to the DPMC

4. The additional comments on the Draft Final Report shall be made, if necessary, by the Tanzanian side and will be sent to JICA Tanzania Office by the 18th February 2004, and the Team will consider the comments when finalising the Final Report.

Use of Revolving Fund

I. Amount of Revolving Fund (as of October 2003)
Deposited in DACOF Bank Account

TShs 7,192,000

II. Allocation of the Revolving Fund

1. Input Credit	TShs 2,960,000
2. Zegereni Farm	TShs 2,000,000
3. Fuel and Spare Parts for Pickup and Bikes	TShs 1,000,000
4. Spare Pump for Zegereni Farm	TShs 500,000
5. Maintenance of Milling Machine	TShs 732,000
Total	TShs 7,192,000

III. Conditions for Continuing Input Credit

1. Loanses
 - (1) Pump groups of CPMU Ruvu Darajani
 - (2) Previous loanees who repaid completely
 - (3) Previous loanees whose debts are less than TShs20,000.- (for them the loan shall be given after they complete repayment)
2. Maximum Loan Amount
 - (1) TShs100,000.- for Ruvu groups
 - (2) TShs60,000.- for each person who repaid completely
3. Time of loan
 - (1) Any time they want for Ruvu groups
 - (2) After rainy season, provided that ample water is confirmed
4. Conditions
 - (1) New groups with the previous loanees who repaid completely and whose debts are less than TShs20,000.- shall be formed.
 - (2) CPMU who has not registered shall be registered before loan.
 - (3) The seed money allocated to each CPMU shall be shifted to his bank account.
 - (4) If CPMU does not have bank account, the money shall be shifted to DACOF sub bank account. After he register and open his own bank account, the money shall be shifted to the bank account, and the loan can be started.

IV. Details of Loan Amount

(1) CPMU Ruvu Darajani	100,000 x 5 =	TShs 500,000
5 Groups		TShs 500,000
Ruvu Darajani Total		
(2) CPMU Vizwaziwa		TShs 540,000
Repaid Completely	60,000 x 9 =	TShs 60,000
Small Debt	60,000 x 1 =	TShs 600,000
Vizwaziwa Total		
(3) CPMU Mwendapole		TShs 660,000
Repaid Completely	60,000 x 11 =	TShs 360,000
Small Debt	60,000 x 6 =	TShs 1,020,000
Mwendapole Total		
(4) CPMU Kwa Mfipa		TShs 480,000
Repaid Completely	60,000 x 8 =	TShs 360,000
Small Debt	60,000 x 6 =	TShs 840,000
Kwa Mfipa Total		
Grand Total		TShs 2,960,000

ANNEX

List of Participants of the Meeting (4th February 2004)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tanzanian side | |
| 1. Mr. A.H. Mwenkhalley | : Regional Agricultural Officer, Coast Region |
| 2. Mr. R.L. Ishengoma | : Irrigation Engineer, Morogoro Zone, MAF |
| 3. Mr. J.A. Maliyawatu | : DALDO, Kibaha |
| 4. Mr. Augustine Ntumbo | : Acting DALDO, Kisarawe |
| 5. Ms. Mwajuma Amanzi | : DAALDO's Office, Bagamoyo |
| 6. Mr. D.S. Ndesaya | : DALDO's Office, Mkuranga |
| 7. Mr. A.S. Mkungu | : DSMS Horticulture, Kibaha |
| 8. Ms Rither Valentine | : DSMS Horticulture, Mkuranga |
| 9. Mr. Mohamed Abdallah | : CPMU Chairperson, Vizwaziwa, Kibaha |
| 10. Mr. Saiehe Saidi Kahanja | : CPMU Chairperson, Vigama, Kisarawe |
| 11. Mr. Mohamed Haji | : CPMU Secretary, Ruvu Darajani, Bagamoyo |
| 12. Mr. Abraham Kapama | : CPMU Secretary, Vigama, Kisarawe |
| 13. Mr. John Lupati | : CPMU Chairperson Kwa Mfipa, Kibaha |
| 14. Ms. Marry Kajjage | : CPMU Secretary Kwa Mfipa, Kibaha |
| 15. Ms. Ashura Kibawa | : CPMU Secretary Vizwaziwa, Kibaha |
| 16. Mr. W. A. Nguzo | : SMS Crops, Kisarawe |
| 17. Mr. Rajabu Yusufu | : CPMU Acting Chairperson Mwendapole, Kibaha |

II. JICA Monitoring Team

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Ms. Naho Aizu | : Leader |
| III. JICA Study Team | |
| 1. Mr. Shiro Hirata | : Team Leader |
| 2. Mr. Shigeru Nakada | : Sub-team Leader/Rural Society/Credit |
| IV. JICA Tanzania Office | |
| 1. Mr. Jackson Biswara | : Chief Project Officer |