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# 1. 調査日程

月日 (曜日)		行程			
		木下団長	渡辺団員	赤松団員、富澤団員	小林団員
1	11月3日 (月)		移動 (成田発 AMS着)		
2	11月4日 (火)		移動 (AMS発 DSM着)		
3	11月5日 (水)		JICAタンザニア事務所での打合せ、移動 (DSM発 モロゴロ着) SCSRで協議		
4	11月6日 (木)		プロジェクト関係者との協議、現地調査 (モロゴロ県キボグワ村)		
5	11月7日 (金)				
6	11月8日 (土)				
7	11月9日 (日)		資料整理、ミニッツ (案) 作成、評価ワークショップ準備		
8	11月10日 (月)	プロジェクト関係者との協議・現地調査、ミニッツ (案) 作成、評価ワークショップ準備 移動 (モロゴロ発 DSM着)	移動 (成田発 AMS着)	移動 (関西発 AMS着)	
9	11月11日 (火)		移動 (AMS発 DSM着)		
10	11月12日 (水)	日本大使館表敬、JICAタンザニア事務所にて協議、移動 (DSM発 モロゴロ着)、SUA学長 (VC) 表敬、SCSRDにて協議			
11	11月13日 (木)	移動 (モロゴロ発 ソンゲア着)			
12	11月14日 (金)	移動 (ソンゲア発 ムビンガ着)、表敬 (県知事、地方行政長官、その他自治体関係者等)、現地調査 (キタンダ村)、現地調査 (キンディンバ村、ムビンガアウトリーチステーション)、懇親会：自治体関係者			
13	11月15日 (土)	協議 (県知事、地方行政長官、その他自治体関係者等)、移動 (ムビンガ発 イリング着)			
14	11月16日 (日)	移動 (成田発 Zurich着)	移動 (イリング発 モロゴロ着) (資料整理・団内協議)		
15	11月17日 (月)	移動 (Zurich発 DSM着)	SCSRDでのインタビュー、ミニッツ協議、評価ワークショップ準備		
16	11月18日 (火)	移動 (木下団長のみDSM発 モロゴロ着)、学長 (VC, SUA) 表敬、評価ワークショップ・合同調整委員会 (JCC) ミニッツ準備			
17	11月19日 (水)	評価ワークショップ、ミニッツ協議			
18	11月20日 (木)	JCC、ミニッツ署名 (SUA)、プロジェクト関係者との懇談会			
19	11月21日 (金)	移動 (モロゴロ発 DSM着)、高等教育科学技術省協議、JICAタンザニア事務所報告、日本大使館 (大使) 報告			
20	11月22日 (土)	渡辺団員	木下団長・赤松団員・富澤団員	小林団員	
		移動 (DSM発 AMS着) 移動 (AMS発)	国家統計局プロジェクトサイト視察・打合せ、移動 (DSM発 Nairobi着)、(引き続き11月27日までケニアAICAD運営指導調査)	移動 (DSM発 AMS着) 移動 (AMS発)	
	11月23日 (日)	成田着	AICAD運営指導調査		関西着

注：DSM：ダルエスサラーム、AMS：アムステルダム

2. 主要面談者（在タンザニア日本大使館、JICAタンザニア事務所、日本人専門家を除く）

科学技術高等教育省	
Mr. Pascal N. MDEMU	政策計画局長、次官代理
Mr. Francis MAGERE	上級教育事務官：Senior Education Officer
Mr. Z. Halfani ISSA	教育事務官：Principal Education Officer
農業食糧安全保障省	
Dr. N.P. SICILIMA	作物開発局長
ムビンガ県	
Mr. E.J.M. MBWILLO	県知事：District Commissioner
Mr. H.S. KATTANGA	県行政長官：District Executive Director
Mr. K.A. MBAWARA	県行政長官代理
Mr. D.R. BIRAGO	県計画局長：District Planning Officer
ソコイネ農業大学（SUA）	
Prof. A. B. LWOGA	副学長
Prof. P.M. MSOLLA	副学長補佐
Prof. H.O. DIHENGA	事務総長
Dr. A.C. ISINGA	生涯教育研究所長：Director, ICE
Prof. D.S. KAPINGA	開発学研究所長：Director, DSI
ソコイネ農業大学地域開発センター（SCSRD）	
Prof. A.Z. MATTEE	ダイレクター
Prof. D.F. RUTATORA	社会経済セクション長
Prof. A.J.P. TARIMO	資源管理セクション長
Prof. E. J. MTENGETI	環境保全セクション長

MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE EVALUATION TEAM  
AND  
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
ON  
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR  
THE PROJECT ON SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE  
CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Japanese Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Toshio Kinoshita, visited the United Republic of Tanzania from November 4 to November 22, 2003.

During its stay in the Republic, the Team had a series of discussions with Tanzanian authorities concerned and jointly evaluated the achievements of the Project on Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and exchanged views on the Project activities to fulfill the Record of Discussions signed on March 24, 1999.

As a result of the discussions, the Team and Tanzanian authorities concerned agreed to report to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Morogoro, November 20, 2003



Mr. Toshio Kinoshita  
Team Leader  
Japanese Evaluation Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Japan



Prof. Anselm B. Lwoga  
Vice Chancellor,  
Sokoine University of Agriculture  
United Republic of Tanzania

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

JOINT EVALUATION REPORT  
ON  
THE PROJECT ON SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE  
CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1-1. Purpose of Joint Evaluation

The Project was initiated in May 1999 and will be completed by April 2004.

This time, with the remaining Project period of approximately 5 months, the Japanese Team dispatched by JICA visited the United Republic of Tanzania from November 4 to November 22, 2003 for the purpose of evaluating the achievements of the Project as well as its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, and also of preparing an Evaluation Report to the Tanzanian and Japanese Government authorities concerned.

The evaluation has been undertaken jointly by the Tanzanian side concerned and the Japanese Team.

### 1-2. Members of Joint Evaluation Team

#### 1-2-1 Japanese Side

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Mr. Toshio KINOSHITA     | Team Leader                         |
| (2) Prof. Shintaro KOBAYASHI | Evaluation on the SUA Method        |
| (3) Mr. Shiro AKAMATSU       | Evaluation on the Rural Development |
| (4) Mr. Ryuichi TOMIZAWA     | Cooperation Planning                |
| (5) Ms. Ayako WATANABE       | Evaluation Analysis                 |

#### 1-2-2 Tanzanian Side

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| (1) Prof. A.Z. MATTEE | Director, SCSR D  |
| (2) Mr. P.N. MDEMU    | Director of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education |
| (3) Dr. N.P. SICILIMA | Director of Crop Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security               |

### 1-3. Schedule of the Japanese Evaluation Team

Date		Schedule
Nov. 4	Tue.	Arrival at Dar es Salaam (Ms. Watanabe) (DSM)
Nov. 5	Wed.	Meeting at JICA Office, Leave for Morogoro, Discussion with SCSR D Staff
Nov. 6	Thu.	Discussion with Project Staff and SUA Staff
Nov. 7	Fri.	Discussion with SUA Staff and Field Survey of Morogoro
Nov. 8	Sat.	Discussion with Project Staff and Field Survey of Morogoro
Nov. 9	Sun.	Data Filing, Preparation for Evaluation Workshop
Nov. 10	Mon.	Discussion with the Project Staff and Field Survey, Preparation for Evaluation Workshop
Nov. 11	Tue.	Discussion with the Project Staff and Field Survey, Preparation for Evaluation Workshop Arrival at DSM (Prof. Kobayashi, Mr. Akamatsu, Mr. Tomizawa)
Nov. 12	Wed.	Meeting at JICA Office, Courtesy Call to Embassy of Japan, Leave for Morogoro, Courtesy Call to Vice Chancellor, SUA Discussion with SCSR D Staff
Nov. 13	Thu.	Leave for Mbinga , Arrival at Songea
Nov. 14	Fri.	Arrival at Mbinga, Courtesy Call to DC and DED, Mbinga District Council, Field Survey (Kitanda Village and Kindimba Village)



Nov. 15	Sat.	Discussion with District Staff (DC, DED, District Officers, etc.) Leave for Morogoro and Arrival at Iringa
Nov. 16	Sun.	Arrival at Morogoro Internal Meeting/Data Filing
Nov. 17	Mon.	Preparation for Evaluation Workshop and JCC, Interview and Discussion Arrival at DSM (Mr. Kinoshita)
Nov. 18	Tue.	Meeting at JICA Office, Leave for Morogoro, Courtesy Call to VC, SUA (Mr. Kinoshita) Preparation for Evaluation Workshop and JCC, Interview, Discussion for Minutes at SCSR
Nov. 19	Wed.	Evaluation Workshop Preparation for JCC, Discussion for Minutes at SCSR
Nov. 20	Thu.	Joint Coordinating Committee, Signing of the Minutes
Nov. 21	Fri.	Discussion with Ministries Report to Embassy of Japan, Report to JICA Office
Nov. 22	Sat.	Leaving DSM

#### 1-4. List of Personnel Interviewed by the Team

##### Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education

Mr. Pascal N. MDEMUSI      Director of Policy and Planning

##### Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Dr. N.P. SICILIMA      Director, Crop Development

##### Related Ministries and Institutes

Mr. K.P. KAGARUKI      Ag. Director, Policy and Planning,  
Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing

Mr. A.G. NYENZA      Director, Policy and Planning,  
Ministry of Water and Livestock Development

Mr. E. MUGURUSI      Director of Environment, Vice Presidents' Office

Dr. F.C. SHECHAMBO      Institute of Resource Assessment, University of  
Dar es Salaam

Mr. I. B. KATEGA      Institute of Rural Development Planning

Mr. D. RWEYEMAMU      Economic and Social Research Foundation

##### District of Mbinga

Mr. E.J.M. MBWILO      District Commissioner

Mr. H. S. KATTANGA      District Executive Director

Mr. K.A. MBAWALA      Acting District Executive Director

Mr. D.R. BIRAGO      District Planning Officer

Mr. P. MTWEVE      District Manpower Management Officer

Mr. E.K. NGOLE      Acting District Water Engineer

Mr. N. NANYANJE      District Forest Officer/Coordinator in charge of  
SCSRD

Mr. F.B. SWAI      Tanzania Coffee Research Institute – Ugano

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District of Morogoro Rural  
Dr. A. HAYGHAIMO

District Agricultural and Livestock Development  
Officer, and Acting District Executive Director in  
Mvomero District

Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)

Prof. A. B. LWOGA	Vice Chancellor, SUA
Prof. P. M. MSOLLA	Deputy Vice Chancellor, SUA
Prof. H.O. DIHENGA	Registrar, SUA
Prof. R.M. MASELLE	Associate Dean, Faculty of Veterinary and Medicine
Prof. G.C. MONELA	Dean, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation
Dr. S.M. NEKE	Acting Dean, Faculty of Science
Dr. A.C. ISINIKA	Director, Institute of Continuing Education
Prof. D.S.KAPINGA	Director, Development Studies Institute
Prof. W.S. ABELI	Director, Directorate of Research and Postgraduate Studies
Mr. F.W. DULLE	Director, Sokoine National Agricultural Library
Prof. R.R. KAZWALA	Director, Computer Centre

SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)

Prof. A.Z. MATTEE	Director
Prof. D.F. RUTATORA	Associate Director, Head of Socio-economy Section
Prof. A.J.P. TARIMO	Head, Resource Management Section
Dr. E.J. MTENGETI	Head, Environmental Conservation Section
Mrs. D.C. KIMARO	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. F. RWEZIMULA	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. C. MAHONGE	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. J.V. NSENGA	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. J.B. NKONOKI	Research Assistant

Village Leaders

Mr. Ignas NANNGULU	Village Chairman, Kitanda village, Mbinga
Mr. Nolasko NJAKO	Village Chairman, Kitndimba village, Mbinga
Mr. Abdallah AYUBU	Village Chairman, Kibogwa village, Morogoro Rural

Japanese Embassy in Tanzania

Mr. Naoki ITO	Second Secretary
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JICA Tanzania Office

Mr. Sumio AOKI	Resident Representative
Mr. Hiroyuki KINOMOTO	Deputy Resident Representative
Mr. Tomoki KOBAYASHI	Assistant Resident Representative

Japanese Experts in SCSR

Dr. Manabu TSUNODA	Chief Adviser
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Mr. Kouji UZAWA	Japanese Expert; Coordinator
Dr. Minako ARAKI	Japanese Expert; Socio-economy
Mr. Kenji TAMURA	Japanese Expert; Resource Management
Dr. Ueru TANAKA	Japanese Expert; Environmental Conservation

### 1-5. Methodology of Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted in terms of the achievement of the Project as well as the five evaluation criteria, namely (i) Relevance, (ii) Effectiveness, (iii) Efficiency, (iv) Impact and (v) Sustainability.

The following references were used in order to evaluate the Project:

- (1) Record of Discussions (R/D) signed in March, 1999
- (2) Series of Minutes of Discussions held during the Project term
- (3) Reports made by the Project
- (4) Interviews with the Japanese experts and the Tanzanian counterparts
- (5) Questionnaire surveys to and interviews with the counterparts, the villagers of model sites, and other stakeholders
- (6) Revised Project Design Matrix (PDM)

## 2. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

### 2-1. Background of the Project

The Tanzanian Government has made a goal of the rate of poverty reduction at 8-10 per cent per year in "Tanzanian Development Vision 2025" made in 1998. In order to achieve this goal, it is indispensable to develop necessary human resources especially in the field of rural development for poverty alleviation.

On the other hand, the collaborative research project called "Miombo Woodlands Agro-ecological Research" was implemented by SUA and by the Centre for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, from May 1994 to April 1997 with the financial and technical assistance of JICA with the goal of promoting the productivity and sustainability of the indigenous agricultural system in Mbinga District.

From this project, important lessons were learned which need to be further developed for the benefit of rural communities in Tanzania. Therefore, SUA recognized the necessity of establishing a Centre for Sustainable Development in order to undertake multidisciplinary studies aimed at better understanding the reality of the rural areas, to implement specific sustainable rural development actions at selected model site as a way of gaining practical experience and to ultimately establish the sustainable rural development method, namely "SUA method", by reevaluating the indigenous technologies through the practical studies in model areas and the Tanzanian authorities concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to Japan.

The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to study the feasibility of the proposed project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of the studies and discussions, both Tanzanian side and Japanese side decided to implement the Project on SCSRD to develop the sustainable rural development method through capacity building of SCSRD by signing the Record of Discussions in March 1999.

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The cooperation period of the Project on SCSR D is from May 1, 1999 to April 30, 2004.

## 2-2 Summary of the Project on SCSR D

The purpose of the JICA/SCSR D Project was to develop a sustainable rural development methodology or approach (SUA Method) in two model areas through the capacity building of SCSR D.

Such an approach or methodology could ultimately be applied in other areas and lead to an improvement in standards of living for rural people. Thus the two most important outputs of the project are the establishment of SCSR D and the development of the SUA Method.

During the last four years, all the necessary steps have been taken to establish the Centre including provision of facilities, equipment, staff and budget. Likewise field activities have been carried out, and experiences documented, on the basis of which, as a final step, the SUA Method will be elaborated.

From SUA's perspective, the establishment of SCSR D is in keeping with the Objects and Functions of the Act establishing SUA, and the SUA Corporate Strategic Plan to the Year 2005 and beyond. In addition, SCSR D's objectives are in-keeping with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Rural Development Strategy (RDS), Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), and Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP).

Experiences gained during implementation of SCSR D activities, aimed at developing and elaborating the SUA method, point to the fact that SUA, through the Centre, is capable of working more closely with rural communities in bringing about a possible and sustainable improvement in those communities. This was possible because of SCSR D's emphasis on six characteristics of SUA Method, namely:

- Field work as a matter of principle
- The potential of indigenoussness
- People's participation
- "The focal feature" of the area
- Learning process
- University-facilitated project, as well as underscoring the salient features of the LGRP.

While the purpose of the JICA/SCSR D Project will have been achieved by the end of the project period, i.e. April, 2004, what will remain to be done is to mainstream and upscale the lessons/best practices and experiences gained during the project into the wider academic programmes of teaching, research, and extension/outreach of the University.

Major events related to the Project are chronologically summarized as follows:

Oct.-Nov. 1997:	Visit of the Japanese Basic Study Team
May 1998:	Visit of the Japanese Preliminary Survey Team
Oct.-Nov. 1998:	Visit of the Japanese Short-term Survey Team
March 1999:	Visit of the Japanese Implementation Survey Team and sign of the Record of Discussions (R/D) for technical cooperation
May 1999:	Start of the Japanese Technical Cooperation
June 2000:	Completion of Construction of SCSR D Facilities

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July 2001:	Visit of the Japanese Consultation Team
October 2001:	Visit of the Mid-Term Evaluation Team
October 2001:	1 <sup>st</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee
October 2002:	SCSRD Review Workshop
April 2003:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee
November 2003:	Visit of the Joint Project Evaluation Team
April 2004:	Completion of the Project

The Project has been following the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and the original Plan of Operation (PO) attached to R/D signed in March 1999 and the revised PDM attached to M/M signed in October 2001 to implement the Project.

### 3. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

#### 3-1 Achievement of Inputs

3-1-1 Inputs from the Japanese side are as follows:

(i) Long-term experts

12 persons (ANNEX 2-1)

(ii) Short-term experts

27 persons (Two more experts will be dispatched in 2004.) (ANNEX 2-1)

(iii) Counterpart Training

a) 11 persons in Japan

b) 1 person in Sri Lanka (Third country)

c) 3 persons at SUA (In-country)

(ANNEX 2-2)

(iv) Provision of Equipment

The equipment provided by JICA is equivalent to 940,653,710 Tshs in total (36,975,000 yen for the purchase in Japan and 188,656,160 Tshs and 380,596 US dollars for local purchase) from 1999 to 2004 (ANNEX 2-3)

(v) Operation Expenses

991,519 US dollars (1,041,094,950 Tshs) from 1999 to 2004 including building costs (ANNEX 2-4)

(vi) Building and Other Facilities

Refer to ANNEX 2-5.

3-1-2 Inputs from the Tanzanian side are as follows:

(i) Counterpart Personnel necessary for the Project

19 Counterparts and 11 Main Collaborative Staff (ANNEX 2-6)

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(ii) Necessary budget for the operation of the Project  
81,456,000 Tshs from 1999 to 2004 (ANNEX 2-7)

(iii) Land, Facilities and Equipment  
Refer to ANNEX 2-8.

### 3-2 Achievement of Project Outputs

Owing to the efforts jointly made by the Japanese experts and their Tanzanian technical and managerial counterparts, the planned outputs shall be satisfactorily produced by the end of April 2004.

#### (1) Establishment of the Centre Structure and Functions

The Center building was handed over to SUA in November 2000, nine (9) academic staff have been assigned by now and the institutional arrangement has been completed. The Centre has been operated properly. As for budget, SUA has allocated the amount of budget nearly same as for a faculty, which is a special treatment for one centre, without delay. The percentage has been 11.27% in the total cost for the Project.

#### (2) Surveys on Relevant Rural Development Experiences in and outside Tanzania and Database Establishment

Over 400 documents have been collected and in total, 493 site visits have been carried out (ANNEX 7 and 8). By inputting those collected information such as baseline data, weather/climate, lists of collected documents, and pictures, the database has been set up in SCSRD.

#### (3) Understanding of Practical Reality of Two Model Areas

In Mbinga, baseline surveys have been conducted and various materials have been prepared such as map of water catchment areas and land-use around Mungaka river, flowering calendar for bee-keeping. In Morogoro, baseline as well as PRA surveys were carried out in the two villages, while the results of the regional surveys were compiled as "Field work in Uluguru Mountains." Through those surveys, the practical reality has been understood by the Project on the two model areas.

#### (4) Identification of Key Community Problems and Potentials and Prioritization of them by the Community in Collaboration with Other Stakeholders

The Project has clarified "Ntambo Perspective" as a focal feature in Mbinga. After surveying, several key community problems and potentials had been identified among villagers, other stakeholders and the Project. As a result, Sengu committee and Ujamaa group have been re-established/established in Mbinga, i.e. Kindimba and Kitanda village respectively. Apart from the above, DED in Mbinga has assigned a person in charge of coordinating with SCSRD. In Morogoro, the Project has clarified

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“*Kisokosoko* complex” as a focal feature of the area. Through PRA activities, villagers’ groups were formed and main needs of the villages were discussed in the final seminars of the PRA sessions.

(5) Formulation of the Development Plans of the Community

In Mbinga, concepts of the development plans of the community have been identified at various levels such as villagers and district government, while in Morogoro SCSR has obtained the ideas of trial activities for facilitating villagers’ participation and finding out tasks ahead for applied studies. Those identified have been documented for some, and the others have not been documented, but both forms of plans have been conducted with timetables and division of responsibility among the stakeholders.

(6) SCSR Facilitation of the Implementation of Community Development Plans

In Mbinga, establishment of “District Advisory Committee” is being reactivated in order to provide supporting environment for all the trial activities. The idea has been already agreed among the stakeholders. In Morogoro, the involvement of local authorities had been lacking simply due to difficult access to the villages, i.e. Kibogwa and Nyachiro, though villagers’ groups have been active in implementation. Thus, it will be considered how to endorse those activities to local authorities by the end of the Project period, now that the road construction has improved the access to the villages.

(7) Dissemination of Information and experiences of SCSR Inside and Outside of SUA

The Project has been disseminating its information and experience through setting up its own homepage, SCSR newsletters (7 issues by now), public relation calendar, five (5) technical pamphlets in Kiswahili, six (6) articles on Tanzanian newspapers, forty-six (46) seminars / workshops, utilizing several occasions to introduce the Project activities to those who are concerned even outside of Tanzania, and receiving more than 700 visitors (ANNEX 9). The number of SUA staff who have been involved in SCSR activities was found around 130 by now, while that of students was around 50 for the same period.

(8) Monitoring and evaluation

The Project has been conducting monitoring of the activities on every occasion of field visits and the results, which have been obtained with active participation of the villagers, are under compilation into SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies. The formulation process of the documents is, then, the process of monitoring of each activity.

## 4. EVALUATION

### 4-1 Relevance

The Overall Goal, aiming the application of SUA method and upgrading the living

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standards in model areas in Tanzania, was found consistent with Tanzanian national development policy that put high priority on rural development. Also, SUA was found most suitable counterpart organization, which is the only university in the field of agriculture and natural resources in Tanzania, while it possesses both research and outreach policy to work with rural community. SUA was found highly positive in the application in near future. As for the project sites, the selection was considered appropriate both for making comparative analysis and for guaranteeing the applicability of the method. The Project could, therefore, be evaluated highly relevant to the Tanzanian policies and strategies for rural development and poverty alleviation.

Still, there could be seen rapid changes and newly set up policies such as PRSP, RDS, ASDS, and LGRP recently in Tanzania, which were set after the Project started. Thus, the future trend of policy changes should be taken into consideration in proceeding SCSR activities.

#### 4-2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the output was found satisfactory and the achievement of each Output has been obtained as scheduled. The tentative version of SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies has been prepared and will be revised and finalized by the end of the Project period. The document can be utilized in training for local officers and extension officers, which is expected to provide number of hints when SUA method is applied in the reality. Still, the SCSR should have taken various avenues / means, taking advantages national and even regional events, to improve the dissemination.

The capacity of SCSR staff has been improved up to the level of expecting high sustainability in technical term, though further brush-up will be necessary for the junior C/Ps to obtain all the necessary capacity as academics. The method itself is recognized as highly effective in Tanzania by SCSR / SUA side, still needs further revision based on the monitoring results. Villagers were also found very active in conducting and starting activities, both within the project sites and the neighboring villages, with their own expense in purchasing seedlings, providing the land plots, and the like.

#### 4-3 Efficiency

The inputs from Tanzanian side was found mostly appropriate in quality and in timing of assigning personnel, taking procedures for constructing and modifying the buildings, and allocating and disbursing budget. Although the budget was found insufficient in quantity to maintain the present level of activities, much effort has been made by Tanzanian side and disbursed without delay.

The inputs from Japanese side were also found efficiently made in quantity, quality, and timing, though it was pointed out that the stay of one (1) year for long-term expert was rather short. The equipment was found properly maintained. As for the linkage with other cooperation projects, several cases of collaboration were found with NGOs and Japanese ODA activities including JOCVs.

#### 4-4 Impact

Several positive impacts could be found by now, which are exemplified as active

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participation of DED in Mbinga and setting up "Advisory Committee" for further facilitation of the activities. Also, Tanzanian Agricultural Research Programme (TARP) II SUA, which is a research project supported by Norway, has started utilization of the SCSR D approaches in their activities, while an NGO, i.e. CARITAS, has started preparing their action plans under the theme of sustainable rural development. Similar impacts can be expected with further partnership between SCSR D and other stakeholders in wider scale. No negative impact has been found by now.

#### 4-5 Sustainability

Regarding institutional aspect, SCSR D has been set up and the counterparts have been assigned properly. The Centre has been managed and operated in appropriate way by now. The Act to cover higher education institutions, which will most likely be passed by the Parliament and be enforced in April 2004, will also increase the institutional sustainability of the Centre. As for the counterparts, the junior staff are employed as full-time researchers or research assistants and it can be expected for them to stay at SCSR D with current status. As for the senior staff, the posts for Director, Associate Director and Section Heads are appointed by SUA with three (3) year term per person up to two (2) terms. However, all of the present senior staff are professors of SUA and most probably will stay at SUA for foreseeable future.

Technical sustainability, as long as the SCSR D staff is concerned, has been found satisfactory with capacity improvement of the junior staff and their deep understanding of SUA method enough to provide training to local officers and others. However, they still need more time to obtain all the necessary knowledge for working as academics such as making analysis and writing. The village level sustainability could be found rather high, with villagers' active participation and initiative even with their own expenses. Regarding the applicability of SUA method, it has a feature to be modified in each case depending on situation and characteristics of the areas at the stage of application. Thus, the applicability could be found satisfactorily high in Tanzania in a broad sense.

In financial term, there could be found highly supportive attitude from the Tanzanian Government and SUA during the Project period. It was assessed that the activities can be continued even after the completion of the Project period if the budget is allocated equivalent to the ones during the Project period. Additionally, income-generating activities would increase financial sustainability of the Centre.

In terms of equipment, the buildings of outreach stations are agreed to be maintained by village government after the Project period, while those for hydro-mill activities have been under supervision of the villagers. The equipment installed to the laboratory was found necessary for SCSR D functions and will be utilized with assignment of laboratory technicians. The operation and maintenance can be found sustainable in SCSR D.

In terms of political sustainability, SCSR D is an organization that has been provided with formal status by SUA and will be strengthened by the Act that covers higher education institutions and most likely is to be passed by the Parliament in April 2004. Budget has been also allocated by MSTHE through SUA. Those facts indicate the strong

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commitment of the Tanzanian Government.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5-1. Conclusion of the Evaluation

The Project has been proceeding satisfactorily. Therefore, the Joint Evaluation Team confirmed that the Project will be completed as planned.

The contribution of the Japanese experts and the efforts by the Tanzanian counterparts have been confirmed through the interviews and exchange of views.

### 5-2. Recommendations

For the smooth implementation of SCSR activities, the Japanese side and Tanzanian side mutually agreed that matters described hereinafter must be carried out.

#### 5-2-1. Short-Term Recommendations

- (1) Preparation of Monitoring Plan in the Model Site Activities after the Completion of the Project

Results of some model site activities such as vanilla cultivation, bee-keeping, and fish farming will come out after the completion of the project. Therefore, the monitoring plan in the model sites should be prepared by the end of the Project.

- (2) Implementation of Seminars on SUA Method for SUA and for the Districts other than Mbinga

Although local authorities of Mbinga have better understanding of SUA method and SCSR activities of the model sites, the dissemination of SUA method is rather weak in SUA and in the other districts. Therefore, it is recommended to implement seminars on SUA method for SUA and for the other districts for further extension.

- (3) Reinforcement of Publication Activities regarding SUA Method and SCSR Activities

The information unit of SCSR has published seven (7) SCSR newsletters and established and revised SCSR homepage. However, the dissemination of SUA Method and SCSR activity information is not sufficient outside of SUA. Therefore, the circulation of SCSR newsletter to other organizations related to rural development and the linkage of SCSR homepage to the websites of those organizations should be facilitated.

- (4) Implementation of Training Courses on Sustainable Rural Development

SCSR plans to implement short-term training courses on sustainable rural development based on SUA method for concerned District officers and extension

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workers. In order to facilitate applications of SUA method, SCSR D should continue to prepare the training courses on sustainable rural development with the coordination of other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### 5-2-2. Long-Term Recommendations

#### (1) Establishment of a New Institute/Faculty for Sustainable Rural Development

In order to contribute to sustainable rural development, SCSR D needs to work in collaboration with other SUA organizations in similar activities such as Institute of Continuing Education (ICE) and Development Studies Institute (DSI). With this collaboration, SCSR D has a goal to mainstream the SUA method in the SUA academic activities and ultimately to establish a new integrated institute/faculty for sustainable rural development. To facilitate the establishment of this institute/faculty, both Tanzanian side and Japanese side should consider further cooperation.

#### (2) Continual Revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies"

The Project will complete the first version of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" as the project output. Since the monitoring of the model site activities is to be continued after the end of the project period as mentioned in (1) of short-term recommendations, continual revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" by SCSR D is highly recommended.

#### (3) Reinforcement of Financial Sustainability of SCSR D

Although SCSR D has been allocated the annual budget of the same level as a faculty of SUA during the project period, the budget level after the Project will not be sufficient to maintain the scale and the frequency of monitoring of the Project. Therefore, it is advised that SUA should look for ways and means for sustaining SCSR D activities including income generation activities such as consultancy services for sustainable rural development.

#### (4) Application of SUA Method through Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

The central government ministries, local government authorities, NGOs and community based organizations play important roles in rural development. For further application of SUA method, SCSR D should work to disseminate SUA method to these organizations.

#### (5) Collaboration with African Institute of Capacity Development (AICAD)

AICAD is the focal project of capacity building for poverty alleviation in Africa as presented at The Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III). SCSR D has started the collaboration with AICAD by making a presentation on SUA Method in AICAD workshop held in February 2003. In the course

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of implementation of SCSR activities, the collaboration with AICAD should be reinforced by introducing a new AICAD regional training course of sustainable rural development.

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## ANNEX 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM) for Project Evaluation

Project Title: Project on Sokoine University of Agriculture Center for Sustainable Rural Development

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Project Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Super Goal: Standard of living for rural people is improved in Tanzania</b></p>			
<p><b>Overall Goal:</b></p>			
<p>1. SUA method is applied to other areas by the Centre and other organizations.</p> <p>2. Standard of living for rural people in model areas is improved.</p>	<p>1-1. Number of new areas working with the Centre</p> <p>1-2. Number of institutions applying SUA methods in collaboration with the Centre</p> <p>2-1. Socio-economic indicators*.</p>	<p>1-1. Centre record</p> <p>1-2. Surveyed by the Centre</p> <p>2-1. Survey in model areas by the Centre</p>	
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b></p> <p>Sustainable Rural development Method (SUA method) is developed in two model areas (Matengo Highland &amp; Mt. Uluguru area) through capacity building of SCSRD.</p>	<p>1. Documentation produced by the Centre which includes the results of the community development plan in two model areas**</p> <p>2. National seminar / workshop / symposium / conference</p>	<p>1-1. Concept of SUA method (1<sup>st</sup> Version)</p> <p>1-2. Training materials on SUA method</p> <p>1-3. Case study reports</p> <p>1-4. Documents for the results of the community development plans in two model areas**</p> <p>2. Record of National seminar / Workshop / Symposium / Conference</p>	

Note: \* Socio-economic indicators covers those in health, environment, social and cultural aspects, and economy.

\*\* Proposed indicators of the community development plans in two model areas (qualitative and quantitative);

- ① The indigenous potential of the area is recognized and revitalized through people's participation.
- ② Community development plans are formulated and implemented according to the identified focal features of the areas.
- ③ Development actions coming from the community development plans are sustained by the community.
- ④ Joint fora for community development plans and actions are established and sustained.
- ⑤ Community development plans are integrated into district development plans.

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Project Summary	Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. The Centre is established and functional.</p>	<p>1. Physical structure, staff development, budget allocation, provision of equipment, institutional status, staff capability</p>	<p>1. Site observations, staff employment records, financial records, inventory book, SUA legal documents, interview and questionnaire survey to the staff and Japanese experts</p>	
<p>2. Relevant rural development experiences in and outside Tanzania are surveyed and database is established.</p>	<p>2-1 Number of documentation collected 2-2 Number of site visits in and outside Tanzania</p>	<p>2-1 Database 2-2 Record of site visits</p>	
<p>3. Practical reality of two model areas is understood.</p>	<p>3. Results of various studies (e.g. diagnostic, baseline surveys, in-depth studies)</p>	<p>3. Reports for various studies concerned</p>	
<p>4. Key community problems and potentials are identified and prioritized by the community in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p>	<p>4-1 Local organs established 4-2 Results of PRA and Farmers' seminar</p>	<p>4-1 Village records in the model areas 4-2 Reports of detailed plan for each activity</p>	
<p>5. The development plans of the community are formulated.</p>	<p>5-1 Overall development concept 5-2 Detailed plan for each activity</p>	<p>5-1 Reports of overall development concept 5-2 Reports of detailed plan for each activity</p>	
<p>6. The implementation of community development plans is facilitated by SCSR D.</p>	<p>6. Process and results of each development activity</p>	<p>6. Reports of each development activity</p>	
<p>7. Information and experiences of SCSR D are disseminated inside and outside SUA.</p>	<p>7-1 Number of publications produced and disseminated 7-2 Number of workshops, seminars and conferences organised 7-3 Number of visitors to SCSR D 7-4 Number of SUA staff and students involved in SCSR D activities 7-5 Training course</p>	<p>7-1 List of publications produced and disseminated 7-2 Record of workshops, seminars and conferences organised 7-3 Record of visitors to SCSR D 7-4 Record of SUA staff and students involved in SCSR D activities 7-5 Record of training course</p>	
<p>8. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted.</p>	<p>8. Results of monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>8. M&amp;E reports</p>	

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Project Summary	Inputs	Important Assumptions
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>1-1. Draw up an organizational structure  1-2. Acquire funds  1-3. Recruit personnel  1-4. Procure equipment, etc.  1-5. Establish outreach stations in model areas  1-6. Train staff for the Centre</p> <p>2-1. Conduct literature review on relevant models and experiences  2-2. Organize panel discussions, workshops, seminars, etc. on rural development by key stakeholders  2-3. Conduct case studies of specific indigenous efforts (institution, technologies, knowledge).  2-4. Establish database</p> <p>3-1. Collect basic and indigenous knowledge data from farmers in model areas.  3-2. Review past experiences in model areas  3-3. Conduct in-depth studies on key issues  3-4. Undertake PRA activities  3-5. Analyze data</p> <p>4-1. Establish rapport with the villagers and other stakeholders, and create working relationship with the identified groups  4-2. Identify key community needs and constraints  4-3. Identify focal feature and the potential of the indigenouness</p>	<p>&lt;Running Cost &gt;  Administrative cost (stationery, communication, etc.)  field activities, implementation of pilot projects, personnel, electricity, water, maintenance of the Centre and other supplies</p> <p>&lt;Cost for &gt;  Exchange programs, workshop/seminars, in-country training for junior staff, dissemination of the project results, acquisition of relevant literature, farmer training, <u>study visits, training for senior staff</u></p> <p>&lt; Facility: Building &gt;  Staff offices, meeting/seminar room, garage, outreach stations, information processing room, resource centre***, staff lounge</p> <p>&lt; Equipment for &gt;  Vehicles for field work, data processing, furniture for the center and outreach stations, garage, publication, lab., Works, field studies, communication</p> <p>&lt; Personnel &gt;  Administration:  Director of the Centre, Administrative Officer (1), Office attendant (1), Secretary (2), Senior mechanic/driver (1), drivers (2), <u>Japanese Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator</u></p> <p>Scientists:  Section Heads (resource management, environment preservation, socio-economy), head of information unit, Junior staff for each section, other SUA staff on need, <u>Japanese experts</u></p> <p>Field staff:  Field attendants (3), extension workers, support staff</p>	<p>1. The staff in the center stays in the project.  2. SUA/the center secures the budget for implementation of pilot projects.</p>

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<p>5-1. Prepare community development plans in collaboration with villagers and other stakeholders</p> <p>5-2. Clarify roles and responsibilities of the actors involved and establish organs or strengthen the group function for implementation of community development plans</p> <p>6-1. Facilitate trial or implementation of community development plans</p> <p>6-2. Feedback identified issues to further in-depth and applied studies and/or modification of trial or implementation</p> <p>6-3. Community development plans/actions are reflected in the local government policies/plans</p> <p>7-1. Package the information collected and disseminate to various stakeholders within and outside SUA</p> <p>7-2. Organize open seminars, workshop and conference to share experience</p> <p>7-3. Invite other SUA staff and students to work in the Centre</p> <p>7-4. Organize training course</p> <p>8-1. Compose monitoring and evaluation teams</p> <p>8-2. Develop M&amp;E framework</p> <p>8-3. Monitor and evaluate the pilot projects with the M&amp;E framework</p> <p>8-4. Assess completion of the SUA method itself</p>	<p>Preconditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SUA Council will approve the establishment of the Centre.</li> <li>2. Commitment of SUA       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appointment of director, and heads of sections</li> <li>- Allocation of budget</li> <li>- Provision of facilities</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. SUA employs junior staff members for the center.</li> <li>4. The Centre develops a framework for involving other SUA staff, and for collaboration with other stakeholders.</li> </ol>
<p>Note: ***The resource center includes library, dark room, cold room and storerooms. Underlined: Japanese contribution is requested.</p>	

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## ANNEX 2: Performance of the Input

[Japanese Side]

### 2-1 List of Japanese Experts

#### Long Term Experts (1999/05 ~ 2004/04)

Name	Field	Duration
Manabu Tsunoda	Chief Advisor	1999/05/01 ~ 2004/04/30
Tomoko Ueda	Coordinator	1999/05/22 ~ 2000/05/21
Masanori Takeishi	Coordinator	2000/05/05 ~ 2002/05/04
Juichi Itani	Resource Management	1999/09/14 ~ 2000/09/13
Hiromi Yasu	Environmental Conservation	1999/11/28 ~ 2001/11/27
Minako Araki	Socio-economy	2000/09/03 ~ 2002/09/30
Jun Ikeno	Socio-economy	2001/08/22 ~ 2002/09/21
Kouji Uzawa	Coordinator	2002/04/09 ~ 2004/04/08
Yasunori Kanda	Environmental Conservation	2002/03/19 ~ 2003/04/30
Minako Araki	Socio-economy	2002/09/01 ~ 2004/04/30
Kenji Tamura	Resource Management	2002/09/15 ~ 2004/04/30
Ueru Tanaka	Environmental Conservation	2003/04/09 ~ 2004/04/30

#### Short Term Experts

YEAR 1999/2000

Name	Field	Duration
Jun Ikeno	Rural Sociology	1999/11/11~2000/01/10
Minako Araki	Participatory Development/WID	2000/01/16~2000/04/07
Makoto Kakeya	Ecological Anthropology	2000/03/20~2000/04/13
Masaya Katsumata	Animal Science	2000/03/06~2000/06/06

YEAR 2000/2001

Name	Field	Duration
Masayoshi Shigeta	Anthropology	2000/09/03~2000/09/30
Makoto Kakeya	Project Manager	2000/11/18~2000/12/14
Shintaro Kobayashi	Regional Development	2000/11/18~2000/12/23
Ueru Tanaka	Soil Science	2000/12/11~2001/01/20
Shigeru Araki	Geographic Information System	2001/03/05~2001/04/28
Masaya Katsumata	Animal Science	2001/03/05~2001/04/28
Yasunori Kanda	Forage Crop Utilization	2001/03/05~2001/06/03
Kei Mizuno	Information Technology	2001/03/07~2001/04/08
Yoriyasu Masuda	Natural Energy Utilization	2001/03/25~2001/05/17

Year 2001/2002

Name	Field	Duration
Naofumi Kitabatake	Food/Nutrition	2001/07/15~2001/08/18
Tadashi Nobuchi	Forestry	2001/07/30~2001/08/18
Ueru Tanaka	Soil Science	2001/08/22~2001/11/01
Masahiko Kato	Social Dynamics	2001/08/22~2002/02/21
Hirokazu Higuchi	Livelihood	2002/02/16~2002/03/27
Juichi Itani	Agricultural Science	2002/02/25~2002/05/08
Kazuhiko Sugimura	Social Anthropology	2002/03/14~2002/04/01

YEAR 2002/2003

Name	Field	Duration
Naofumi Kitabatake	Nutrition Improvement	2002/07/16~2002/08/16
Kazuhiro Higuchi	Fruit Tree	2002/07/16~2002/09/05
Ueru Tanaka	Land Utilization	2002/09/28~2002/11/22
Juichi Itani	Agricultural Ecology	2003/03/29~2003/05/10

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YEAR 2003/2004

Name	Field	Duration
Kei Mizuno Hirokazu Higuchi Juichi Itani (2)	Information Science/PR Fruit Tree Agricultural Science Seminar Adviser	2003/07/21~2003/09/28 2003/08/02~2003/09/28 2003/08/02~2003/09/28 2004/02 ~ (0.2 months)

## 2-2 Counterpart Training

### In Japan

Year	Field	Duration	Name of C/P
1999/ 00	University Education and Field Research	2 weeks	Prof. P. Msolla, DVC, SUA,
2000/ 01	Information Process Technology	5.5 months	Mr. J. S. Lugole, Computer Centre
	Designing and Producing Digital Media for Education	3.5 months	Ms. C. P. Msuya Dept. of Agricultural Education and Extension,
	Environmental Conservation	2.5 months	Prof. R. P. C. Temu Head of Environmental Conservation, SCSR
2001/ 02	Soil Science	3.0 months	Mr. E. A. Kamwela Dept. of Soil Science
	Animal Science	3.0 months	Dr. E. J. Mtengeti Dept. of Animal Science
	Diagnostic Technology for Disease of Food Animals	5.5 months	Mr. S. Maurice Veterinary Medicine
2002/ 03	Practical Case Studies on Sustainable Forest Management	3.0 months	Mr. N.G. Maseki Forest Biology
	Digital Video Production	4.0 months	Mr. J. S. M. Kachemela ICE
	Local Government Administration and Public Services	1.0 month	Mr. H. S. Kattanga DED, Mbinga District
2003/ 04	Fruit Cultivation	1.5 months	Mr. M: M. Macha Horticulture

### In Third Country

Year	Field	Duration	Name of C/P
2000/ 01	Information Systems Engineering (Institute of Computer Technology, University of Colombo)	1.0 month	Mr. H. K. Masudi SCSRD

### In-Country Training (scholarship)

Year	Field	Duration	Name of C/P
2002/ 04	MSc in Agricultural Engineering	2.0 years	Mr. H. K. Masudi
	MSc in Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Agriculture	2.0 years	Mr. A. Lubida
	MSc in Tropical Animal Production	2.0 years	Mr. J. H. Lewis

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SUA Centre For Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)

2-3a Equipment Cost

Year	In Japan (Jp Yen)		Local	
	Direct purchase	Unaccompanied	Amount (Tshs)	Amount (USD)
1999	18,060,000 Lab equipment, Field equipment, etc	1,447,000 Computer, Printer Scanner, etc	91,954,974 Vehicle, Computer, Tools, Spare parts, etc.	127,298 Vehicle, Motorcycle, Copy machine, etc
2000	8,148,000 Wind generator, GPS, etc	3,593,000 Computer, Digital camera, Software, etc	57,800,966 Spare parts, Computer, Bicycle, etc	202,676 Vehicle, Lab equipment, etc
2001	1,733,000 Computer, Audio visual materials, etc	2,288,000 Digital camera, Zip drive, etc	11,435,000 Bicycle, Audio visual materials, etc	49,900 Lab equipment, etc
2002	0	1,031,000 Computer, Field equipment, etc	13,471,350 Tire, Computer, etc	722 Printer
2003	0	675,000 Field equipment, etc	13,993,870 Spare parts, Computer, Tire, etc	0
Total	¥ 27,941,000	¥ 9,034,000	Tshs 188,656,160	\$ 380,596
	¥36,975,000		Tshs 399,625,800	
		Tshs 352,371,750		Tshs 940,653,710

Reference (As of Nov. 2003)  
 • US\$1=Tshs 1,050 • JPN¥1=Tshs 9.53  
 • US\$1=¥110 • Tshs 1=¥0.10

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SUA Centre For Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)

2-3b Major Equipment List

JICA/Ref. No.	EQUIPMENT	MODEL	QTY.	PLACE	CONDITTON
VEHICLE					
H11/M/00	Vehicle	Toyota Land Cruiser (S/Wagon)	1	Centre	Good
H11/M/01	Vehicle	Toyota Land Cruiser (S/Wagon)	3	Centre	Good
H11/M/04	Vehicle	Toyota Mini Bus (Pick Up)	1	Centre	Good
H12/M/01	Vehicle	Toyota Land Cruiser (Coaster)	1	Centre	Good
H11/M/05	Motorcycle	Honda CT200	3	Centre	Good
Wind Power, Solar Generator					
Nbinga/01/J/01	Wind Power, Solar Generation	MO-1	1	Mbinga District	Good
Centre/01/J/01	Wind Power, Solar Generation	L1	1	Centre	Good
COMPUTER					
GK/99/1/001-01	Computer (Desk Top)	ACER	3	Director Office	Good
K/99/J/005-01	Computer (Desk Top)	GATEWAY PROFILE SE	3	Senior Room	Good
GK/00/1/001	Computer (Desk Top) for Data Base	COMPAQ DESK PRO	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
P/00/J/030	Computer (Desk Top) for Mail Server	P-CAT P866EB-133	1	Computer room	Good
GK/03/1/002-01	Computer (Desk Top)	DELL Optilex GX 260SD	1	Computer room	Good
GK/03/1/004	Computer (Desk Top)	MERCURY HALO	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
GK/99/1/008	Computer (Desk Top)	GATEWAY 2000-P5-90	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
P/99/J/002	Computer (Desk Top)	"APPLE IMAC APPLE	1	Computer room	Good
K/01/J/001	Computer (Desk Top)	I MAC 500MHz/64MB/20G/GD-RW	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
GK/99/1/002	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	ACER	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Broken
K/99/J/006-01	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	GATEWAY SOLO2150	3	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
K/99/J/007	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	GATEWAY SOLO2150	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Broken
GK/00/1/002-01	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	TOSHIBA SATELLITE 2715	4	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
P/00/J/027	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	SONY PCG-C1VJ/BP	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
P/00/J/032	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	SHARP PC-PJ140H	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
P/02/J/001	Personal Computer (Lap Top)	TOSHIBA Dyna Book T5/X16PME	1	Exp. Room	Good
PRINTER					
K/99/J/021	Plotter	DESIGN JET 750C PLUS	1	Comp. Room	Good
GK/99/1/003	Printer (Laser)	HP LASERJET 4050N	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
K/99/J/011	Printer (Laser)	COLOUR LASER JET 4500N	1	Comp. Room	Good
GK/99/1/004-01	Printer (Ink Jet)	HP DESK JET T120C	2	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
P/02/J/008	Printer (Ink Jet)	HP-1200C-MY24J33000	2	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
GK/02/1/008	Printer (Ink Jet)	HP-845C-1H219120MF	2	Senior Room	Good
PROJECTOR					
K/00/J/017	Power Projector	Canon LV - 7320J	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
K/99/J/001-01	Overhead Projector	27701	2	Board room	Good
SOFTWARE					
K/01/J/012-01	Satelite Image CD-ROM	LANDSAT TM DATA	6	Computer room	Good
SCANNER					
P/99/J/004-01	Scanner	"G1-76000 (100V)" EPSON	2	P. Coordinator Office	Good
K/00/J/014-01	Scanner	G1 - 76000	3	Computer room	Good
GK/00/1/230	Scanner	G1 - 12000	1	Reseach Assitant Office	Good
COPY MACHINE					
H11/E/001	Copy Machine	CANON NP 6035	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
H11/E/002	Copy Machine	CANON NP 6215	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
CAMERA					
K/99/J/100	Camera	CONTAX645	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
P/00/J/002-01	Camera EOS	Kiss III	2	P. Coordinator Office	Good
P/00/J/004-01	Digital Camera	FinePix 1x 4700Z	2	P. Coordinator Office	Good
P/02/J/010-1	Digital Camera	FinePix FX-F401-2H155119	2	P. Coordinator Office	Good
AUDIO VIDUAL					
P/00/J/001	Digital Video Camera	DCR-VX2000	1	P. Coordinator Office	Good
GK/00/1/011	Studio Video Camera	M9500 SUPER	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/00/1/012	Field Video Camera	M9500	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
K/00/J/009	Video Recorder	WV - DR 7	1	Meeting room	Good
GK/00/1/013-01	Video Deck	MULTI SYSTEM PANASONIC SJ500	4	Information/SUA IV	Good
K/01/J/003-01	Cassette Deck	TD-W188K	2	Store	Good
K/01/J/004-01	Control Receiver of Audio and Video	RX-554VBK	2	Store	Good
K/01/J/005-01	Speaker (Pair)	PS-S202B	2	Store	Good
GK/00/1/016	Satellite Dish	3.8 MTRS ME CH	1	Centre	Good
GK/01/1/028	Audio Vidnal Set Microphone Amplifier Speaker	40-50W	1	Store	Good
GK/01/1/025	Television Set	60. Size (WALL TYPE)	1	Information Unit	Good
GK/00/1/014-01	Television	14" MONITORS MULTI SYSTEM TC143	4	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/01/1/026	Antenna Dish	2.5-3.0 M fro Receiver	1	Information Unit	Good
GK/02/1/001	Digital Video Dual Deck	VDR-JVC-Digital HR-DVS3U	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/001-01	Multimarcue-controler	LP20873-006	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/002	Edit Control Unit	SONY PV550-818027	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/003	Video Monitor	SONY SSM14N5E-6201808	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/004	Digital Video Mixer	Videonics MXPRO DV-402473	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/005	Digital Video Character Generator-Title Maker30	Videonics TM-3000-308126	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/006	Video Camera	SONY DCR-VX2000E-1028387	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/006-04	Remote commander	RMT-811	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
GK/02/1/007	Video Monitor	SONY SSM14N5E-6201494	1	Information/SUA IV	Good
FIELD EQUIPMENT (Weather station)					
K/99/J/063	Weather Station	MAWS20T11NNNN11NN	1	Centre	Good
K/01/J/010-01	Wind Sensor for Weather Station	QMS10T (WITH BALL)	3	Kibogwa Outreach station	Good
K/01/J/011-01	Pyranometer for Weather	QMS10T (WITH ARM)	3	Kibogwa Outreach station	Good
K/99/J/069-01	Weather Station	MAWS20T11NNNN11NN	3	Kibogwa Outreach station	Good
K/00/J/001	Water Level Data Logger	KADEC-MIZU 20m SE1 30	1	Lab.	Good
FIELD EQUIPMENT (Solar panel)					
GK/00/1/010-1	Solar Panel Set	BP	2	Mbinga Outreach station	Good
GK/00/1/010-3	Solar Panel Set	BP	1	Kibogwa Outreach station	Good
GK/00/1/010-4	Solar Panel Set	BP	1	Nyachiro Outreach station	Good
FIELD EQUIPMENT (GIS/GPS)					
P/00/J/021	Monitor for GIS	19.6 inch COLOR LCD MONITOR L771	1	Computer room	Good
K/99/J/096	GIS Software	ARC/VIEW3.2	1	Computer room	Good
K/00/J/020-1	GPS Receiver	PRO MARK X-CM	4	Store	Good

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JICA/Ref. No.	EQUIPMENT	MODEL	QTY.	PLACE	CONDITION
K/00/J/023-01	Tripod for GIS		2	Store	Good
P/00/J/023-1	Global Position System	"e trax Summit"	4	Coordinator Cabinet	Good
FIELD EQUIPMENT (Others)					
K/99/J/059-01	Refrigerator	HD-136L (In vehicle type)	2	Store	Good
P/00/J/014	Anamometer (MINI)	"PC-5TD" SATO	1	Field (Mbinga)	Good
AUTOMOBILE GARAGE EQUIPMENT					
H11/E/003	Complete Tool Kit Spinner (Ex-Germany)		1	Garage	Good
H11/E/004	Welding Machine	(ESAB) 250 MPS (Ex-Sweden)	1	Garage	Good
H11/E/005	Grinder Machine	8 inch	1	Store	Good
H11/E/006	Hand Drill Machine	13 mm (Bed)	1	Store	Good
H11/E/013	Garage Jack	(5 Ton, Bottle Jack)	1	Garage	Good
H11/E/021	Angle Grinder	(9 inch Clarke) Valve Seat Grinde	1	Store	Good
H11/E/022	Hot Washing	King, 1500PSI-100Bar	1	Garage	Good
H11/E/023	Compressed-air Driver-Impact Wrenches		1	Store	Good
H11/E/024	Bench Electric Drill (Clarke)		1	Store	Good
H11/E/027	Hydraulic Puller Set		1	Store	Good
H11/E/028	Air Compressor	50 Litre & Sprayer Kit	1	Store	Good
H11/E/029	Work Bench		1	Garage	Good
H11/E/030	Gear Box Jack		1	Store	Good
H11/E/031	Floor Jack		1	Garage	Good
H11/E/032	Wheel Balancing Machine		1	Store	Good
H11/E/033	Wheel Alignment Instrument tool		1	Store	Good
H11/E/036	Compressed-Air Driver-Grease Gun		1	Store	Good
H11/E/037	Compression Tester/Timing Advance Light		1	Store	Good
H11/E/040	Nozzle Test Equipment		1	Store	Good
H11/E/041	Bench Press Hydraulic	15 Ton	1	Store	Good
H11/E/042	Engine Hold Vice Stand & Floor Crane	2 Ton	1	Store	Good
CENTRE FIXTURES					
GK/01/1/020	Fire Extinguisher 5Kg Carbon Dioxide		5	Centre	Good
H11/E/08-01	Air Conditioner Split Unit Type	LG	2	Centre	Good
H11/E/009-01	Generator	RGX3015	1	Centre	Broken
H11/E/009-03	Generator	RGX3015	2	Centre	Good
GK/01/1/018	Air Conditioner Split Unit Type	HITACH, NO RAL 18CBP3, SERIAL 0123	2	P. Coordinator Office	Good
LABORATORY					
K/99/J/033	Distiller	WDA-210S	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/101	Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer	BUCK 210V6P	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/103	UV/Visible Spectrometer Model 6405	C40 501	1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/054	Forced Convection Oven	FC-612	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/01/1/001	Oven	HDV/200/GLAD/300HYD	1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/055	Freeze Dryer	CT-110	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/121	Refrigerated	1610/1135	1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/072	Ultrasonic Disrupted	UD-201	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/118	Pressure Chamber	3005-1222	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/120	Furnace Carbolite	CWF 11/5	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/122	Plate Grinding Mill used for flour and meal	WB-667	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/123	Grant Precision stirred Bath model W282D	BJ205-35	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/124	Ultrasonic Clearing Bath Deacon FS300b	UL230-50	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/125	Vortex Mixer	MX500-15	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/126	Top Loading Autoclave	AMA260	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/127	Orbital Shaker IKA model KS-501	SE770-10	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/130	Rotary Evaporator Bibby Model R 100	RE100	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/135	High Speed stirrer	ST56/1	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/136	Thermometer whitebacked mercury filled		1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/082	Soil Three Phases Meter	DIK-1121	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/109	Portable Multipurpose pH/Minivolt/Temperature Me	539 501	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/112	Laboratory pH/mV/Temperature meter	544 001	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/119	Soil Hyrometer	V172/2	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/01/1/008	Refractrometer	36434	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/01/1/005	Area Measurement System With Conveyer Belt	WIN-COM230	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/105	Complete Colour Image Analysis System	WIN-COM235	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/217	Dryrack complete		1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/218	Stainless steel Cylinder	with lid clamps 300 x 440mm	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/219	Gauge with ceramic	with ceramic centre 150 x 150mm	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/220	Tripod Iron rod triangular 125mm		1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/221	Photomicroscope biological light microscope	HS5 (C)	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/222	Biological Microscope	HS5	1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/073	Shield Sound Box	NR-201	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/113-01	Standard Comparitor Kit	PT 220	2	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/137-01	Retord stand	SL250-30	2	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/187	Pipette controller Bibbyjet	PC1000	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/177-01	Micropipette Digital	R680/B	2	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/178-01	Micropipette Digital	R680/E	2	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/181	Dispenser variable setting	PD2R	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/182	Dispenser variable setting	PD10R	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/183	Dispenser variable setting	PD30R	1	Laboratory	Good
K/99/J/083-01	Hand shover	DIK-1673	5	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/188-01	Desiccator borosilicate	CAT 262/2117	5	Laboratory	Good
P/01/J/001-01	Increment Borer	10mm Core , 300mm Length	2	Laboratory	Good
P/01/J/002-01	Increment Borer	5.15mm Core , 200mm Length	2	Laboratory	Good
GK/01/1/002	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Exhaust system	BS 303-041/ 22VAC	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/01/1/003	Laboratory Fume Cupboard	EDF-B-1000	1	Laboratory	Good
GK/00/1/224	Compressor		1	Laboratory	Good

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SUA Centre For Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)

2-4 Operation Expenditure for the Project (As of 30th Sep, 2003)

(US\$)

Management Budget	1999/5-2000/3	2000/4-2001/3	2001/4-2002/3	2002/4-2003/3	2003/4-2004/4	Total
Activity Budget	73,285.75	70,376.25	52,814.96	78,199.93	84,500.00	359,176.89
Running cost	50,567.15	33,086.75	26,618.74	-	41,500.00	
Research	13,924.30	31,307.50	23,872.36	-	-	
Seminar	8,794.30	5,982.00	2,323.86	-	-	
Total Activity	-	-	-	-	43,000.00	
LLDC Management Budget	48,999.59	50,979.85	48,037.79	-	-	148,017.23
Sub Total	122,285.34	121,356.10	100,852.75	78,199.93	84,500.00	507,194.12
Special Budget						
Security cost	15,026.54	0.00	0.00	-	-	15,026.54
Centre Construction & Re	307,132.37	0.00	0.00	-	-	307,132.37
Emergency cost	15,099.21	0.00	0.00	-	-	15,099.21
International Workshop	-	-	-	-	61,620.00	61,620.00
Hydro mill Activity	0.00	43,372.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,372.19
Outreach Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,924.43	0.00	13,924.43
Publication cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,300.00	13,300.00
In-country training	-	-	-	4,550.00	10,300.00	14,850.00
Sub Total	337,258.12	43,372.19	0.00	18,474.43	85,220.00	484,324.74
Total	459,543.46	164,728.29	100,852.75	96,674.36	169,720.00	991,518.86

2-5 Building and Other Facilities

Construction of Centre Office and Laboratory, Renovation of Existing Building (Timber Office)

Construction of Office External (Fence, Water Tank, Store House, Outside Toilet)

Renovation of Mbinga Outreach Station, Construction of Kibogwa and Nyachilo Outreach Stations

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[Tanzanian Side]

2-6 List of Tanzanian Counterparts, SUA

No	Name	Post	Duration	
SCSRD Staff				
01	A.Z. Mattee	Director	1999/05~(up to now)	+
02	D.F. Rutatora	Associate Director, Head: Socio-economy Section	1999/05~(up to now)	+
03	A.J.P. Tarimo	Head: Resource Management Section	1999/05~(up to now)	+
04	R.P.C. Temu	Head: Environmental Conservation Section	1999/05~2001/06	
05	E.J. Mtengeti	Head: Environmental Conservation Section	2001/07~(up to now)	+
06	S.J. Nindi	Resource Management Assistant Research Fellow*	1999/05~(up to now)	+
07	D.G. Mhando	Socio-economy Assistant Research Fellow*	2000/02~(up to now)	+
08	D.C. Kimaro	Environmental Conservation Assistant Research Fellow	2002/04~(up to now)	+
09	F. Rwezumula	Socio-economy Assistant Research Fellow	2001/07~(up to now)	+
10	C. Mahonge	Environmental Conservation Assistant Research Fellow	2002/06~(up to now)	+
11	J.V. Nsenga	Resource Management Assistant Research Fellow	2000/06~(up to now)	+
12	H.K. Masudi	Information Unit Research Assistant*	2000/02~(up to now)	+
13	J.B. Nkonoki	Environmental Conservation Research Assistant	2002/06~(up to now)	+
14	C.P. Shirima	Socio-economy Research Assistant	2002/06~2003/07	
15	Z. Kengera	Socio-economy Research Assistant	2000/02~2001/07	
16	K.F.K. Manyika	Environment Conservation Research Assistant	2000/02~2000/12	
17	J.S. Mbwambo	Resource Management Research Assistant	2001/03~2001/09	
18	K. Masige	Resource Management Research Assistant	2001/06~2002/06	
19	A. Lubida	Environmental Conservation Research Assistant	2001/10~2002/06	
Main Collaborative Staff				
20	F.J. Senkondo	Crop Science, Principal Agricultural Officer		
21	M. Macha	Crop Science, Senior Field Officer		
22	N.G. Maseki	Forest Biology, Senior Technician		
23	S.W. Chenyambuga	Animal Science, Assistant Lecturer		
24	J.S. Lugole	Chief Computer System Analyst, SUA Computer Centre		
25	C.P. Msuya-Bengesii	Agricultural Education and Extension, Assistant Lecturer		
26	J.L.D. Kinabo	Food Science and Technology, Senior Lecturer		
27	C.N. Nyaruhucha	Food Science and Technology, Senior Lecturer		
28	E. Kamwela	Soil Science, Technician		
29	R.P.C. Temu	Forest Biology, Associate Professor		
30	J.S. Kachemela	Audio-visual Technology, Senior Agricultural Officer		

\* on study leave + current staff

In addition to the above staff, SUA staff participate in SCSR activities in case various disciplines are needed. The number of SUA academic staff is at present 243.

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Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)  
SUA Centre For Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)

2-7 Budget of The Tanzanian Side

(Tshs)

ITEM	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	Total
Stationery and Office Expenses	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	9,000,000.00
Fuel	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	12,000,000.00
Farmers' Seminars	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Computer Expenses	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	4,500,000.00
Postage	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
Board Meetings	2,800,000.00	3,644,000.00	3,644,000.00	3,644,000.00	3,644,000.00	17,376,000.00
Costs for External Members	1,056,000.00	1,306,000.00	1,306,000.00	1,306,000.00	1,306,000.00	6,280,000.00
Printing	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	1,800,000.00
Demonstrations and Exhibitions	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
Travel expenses	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	12,500,000.00
Cleanliness	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Telephone	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	2,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,416,000.00</b>	<b>16,510,000.00</b>	<b>16,510,000.00</b>	<b>16,510,000.00</b>	<b>16,510,000.00</b>	<b>81,456,000.00</b>

Reference (As of Nov. 2003)

• US\$1=Tshs 1,050 • JPN¥1=Tshs 9.53

• US\$1=¥110 • Tshs 1=¥0.10

2-8 Building and Other Facilities

Renovation of Mbinga Outreach Station

Maintenance of SCSR Building

4-staff Houses for JICA Experts

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### ANNEX 3 ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PROJECT

Project Title: The Project on Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development

Criteria	Evaluation Items	Confirmation Items	Information Sources	Results
Achievement	<p><b>Super Goal:</b> Standard of living for rural people is improved in Tanzania</p> <p><b>Overall Goal:</b> 1. SUA method is applied to other areas by the Centre and other organizations. 2. Standard of living for rural people in model areas is improved.</p>	<p>1-1. Number of new areas working with the Centre</p> <p>1-2. Number of institutions applying SUA methods in collaboration with the Centre</p> <p>2-1. Socio-economic indicators*</p>	<p>1-1. Centre record</p> <p>1-2. Surveyed by the Centre</p> <p>2-1. Survey in model areas by the Centre</p>	<p>The Project is at the stage of finalizing SUA method. After the trial implementation in the two model areas, it can be expected for the method to be applied to other areas with the initiative of SCSRD after the termination of the Project period</p> <p>Training for those who have not participated in the development activities of SUA method is at present under consideration of SUA which possess experience in providing trainings to local officers including extension officers.</p> <p>Various trial activities have been carried out such as hydro-mill construction and operation, fish farming, bee-keeping, and so on, some of which are connected to afforestation, aiming at increasing villagers' cash income in the model areas. It needs more time, however, to improve of living standards.</p>
	<p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Sustainable Rural development Method (SUA method) is developed in two model areas (Matengo Highland &amp; Mt. Uluguru area) through capacity building of SCSRD.</p>	<p>1. Documentation produced by the Centre which includes the results of the community development plan in two model areas**</p>	<p>1-1. Concept of SUA method (1<sup>st</sup> Version)</p> <p>1-2. Training materials on SUA method</p>	<p>The Concept has been prepared and revised several times in the direction of finalization within the Project period.</p> <p>It can be utilized in trainings of SUA method to local officers and extension officers.</p> <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> version of SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies can be utilized as training materials on SUA method, which is expected to provide number of hints when SUA method is applied into the realities of different areas.</p>

		1-3. Case study reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Process documentations of the activities have been continuously written in different forms as trip reports, field visits minutes. Based on those documentations, one of the Case Studies (trial version) has been prepared, though it still needs further revisions due to the on-going status of trial activities.</li> <li>- Several cases will be prepared in the form of the Case Studies as a means to provide readers with numbers of hints when they apply SUA method into the reality. All those case study reports can be prepared by the end of the Project period.</li> </ul>
		1-4. Documents for the results of the community development plans in two model areas**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project has prepared 419 documents by now, which includes the reports describing the process, the plans, and the division of roles among stakeholders. Added to them, there could be found several community development plans agreed among actors and being operated at village level, which are not documented.</li> </ul>
	2. National seminar / workshop / symposium / conference	2. Record of National seminar / Workshop / Symposium / Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forty-six (46) seminars / workshops have been held by SCSRD by now.</li> <li>- Apart from the above, the international seminar will be held in February 2004, for reporting the final results of the Project with inviting concerned organizations in and out of Tanzania.</li> </ul>
	3. Potential of SUA method to be actually applied to rural development activities by other concerned organizations	Questionnaire survey to / interview with Japanese experts, CFPs, SUA, and concerned organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The SUA management staff, director and senior staff of SCSRD, all of them strongly recognize the necessity of dissemination of the method after the finalization and of applying it to rural areas in wider scale. Provision of training was found as critical requirement for SUA, which is under preparation.</li> </ul>
	4. Potential of SUA method to improve standard of living for rural people in model areas	Questionnaire survey to / interview with Japanese experts, CFPs, SUA, villagers of model areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eagerness could be found among farmers, both the original members of trial groups and the others, and even those in neighbouring villages, in continuing or expanding activities. Farmers were found confident in earning more income by the activities and recognizing the importance of environmental conservation. Mbinga District has found the method and the activities very helpful and keen to continue the application</li> </ul>

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<p>5. Technical improvement / capacity building of the C/Ps on SUA method and its application into the reality in Tanzania</p>	<p>Interview with Japanese experts and C/Ps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The capacity of SCSRD staff has been improved up to the level of expecting high sustainability in technical term.</li> <li>- Senior staff, director of SCSRD, and even SUA management staff have strong recognition of the effectiveness of SUA method.</li> <li>- Junior staff could be found with the capacity and the confidence in handling the field activities with good understanding of the method, though they still need to improve their capability to apply the method by their own as well as capability in academic analysis and writing.</li> </ul>
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Note:

\* Socio-economic indicators covers those in health, environment social and cultural aspects, and economy.

\*\* Proposed indicators of the community development plans in two model areas (qualitative and quantitative);

- ① The indigenous potential of the area is recognized and revitalized through people's participation.
- ② Community development plans are formulated and implemented according to the identified focal features of the areas.
- ③ Development actions coming from the community development plans are sustained by the community.
- ④ Joint fora for community development plans and actions are established and sustained.
- ⑤ Community development plans are integrated into district development plans.

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Criteria	Evaluation Items	Confirmation Items	Information Sources	Results
	<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. The Centre is established and functional.</p>	<p>1. Physical structure, staff development, budget allocation, provision of equipment, institutional status, staff capability</p>	<p>1. Site observations, staff employment records, financial records, inventory book, SUA legal documents, interview and questionnaire survey to the staff and Japanese experts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Centre building was handed over to SUA in November 2000.</li> <li>Nine (9) academic staff have been assigned and the institutional arrangement has been completed. The Centre has been operated properly by now.</li> <li>SUA has allocated the amount of budget nearly same as for a faculty, which is a special treatment for one centre, without delay, though the amount was not sufficient to keep the Centre functioning independently.</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Relevant rural development experiences in and outside Tanzania are surveyed and database is established.</p>	<p>2-1 Number of documentation collected</p> <p>2-2 Number of site visits in and outside Tanzania</p>	<p>2-1 Database</p> <p>2-2 Record of site visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 400 documents have been collected.</li> <li>The database has been set up and input the collected information such as baseline data, weather/climate, lists of collected documents, and pictures.</li> <li>In total 493 site visits have been carried out.</li> </ul>
	<p>3. Practical reality of two model areas is understood.</p>	<p>3. Results of various studies (e.g. diagnostic, baseline surveys, in-depth studies)</p>	<p>3. Reports for various studies concerned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Mbinga, baseline surveys such as in-depth studies and PRA surveys have been conducted, and various materials have been prepared such as map of water catchment areas and land-use around Mungaka River, flower calendar for bee-keepings.</li> <li>In Morogoro, baseline as well as PRA surveys were carried out in those two villages, while the results of the regional surveys were compiled as "Progress report on the activity in Uluguru Mountains."</li> </ul>
	<p>4. Key community problems and potentials are identified and prioritized by the community in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p>	<p>4-1 Local organs established</p>	<p>4-1 Village records in the model areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DED in Mbinga has assigned a person in charge of coordinating with SCSR activities. After the assignment, fruitful discussions have been held with DED on the issues on the regular bases. As for construction and management of hydro-mill trial, Sengu committee has been established, while small farmers' groups have been formed in Kitanda, and recently even in Kindimba.</li> <li>In Morogoro, PRA activities facilitated the formation of villagers' groups. Main needs of the villages were discussed in the final seminar of the PRA sessions.</li> </ul>

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	4-2 Results of PRA and Farmers' seminar	4-2 Reports of detailed plan for each activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major results of PRA and farmers' seminars could be found. Those are exemplified as PRA Report for Kibogwa Village (3-8/Sep/2001) and Farmers' Forum for Ujiri Ward (7-9/Feb/2001).</li> <li>- The Project has clarified "perspective of Miaribo" as a focal feature in Mbinga.</li> <li>- The Project has clarified "Kisokosoko complex" as a focal feature of the area in Morogoro.</li> </ul>
5. The development plans of the community are formulated.	5-1 Overall development concept	5-1 Reports of overall development concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Mbinga, concepts have been identified at various levels such as villagers and district.</li> <li>- In Morogoro, SCSRD has obtained the ideas of trial activities for facilitating villagers' participation and finding out tasks ahead for applied studies.</li> <li>- Among community development plans, some have been documented, while the others have been decided among villagers and started conducting though not been documented.</li> </ul>
6. The implementation of community development plans is facilitated by SCSRD.	5-2 Detailed plan for each activity	5-2 Reports of detailed plan for each activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports have been prepared and uploaded on the database so as to be easily referred to by all the staff of SCSRD. Some examples are the Progress Report of the Hydro-mill Construction (Feb/2003) and the Case Studies which is now under preparation.</li> <li>- In Mbinga, discussion has been facilitated with the reactivation of "District Advisory Committee" in order to provide supporting environment for all the trial activities.</li> <li>- In Morogoro, the involvement of local authorities had been lacking due to difficult access, but villagers' groups have been active in implementation. Thus, it will be considered how to endorse those activities to local authorities by the end of the Project period.</li> </ul>
7. Information and experiences of SCSRD are disseminated inside and outside SUA.	6. Process and results of each development activity	6. Reports of each development activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project has set up its own homepage open to the public. The information on the web is now in the process of updating.</li> <li>- Newsletters of SCSRD have been published up to version 7 by now, distributed to the concerned organizations.</li> <li>- Public relation calendar and pamphlets for introducing the Project activities have been prepared and distributed, while there have got six (6) articles on SCSRD activities on Tanzanian newspapers.</li> </ul>
	7-1 Number of publications produced and disseminated	7-1 List of publications produced and disseminated	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical pamphlets in Kiswahili, five (5) versions, have been published and distributed to various stakeholders.</li> <li>Display room has been maintained for the visitors inside and outside SUA.</li> <li>Forty-six (46) seminars / workshops have been held by SCSR, while there have been several occasions to introduce the Project activities to those who are concerned even outside of Tanzania.</li> <li>120 workshops, including the ones targeting villagers in the project sites, have been held by now.</li> <li>250 meetings have been held including both large and small scale ones and those held at the sites and at the Centre.</li> <li>The numbers of visitors each year are as follows; 126, 120, 130, 165, 162 in respective years in 1999-2003.</li> <li>Apart from the above people, those who seek advices for learning in Japan, for training, or for others could be found not few every day.</li> <li>The number of SUA staff who have been involved in SCSR activities was found around 130 by now, while that of students was around 50 for the same period. The numbers include the students directly supervised by the senior staff of SCSR, staff in other faculties or institutes who have been directly or indirectly engaged in the activities.</li> <li>Short-term practical training has been held in SCSR for the course of the Institute for International Cooperation of JICA in the field of rural development.</li> <li>As for those for SCSR staff, the Project has provided support in technical term every time that the C/Ps carry out activities such as making presentation in seminars / workshops, conducting activities in the project sites, as well as preparing the drafts of the newsletters.</li> <li>The results of various activities, which have been obtained with active participation of the villagers, are under compilation into SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies. The formulation process of the documents is, then, the process of monitoring of each activity.</li> </ul>
	7-2 Number of workshops, seminars and conferences organised	7-2 Record of workshops, seminars and conferences organised	
	7-3 Number of visitors to SCSR	7-3 Record of visitors to SCSR	
	7-4 Number of SUA staff and students involved in SCSR activities	7-4 Record of SUA staff and students involved in SCSR activities	
	7-5 Training course	7-5 Record of training course	
8. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted.	8. Results of monitoring and evaluation	8. M&E reports	

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<p><b>Important Assumptions:</b></p>	<p>1. The staff in the centre stays in the project.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Although some junior staff have resigned mostly in the first half of the Project period mainly for learning abroad. It is considered due to the status, i.e. part-time. The C/Ps are at present given with full-time status and have been staying in SCSRD.</li> <li>- It can be highly expected that senior staff will keep being engaged in SCSRD activities even after finishing their terms which is regulated as three (3) years and up to two (2) terms per person.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Preconditions:</b></p>	<p>2. SUA/the Centre secures the budget for implementation of pilot projects.</p> <p>1. SUA Council will approve the establishment of the Centre.</p> <p>2. Commitment of SUA</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SUA/the Centre has secured the budget for trial activities. Financial factor has not put any negative influence on the implementation.</li> <li>- This precondition has been met and the Centre has been functioning well so far.</li> <li>- The director of SCSRD and the heads of sections have been assigned immediately after the Project started.</li> <li>- Budget has been allocated on time by SUA.</li> <li>- The buildings of the Centre were constructed with Tanzanian initiative</li> <li>- Junior staff members were employed properly by SUA and have been working for the Centre by now.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inputs (Tanzania)</b></p>	<p>3. SUA employs junior staff members for the centre.</p> <p>4. The Centre develops a framework for involving other SUA staff, and for collaboration with other stakeholders.</p> <p>1. Running Cost</p> <p>2. Cost for Exchange programs, workshop/seminars, in-country training for junior staff, and the like</p> <p>3. Personnel for Administration</p>	<p>Record of project activities</p> <p>Ditto as above</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The four (4) professors from other faculties have been assigned as senior staff of SCSRD, which shows one kind of collaboration from those faculties.</li> <li>- There have been several staff who showed involvement to the Project activities, such as specialists / technician in horticulture, bee-keeping, mushroom, soil analysis and others. There could not be found any difficulties in asking their participation in the Project activities.</li> <li>- The cost for electricity, water, and internet has been provided by Tanzanian side, which amounts to 57,676,000 TSh.</li> <li>- The amount of 23,780,000 TSh has been allocated for workshops / seminars and the like during the Project period (as of 30<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2003).</li> <li>- Director, two (2) Office attendants, two (2) Secretaries have been assigned, while Administrative officer has not been assigned.</li> <li>- One (1) senior mechanic/ driver and two (2) drivers have been employed by JICA side.</li> </ul>

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	4. Scientists:	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three (3) Section Heads, one of who is Associate Director of the Centre, six (6) academic staff and two (2) junior staff have been assigned to and working for the Project.</li> <li>- Security guard in Mbinga has been assigned by DED Mbinga.</li> <li>- In Uluguru, two (2) security guards have been assigned to the outreach station by JICA side.</li> </ul>
	5. Field staff:	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The amount of 14,850 USD has been spent for in-country training (scholarship).</li> <li>- 612,239.87 USD has been spent for fieldwork, seminars, and the like.</li> <li>- Eleven (11) C/Ps have been trained in Japan, while another one (1) C/P have been received as a trainee in Sri Lanka and another (3) learning in the master's course of SUA.</li> </ul>
Inputs (Japanese)	1. Cost for study visits, training for senior staff	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Centre building was constructed with Japanese finance of 307,132 USD.</li> <li>- Other necessary facilities including outreach stations have been constructed.</li> </ul>
	2. Facility, Building	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One (1) Chief Advisor and three (3) Project Coordinators have been assigned to the Project. The coordinators were dispatched by turn.</li> </ul>
	3. Personnel Japanese Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eight (8) long-term and twenty-eight (28) short-term experts have been dispatched by now for the Project.</li> </ul>
	4. Scientists Japanese experts	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of equipment / facilities have been procured and installed in the first year of the Project.</li> </ul>
	5. Equipment for Vehicles for field work, data processing, furniture and the like	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The equipment has been provided in the amount of 36,975,000 Yen, which was procured in Japan, and of 380,596 USD in Tanzania.</li> </ul>

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ANNEX 4 EVALUATION GRID FOR THE PROJECT

Criteria	Evaluation Items	Confirmation Items	Information Sources	Results
Process of Activities	Progress of activities	Activities against the schedule (Activity List)		(See Activities List)
	Monitoring	Monitoring system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Though documenting the process of each activity, monitoring has been carried out. At the end, it can be finalized up in the form of SUA method: Concept and Case Studies.</li> <li>As for the prospects after the termination of the Project, in terms of capacity, the junior staff have made much improvement in their capacity, enough to conduct monitoring activities, though not sufficiently high to maintain the same level as the Project.</li> </ul>
		Adjustment of PDM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PDM was revised and approved by the JCC held in April, 2003.</li> <li>On the occasion of the final evaluation, the above PDM was further revised to describe more appropriately the context of the activities as PDMe, i.e. PDM for evaluation.</li> </ul>
		Important external conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant changes have been found so far in important assumptions set in the PDM.</li> </ul>
	Cooperation between Japanese experts and the counterparts	Relationship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japanese experts and the C/Ps have been in good relationship.</li> <li>The Project has conducted numbers of discussions regularly and decisions have been made in those discussions.</li> </ul>
		Joint efforts to address major issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each of Project activity has been carried out with much collaboration between the C/Ps and Japanese experts.</li> </ul>
		Ownership of the counterparts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SCSRD was found highly satisfactory in terms of ownership. The C/Ps have been active in field surveys with deep understanding of the importance. The senior staff have also been active to send the junior staff to the fields, to obtain involvement from other SUA staff, to obtain necessary budget for the Project activities, and so forth.</li> </ul>
	Feedback from the villagers	Changes in attitudes of the villagers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lots of feedbacks from the villagers have been reported from the C/Ps, which are on the trial activities implemented in their villages and to improve further those activities.</li> <li>It could be found that villagers in the project sites have obtained confidence in carrying out activities on their own, which is shown in their new trials to</li> </ul>

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			<p>other fields.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There could be found several spontaneous movements among villagers in and even out of the project sites.</li> <li>- Ideas on how to improve or on how to expand the activities have been actively proposed by the group members to the SCSR staff.</li> <li>- Despite they are very busy not only for the Project activities but also for delivering lectures and other university duties, the director and the senior staff of SCSR could be found very keen to take part in the activities and actually provided necessary support to the Project.</li> <li>- Also, they could be found to have deep understanding of the concept of SUA method, experiences in project areas, and strong intension to apply it into rural development in Tanzania.</li> </ul>
Ownership of SCSR and SUA	Participation of the management staff of SUA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some cases have been found for other staff of SUA to participate in the Project activities, such as technicians / specialists in soil analysis, mushroom farming, horticulture, and the others.</li> <li>- Large scale of participation, however, has not been actualized mainly because the Project has focused on implementation of field survey and there could not have been many chances for others to intervene. Another reason could be considered as "allowance issue".</li> </ul>
	Participation of other staff of SUA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly supportive attitude has been found in SUA management staff in terms of budget allocation. SUA has allocated the amount nearly same as for a faculty, which is a special treatment for one centre like SCSR.</li> </ul>
	Budget Allocation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assignment of the C/Ps has been carried out properly as a whole.</li> </ul>
	Assignment of counterparts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three (3) Section Heads, one of who is Associate Director of the Centre, six (6) academic staff and two (2) junior staff have been assigned to the Project by 2003, which has facilitated further technologies transfer from the Project focusing on field activities.</li> </ul>

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(Activities List)

Planned Activities	Results
1-1. Draw up an organizational structure 1-2. Acquire funds 1-3. Recruit personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The organizational structure of the Centre has been prepared and is in place.</li> <li>- Funds have been acquired from the Tanzanian Government and JICA.</li> <li>- Regarding staff recruitment, nine (9) academic staff have been recruited so far, with six</li> </ul>

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<p>1-4. Procure equipment, etc. 1-5. Establish outreach stations in model areas 1-6. Train staff for the Centre</p>	<p>(6) academic staff, two (2) junior staff and two (2) in Ph.D. training in Japan. The equipment has been procured on schedule and is now under arrangement for full use. The outreach station at Mbinga have been fully utilized, while the main building of Kibogwa has been constructed and completed in March, 2003.. The one of Nyachilo cum community centre is almost built. The staff have been involved in the field as well as Centre activities, which have contributed significantly for their capacity building, and three (3) staff are learning in the Master's courses in SUA.</p>
<p>2-1. Conduct literature review on relevant models and experiences 2-1. Organize panel discussions, workshops, seminars, etc. on rural development by key stakeholders 2-2. Conduct case studies of specific indigenous efforts (institution, technologies, knowledge). 2-3. Establish database</p>	<p>More than 700 titles of various documents have been collected. The Information Unit has regularly acquired various literatures and processed those materials for analysis and dissemination. Internal seminars have been held regularly, and six (6) characteristics of the SUA methods have been described.. Case studies of indigenous knowledge have been conducted at the sites. The framework of the database has been set up.</p>
<p>3-1. Collect basic and indigenous knowledge data from farmers in model areas. 3-2. Review past experiences in model areas 3-3. Conduct in-depth studies on key issues 3-4. Undertake PRA activities 3-5. Analyze data</p>	<p>Basic and indigenous knowledge data have been collected from farmers in model areas. Past experiences in model areas have been reviewed. In-depth studies on key issues have been conducted PRA activities have been undertaken. The collected data from various surveys have been analyzed.</p>
<p>4-1. Establish rapport with the villagers and other stakeholders, and create working relationship with the identified groups 42. Identify key community needs and constraints 43. Identify focal feature and the potential of the indigenousness</p>	<p>Several trial groups have been established among villagers and working actively with the Project, in collaboration with other stakeholders such as local officers and NGOs. The key community needs and constraints have been further surveyed and enriched as information/data through the activities with various groups, while focal feature and the potential of the indigenousness have been as well.</p>
<p>5-1. Prepare community development plans in collaboration with villagers and other stakeholders 52. Clarify roles and responsibilities of the actors involved and establish organs or strengthen the group function for implementation of community development plans</p>	<p>Several community development plans have been prepared, either in the form of documents or not but with regular meetings, timetables, and division of responsibilities among villagers and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>6-1. Facilitate trial or implementation of community development plans 62. Feedback identified issues to further in-depth and applied studies and/or modification of trial or implementation 63. Community development plans/actions are reflected in the local government policies/plans</p>	<p>The community development plans have been facilitated by the Project and implemented in the project sites. Farmers were found very active to provide feedbacks from their trial activities to the Project and based on their feedback, in combination with the findings of the Project</p>

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<p>staff, in-depth / applied studies and modifications have been conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Mbinga, the local government was found keen to reflect the community development plans / activities into their policies / plans and in the process of establishing "Advisory Committee" in collaboration with the Project and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The collected information is being packaged in the database to various stakeholders.</li> <li>- Seven (7) SCSR News (a newsletter of SCSR) and various Kiswahili pamphlets have been published during the project period and distributed to various stakeholders.</li> <li>- SCSR staff participated in the international conference organized by JICA and AICAD held in Nairobi in February 2003.</li> <li>- The task force committee of the Workshop/Conference for 2004 has been established and working for preparation.</li> <li>- Involvement of other SUA staff and students to SCSR is being strengthened.</li> <li>- Pre-activities for organizing training courses have been held.</li> <li>- PDM indicators of GDP in the project purpose were finalized and presented at Board and JCC.</li> <li>- M&amp;E process has been incorporated into on-going case studies.</li> <li>- Monitoring has been conducted by the C/PS in charge of each project site every time they go to the field.</li> </ul>
<p>7-1. Package the information collected and disseminate to various stakeholders within and outside SUA</p> <p>7-2. Organize open seminars, workshop and conference to share experience</p> <p>7-3. Invite other SUA staff and students to work in the Centre</p> <p>7-4. Organize training course</p>	<p>8-1. Compose monitoring and evaluation teams</p> <p>8-2. Develop M&amp;E framework</p> <p>8-3. Monitor and evaluate the pilot projects with the M&amp;E framework</p> <p>8-4. Assess completion of the SUA method itself</p>

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Criteria	Evaluation Items	Confirmation Items	Information sources	Results
Relevance	Consistency between the overall goal and the national development policy of Tanzania	Consistency with the national development policy	Review of national policies, project reports, interview/questionnaire to the authorities concerned to the rural development in the Gov't of Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project is aimed to contribute poverty reduction in rural areas in Tanzania by developing the effective method in the field, and in the future applying the method, as shown in the Overall Goal in the PDM.</li> <li>- Though the PRSP in Tanzania does not point out clearly the role of university, Tanzania side recognizes the Project within the context of the PRSP. To further clarify the recognition, the concerned Ministries are now trying to revise the PRSP to refer.</li> <li>- Still, there could be seen rapid changes and newly set up policies such as PRSP, RDS, ASDS, and LGRP recently in Tanzania, which were set after the Project started. Thus, the future trend of policy changes should be taken into consideration in proceeding SCSR activities.</li> </ul>

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		Meeting the demand of the sector	Ditto as above and interview/questionnaire with/to SUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was strongly emphasized in the interview with SUA management staff, director and senior staff of SUA that rural development in Tanzania definitely needs SUA method, which employs real, not forced, participatory approach, after lots of failures with top-down approach in the past. Satisfaction with the successful results so far could be expressed by them as well as by the junior staff of SCSRD.</li> <li>- JICA has set rural development and poverty reduction as the target areas for Tanzania.</li> </ul>
Consistency with Japan's ODA policy	Consistency with the ODA policy for Tanzania	Review of documents of MOFA and JICA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The selection of SUA as the C/P organization could be found most suitable for the Project SUA is only one university in the field of agriculture and environmental conservation in Tanzania, which possess both research function and "Outreach Policy" to extend the lessons learned to and work with rural community.</li> <li>- The recent trend shows the graduates of SUA have obtained jobs in Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, NGOs, local authorities, and others, and educational activities in SUA can be one of a great potential to bring impact into rural areas in Tanzania.</li> <li>- The selections of the project sites were also found satisfactorily appropriate. Those two areas and four villages have several features in common, e.g. hilly geography, mountainous areas, and other different, e.g. access to market. Therefore the Project could make comparative analysis among them while keeping the applicability of the method to a sufficiently high level.</li> </ul>
Relevance in terms of the equity.	Relevance of the target group	Project reports, interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and the C/Ps		
Consistency between the Project purpose and the Tanzania's needs	Consistency with the overall strategy in the field of rural development	Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and C/Ps, and to the authorities concerned to rural development in Tanzania (gov't, Int'l Organization, NGO etc.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was strongly emphasized in the interview with SUA management staff, director and senior staff of SUA that rural development in Tanzania definitely needs SUA method, which employs real, not forced, participatory approach, after lots of failures with top-down approach in the past. Satisfaction with the successful results so far could be expressed by them as well as by the junior staff of SCSRD.</li> </ul>
Effectiveness	Achievement of various indicators	Current status of the indicators of the outputs	Ditto	(See Annex 3)

	Achievement of the Project purpose	Current status of the indicators of the Project purpose	Ditto	Ditto as above
Factors promoting project outputs to achieve Project purpose			Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and the C/Ps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Villagers in the project sites are hardworking and like learning.</li> <li>- Villagers have obtained good relationship with DED in Mbinga and much support from him.</li> </ul>
Factors constraining project outputs to achieve Project purpose			Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communication has not been enough between the Project and JICA.</li> </ul>
Efficiency Quantity, quality and timing of the inputs	Tanzanian and Japanese		Project reports, interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and the C/Ps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The inputs from Tanzanian side was found mostly appropriate in quality and in timing of assigning personnel, taking procedures for constructing and modifying the buildings, and allocating and disbursing budget. Although the budget was found insufficient in quantity to maintain the present level of activities, much effort has been made by Tanzanian side with allocating more amount of budget than for one course and nearly same level of it for one faculty.</li> <li>- The inputs from Japanese side was found mostly appropriate in quality, in quantity, and in timing. However, several comments were made by the Tanzanian side. One is about the length of stay of Japanese experts, saying one (1) year is still short to keep continuity of the Project activities.</li> </ul>
Utilization of the inputs	Correlation between the inputs and the achievement of the outputs		Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and C/Ps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of them are maintained in good condition, ready to be utilized.</li> <li>- There could not be many chances to utilize those equipment in laboratory by now.</li> <li>- Others could be found properly utilized in carrying out activities.</li> </ul>
Project support system	Quantity, quality and timing of the support		Ditto as above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project support system could be found properly functioning in terms of quantity, quality and timing both before and after setting up the support committee in Japan, except a few cases of delays in answers to the inquiry made via e-mail.</li> </ul>
Linkage with other cooperation projects	Cooperation and competition with similar projects (if any)		Project reports, interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and the C/Ps, and other project relevant to rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project has made several cases of collaboration with NGOs which were / are working in the project sites, e.g. CARITAS in Kindimba village, Mbinga, UMADEP and VTTP in Uluguru.</li> </ul>

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			development in Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The linkage with Japanese ODA activities is exemplified as making presentation of SUA method in AICAD Workshop, receiving trainees in the course of Institute for International Cooperation and exchanging opinions / information with KATC experts, consultants engaged in development studies in Tanzania, and JOCVs</li> <li>- Director and Associate Director have been engaged in the process of preparing national development plans, e.g. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS).</li> </ul>
Impacts	Prospects of the overall goal		Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and C/Ps, and to the authorities concerned to rural development in Tanzania (gov't, Int'l Organization, NGO etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DED in Mbinga was awarded by the President as "best worker" in May, 2003, while VEO in Kindimba village was as one of the "best VEO" by the Mayor of Mbinga, for actively supporting the Project activities.</li> <li>- "Advisory Committee" has been reactivated in order to further facilitate the activities being implemented in Mbinga.</li> <li>- TARP11, which is a research project supported by the World Bank and Norway and sets SUA as a core agency, has started integrating one of the concepts of SUA method.</li> </ul>
	Impact on SCSRSD and SUA		Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and C/Ps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SUA method has been widely known by SUA staff and the results so far, especially for the success to involve villagers deeply into activities.</li> <li>- In the Review Workshop of the Project, held last year, the participants, i.e. SUA management staff, discussed how to sustain the application of SUA method on their own after termination of the Project period.</li> </ul>
	Impact on other organizations		Interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts and C/Ps, and to the authorities concerned to rural development in Tanzania (gov't, Int'l Organization, NGO etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TARP11, which is a research programme supported by the WB and Norway, has started utilization of the SCSRSD approaches in their activities.</li> <li>- CARITAS, which is an NGO working in Mbinga, has started preparing their action plans under the theme of sustainable rural development.</li> <li>- Similar impacts can be expected with further partnership between SCSRSD and other stakeholders in wider scale.</li> </ul>
	Impact on reputation of Japanese cooperation		Interview with Embassy of Japan and JICA Tanzania Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No special case could be found.</li> </ul>

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Sustainability	Institutional sustainability of SCSR	Organizational strength	Interview with Japanese experts and SUA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personnel could be found properly assigned to SCSR, with administrative staff such as secretaries, mechanics and drivers. The Centre has been managed and operated in appropriate way to conduct the field works and attain the project purpose.</li> <li>- Laboratory technician and accountant have not been assigned.</li> </ul>
		Staff assignment, appropriateness, stability	Staff list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three full-time staff for SCSR were additionally assigned with the initiative of SUA. They can be highly expected to become the core staff of SUA, which assures the improvement of institutional sustainability</li> </ul>
		Operation and management capability	Annual Report on SCSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational capability in field surveys and training could be found satisfactorily high.</li> <li>- Management capability has also found satisfactory and can be expected further strengthened after the Project.</li> </ul>
		Prospects and issues of the new status	Ditto and those with/to SUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An act to cover higher education institutions, which will cover all the universities in Tanzania, is considered to be passed by the Parliament and be enforced most likely in April 2004. Once the Act has come out SCSR will be given the legal status as one organization in SUA soon.</li> <li>- It is now under consideration in SUA to integrate SCSR, ICE, DSI and other related institutes into one "school" to guarantee larger impact of the activities in rural development field. There could be found no objection on this idea among those who are concerned in SUA and it is said to come true soon.</li> </ul>
		Incentives of staff and attractiveness of the SCSR as a job	Interview/questionnaire with/to the C/Ps and Japanese experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Director, Associate Director, and Section Heads are the posts appointed by SUA with three (3) year term per person. Same person can be appointed to the same position only twice. However, all of them are professors of SUA and highly possibly will stay at SUA.</li> <li>- Junior staff are employed with full-time researchers or research assistants at present. The job as researchers is said considerably attractive in Tanzania. Therefore, it can be expected for them to stay at SCSR with current status.</li> </ul>
		Monitoring system	Details on the Monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring activities have been conducted in field visits and the results will be finalized as SUA method: Concept and Case Studies.</li> <li>- It can be anticipated that the scale and the frequency of monitoring</li> </ul>

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				<p>might be shrunk in scale due to financial factor, still can be expected possible to keep conducting with SCSRSD's own finance. In terms of capacity, the C/Ps have obtained a certain level of it enough to maintain carrying out monitoring activities. To guarantee the present level, more time will be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The maintenance of SCSRSD buildings and facilities has been conducted in most part with SUA budget</li> <li>- Nearly the same level of budget as present can be expected that SUA will continuously allocate to SCSRSD.</li> <li>- Additionally, income-generating activities would increase financial sustainability of the Centre.</li> </ul>
Financial sustainability of SCSRSD	Financial soundness	Financial Statement	Financial Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCSRSD running costs are acquired from the Tanzania Government without delay and the allocation has been stable, though the amount has not been suffice to cover all the activities of SCSRSD.</li> <li>- During Project period, SCSRSD has been allocated annual budget of 16,510,000 TSh constantly, and those budget has been disbursed on time without any case of delay.</li> </ul>
	Trend of budget from the government	Budgetary record and financial statement	Budgetary record and financial statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The applicability of SUA method in Tanzania could be found high.</li> <li>- There could be found several potential for SUA method utilized in SUA, such as provision of training to extension workers and local officers, holding seminars / workshops to introduce the method, and introducing the method into specific postgraduate courses of SUA.</li> <li>- At the village level, impact could be seen from the results of the Project activities so far and the success has been admitted widely among those who are concerned in SUA.</li> </ul>
Sustainability of SUA Method	Trend of the own financial source	Financial statement	Financial statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The C/Ps have obtained much improvement in their capacity within the Project period enough to provide training on SUA method to others.</li> <li>- Their understanding of the concept and the ways of application of SUA method has been deepened.</li> <li>- The junior staff, with support of the senior staff, can be highly expected to apply the method into the field work, though they still needs time to obtain all the necessary capacity as academics, e.g. in report-writing, or making analysis.</li> </ul>
	Sustainability of SUA method	Project reports, interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts, C/Ps, and authorities relevant to rural development	Project reports, interview/questionnaire with/to Japanese experts, C/Ps, and authorities relevant to rural development	
	Technical level of the C/Ps	Ditto as above	Ditto as above	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is said that there are many other places in Tanzania which are similar to the project sites.</li> <li>- SUA method has a feature of flexibility in each case depending on situation and characteristics of the areas at the stage of application.</li> <li>- Therefore, the applicability of the method can be found satisfactorily high in other areas within Tanzania, if the persons in charge of application have obtained proper understanding of the method and keep emphasizing on the importance of field works.</li> </ul>	<p>Interview/questionnaire with/to SUA, the C/Ps, and other organizations working in the field of rural development</p>	<p>Applicability of the method to other areas within Tanzania</p>	<p>Sustainability of equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The buildings of outreach stations are planned and agreed to be maintained by village government after the Project.</li> <li>- Equipment for hydro-mill activities has been under supervision of the villagers after procurement and installation.</li> <li>- The equipment installed to the laboratory was found necessary for the SCSR functions and assignment of technician(s) will be required to properly operate and maintain them.</li> <li>- Equipment for field survey has been operated and maintained by the C/Ps properly. Those equipped in outreach stations, e.g. solar panels and large tents, have been used and maintained by the C/Ps.</li> <li>- The cars have been handed over to SCSR / SUA already and the cost has also been provided by Tanzanian side since June, 2002. The mechanics has been employed by JICA side.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The buildings of outreach stations are planned and agreed to be maintained by village government after the Project.</li> <li>- Equipment for hydro-mill activities has been under supervision of the villagers after procurement and installation.</li> <li>- The equipment installed to the laboratory was found necessary for the SCSR functions and assignment of technician(s) will be required to properly operate and maintain them.</li> <li>- Equipment for field survey has been operated and maintained by the C/Ps properly. Those equipped in outreach stations, e.g. solar panels and large tents, have been used and maintained by the C/Ps.</li> <li>- The cars have been handed over to SCSR / SUA already and the cost has also been provided by Tanzanian side since June, 2002. The mechanics has been employed by JICA side.</li> </ul>	<p>Equipment list,</p>	<p>Maintenance and upgrading of equipment</p>	<p>Sustainability of equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCSR is an organization that has been provided with formal status by SUA, and the budget has been allocated by Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education through SUA. Though the legal status issue has not been cleared yet, the Ministry clearly mentioned that the act to cover higher education institutions will be enforced most likely in April, 2004, which the issue will be cleared.</li> <li>- Thus, SCSR will exist even after the termination of the Project, which implies continuous disbursement of budget from Tanzanian Government through SUA and the staff continuous improvement in their capacity.</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainability of equipment</p>	<p>Interview/questionnaire with/to the gov't of Tanzania</p>	<p>Continued support from the government</p>	<p>Sustainability of governmental support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCSR is an organization that has been provided with formal status by SUA, and the budget has been allocated by Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education through SUA. Though the legal status issue has not been cleared yet, the Ministry clearly mentioned that the act to cover higher education institutions will be enforced most likely in April, 2004, which the issue will be cleared.</li> <li>- Thus, SCSR will exist even after the termination of the Project, which implies continuous disbursement of budget from Tanzanian Government through SUA and the staff continuous improvement in their capacity.</li> </ul>

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## ANNEX 7 List of Documents Collected

Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
1	1997	11		Japanese Basic Study Team (Leader: Kanda, Michio)	On SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development
2	1997	12		Kokusai-Kyoryoku-Jigyo-Dan [JICA]	Tanzania Koku Sokoine-Nogyo-Daigaku Chiki-Kaihatsu-Sentaa Kiso-Chosa-Dan Hokoku-Sho [Report of Japanese Basic Study Team on SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)]
3	1998			Task Force on SCSR	PDM: SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)
4	1998	3		SUA, Task Force on SCSR	SUA/JICA PCMZOPP Planning Workshop for the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development: Msimbazi Centre-Dar es Salaam.
5	1998	5		Japanese Preliminary Study Team (Leader: Sugiyama)	On the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development in Tanzania
6	1998	15		Task Force on SCSR	SCSRD Concept Paper submitted to JICA
7	1998	6		Kokusai-Kyoryoku-Jigyo-Dan [JICA]	Tanzania Sokoine-Nogyo-Daigaku Chiki-Kaihatsu-Sentaa Jizen-Chosa-Dan Hokoku-Sho [Report of Japanese Preliminary Study Team on SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)]
8	1998	7	1	SUA, Task Force on SCSR (Chairman: A.Z. Mattee)	Submission of Documents requested by the JICA Preliminary Study Team, which visited Tanzania from May 4th to May 14th 1998
9	1998	8		SUA, Task Force on SCSR	Proposal for the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)
10	1998	9		SUA, Task Force on SCSR	Proposal for the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD): Volume-I: Main Report
11	1998	9		SUA, Task Force on SCSR	Proposal for the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD): Volume-II: Appendices
12	1998	11		Japanese Supplementary Study Team	On the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development in Tanzania
13	1999			JICA Tanzania Jimu-Sho [JICA Tanzania Office]	Sokoine-Nogyo-Daigaku Chiki-Kaihatsu-Sentaa [SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development]
14	1999	3		Japanese Implementation Study Team (Leader: Kake)	On the Establishment of the SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development Project
15	1999	3		Nindi, S.J., A.Z. Mattee, D.F. Rutatora, A.J.P. Tarimo	Transferability of Ngolo Farming System from Matengo Highlands to Uluguru Mountains: Progress Report
16	1999	3	24	SCSRD	Record of Discussions (RD) and Minutes of Meeting (MM) between the Japanese Implementation Study Team and the Authorities concerned of the Government of Tanzania
17	1999	3	31	SUA, Office of Vice Chancellor	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Japan and Tanzania on the Japanese Technical Cooperation for SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development
18	1999	4		Kokusai-Kyoryoku-Jigyo-Dan [JICA]	Tanzania Sokoine-Nogyo-Daigaku Chiki-Kaihatsu-Sentaa Jisshi-Kyogi-Chosa-Dan Hokoku-Sho [Report of Japanese Implementation Study Team on SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SCSRD)]
19	1999	7	19	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11 Nen Dai-ichi Shi-hanki Bun) [The 1st Quarterly Report of 1999 Financial Year]
20	1999	9		Tsunoda, Manabu	Purojekuto no Gaiyo (1999nen 9gatsu genzai) [Overview of Project in September, 1999]
21	1999	9	30	Nindi, S.J., M. Tsunoda, J. Itani & T. Ueda	Brief Report on Reconnaissance Visit in selected Areas of Morogoro and Dodoma Rural Districts (Appendix of 'Dodoma Homen eno Shucchou Hokoku-Sho')
22	1999	9	30	Tsunoda, Manabu, Juichi Itani, Tomoko Ueda & S.J.	Dodoma Homen eno Shucchou Hokoku-Sho (+ English version) [Report on Reconnaissance Visit for Dodoma]
23	1999	10	11	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11 Nen Dai-ni Shi-hanki Bun) [The 2nd Quarterly Report of 1999 Financial Year]
24	1999	10	15	Nindi, S.J.	Report on KIHATA Annual Workshop and General Meeting on Organic Farming, 11-15 October 1999 in Lushoto, Tanga Region, Tanzania
25	1999	10	29	Nindi, S.J., A.Z. Mattee, D.F. Rutatora, A.J.P. Tarimo	Report on Joint Meeting between SCSR Team and Mbinga District Officials (25-29 October 1999)
26	1999	11	9	Tsunoda, Manabu	Heisei12nendo Nenkan Jikko-Keikaku (An) no Teishutu [Plan of Activities in 2000 Financial Year]
27	1999	11	12	Nindi, S. & J. Itani	Report on Field Visit to Uluguru Mountain Areas, Morogoro Rural District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania (10-12 November, 1999)
28	1999	11	25	Nindi, S.J. & J. Itani	Report on Field Trip to Mbinga Rural Areas between 18-25 November 1999
29	1999	12	10	Nindi, S.	Report on Field Visit to Uluguru Mountain Villages, Morogoro Rural District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania (07-10 December 1999)
30	1999	12	19	Nindi, S. Itani, J. Ikeno, J. Tsunoda, M. Tarimo, A.J.P.	Report on Field Visit to Mbinga District, Tanzania (12-19 December 1999)
31	2000			anon.	Vegetation of the Uluguru Mountains
32	2000			Kengera, Zobron	Mbinga Field Activities: Problems facing Beekeeping in Mbinga
33	2000			Mhando, David G.	Why Co-operative Unions and Primary Societies have survived in Mbozi District, Mbeya Region
34	2000			SCSRD, Resource Management Section	Proposed Activities in Mbinga District by SCSR
35	2000	1		Nindi, S., J. Itani, M. Tsunoda, E.J. Mtengeti, A.J.P.	Report on Field Visit to Mbinga District, Tanzania (16th-21st January 2000)
36	2000	1	6	Ikeno, Jun	Results of Activities as JICA Short-term Expert for SCSR from 11/Nov./1999 to 10/Jan./2000
37	2000	1	7	Ikeno, Jun	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
38	2000	1	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11 Nen Dai-san Shi-hanki Bun) [The 3rd Quarterly Report of 1999 Financial Year to JICA]
39	2000	1	17	Tsunoda, Manabu?	Purojekuto no Gaiyo (2000nen 1gatsu 17nichi Genzai) [Overview of Project on 17th January, 2000]
40	2000	2	18	Ikeno, Jun	SCSRD deno Uruguru-san Chosa wo mezasite [Towards Research in Uluguru Mountains by SCSR]

Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
41	2000	3		Araki, Minako, D. Mhando, S. Nindi, K. Manyika & Z.	The Report of the Exchange Visit of the Matengo Farmers in Morogoro
42	2000	3		Manyika, K.F.K.	A Report on Mbinga Farmers' Tour to the Dar es Salaam City
43	2000	3		Manyika, K.F.K.	Land Use in the Uluguru Mountains
44	2000	3		Mhando, David, Stephen Nindi & Minako Araki	Muhtasari wa Warsha ya Kindimba 16-17 Machi 2000 (not complete, partly in English) [Report of the Kindimba Workshop on 16-17 March 2000]
45	2000	3		Mhando, David, Stephen Nindi & Minako Araki	Report of the Kindimba Workshop 16-17 March 2000
46	2000	3		Tsunoda, Manabu & Juichi Itani	Sokoine Daigaku Chiki-Kaitatsu Sentaa Purojekuto [Introduction to Project on SCSRD]
47	2000	3	14	Manyika, K.F.K.	A Report on Field Visit to Mgeta (Nyandira), Kibuko and Chenzema
48	2000	3	18	Araki, Minako, D. Mhando & S. Nindi	Report of the Kindimba Workshop 16-17 March 2000
49	2000	3	21	Tsunoda, Manabu	SCSRD Purojekuto no Genkyo (2000nen 3gatsu 21nichi) [Overview of SCSRD Project on 21st March, 2000]
50	2000	3	22	Yasu, Hiromi	Uruguru-san Chiki no Katsudo ni kansuru Hokoku/Togi-Shiryo [Some Materials on Activities in Mt. Uluguru]
51	2000	4	1	Araki, Minako	Review of the Activities as a Short-term Expert for SCSRD (16/1-7/4/2000)
52	2000	4	4	Kengera, Zabron	A Report on Field Visit to Uluguru Mountain Areas, Morogoro Rural District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania
53	2000	4	5	Manyika, K.F.K.	A Report on Field Visit to Bunduki and Vinile
54	2000	4	7	Araki, Minako	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
55	2000	4	8	Kakeya, Makoto	Basic Consideration for the SUA Method
56	2000	4	8	Yasu, Hiromi	Uruguru-san Chiki Katsudo Memo [Memo on Activities in Mt. Uluguru]
57	2000	4	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11nen Dai-yon Shi-hanki Bun) [The 4th Quarterly Report of 1999 Financial Year to JICA]
58	2000	4	13	Kakeya, Makoto	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
59	2000	5	12	Araki, Minako	Tanzania Kikoku Hokoku [Activities as JICA Expert in Tanzania]
60	2000	6	1	Katsumata, Masaya	The Characteristics of Animal Husbandry in the Mbinga District from an Outsider's (Beginner's) Viewpoint
61	2000	6	2	Katsumata, Masaya	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
62	2000	6	21	Ueda, Tomoko	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Long-term Expert to JICA]
63	2000	6	24	Katsumata, Masaya	The Characteristics of Animal Husbandry in the Mbinga District from an Outsider's (Beginner's) Viewpoint
64	2000	6	24	Kibatake, Naofumi	Shokuj-Nisshi ni miru Tanzania Nokomin no Shoku no Jitai to Kongo no Eiyu-Shokuj-Chosa no Teian [Present Situation of Food Consumption in Rural Ta
65	2000	7	5	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-ichi Shi-hanki Bun) [The 1st Quarterly Report of 2000 Financial Year to JICA]
66	2000	7	26	Tsunoda, Manabu	Purojekuto no Genkyo to Kongo no Kadai [Present Situation and Future Plan of Project]
67	2000	9		Kengera, Zabron	Three Days Field Visit Report at Southern Part of Uluguru Mountains from 27 to 29 September 2000
68	2000	9		Senkondo, F.J. & A.J.P. Tarimo	Report of the Research Trip to Mbinga (16th Sept. to 23rd Sept. 2000) on Sustainable Coffee Production
69	2000	9	6	Mhando, David	Survey of Mount Uluguru: A Report of Field Survey to Luale and Kibuko Villages: 6 September 2000
70	2000	9	7	Kengera, Zabron	The Three Days Field Survey Report at Uluguru Mountains
71	2000	9	9	Kayeye, Heri	Tangani Field Work Report
72	2000	9	25	Shigeta, Masayoshi	On SCSRD Activities from the Perspectives of Kyoto University
73	2000	9	27	Itani, Juichi	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho Gaiyo [Outline of Report of Long-term Expert to JICA]
74	2000	9	27	Shigeta, Masayoshi	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho (Kosshi) [Outline of Short-term Expert to JICA]
75	2000	9	28	Mhando, David	Survey of Mount Uluguru: A Report of Group Discussions with Selected Women at Bwakila Juu Village
76	2000	10		Cooperative Association PROD	Tanzania-gata Suichoku-jiku Fuyoku Hatsuden-ki Shiyo-sho [Wind Power Generator: Silent Energy System: Tanzania Type]
77	2000	10		Mhando, David	Report on Coffee Marketing in Moshi
78	2000	10	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-ni Shi-hanki Bun) [The 2nd Quarterly Report of 2000 Financial Year to JICA]
79	2000	10	27	Yasu, Hiromi	Uruguru ni okeru Purojekuto Katsudo no Genkyo to Kongo no Tenbo [Present Project Activities and Future Plan in Mt. Uluguru]
80	2000	11		Kengera, Zabron	Agricultural Decline in Tanzania: The Case of the Uluguru Mountains: A Summary on the Paper by Jan Kees van Donge on African Affairs (1992)
81	2000	11		Kengera, Zabron	Field Report to Bunduki Village
82	2000	11		Mhando, D., H. Kayeye & M. Araki	Report of the Situation Analysis of Proposed Hydro Mill Machine in Kindimba Village
83	2000	11		Mhando, David	



Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
84	2000	11	17	----	Summary of Field Report on the Uluguru Mountains
85	2000	11	18	-----	List of Papers on the Uluguru Mountains and the Morogoro Area
86	2000	12		Araki, Minako?	Murungano Beekeepers Group
87	2000	12		Kengera, Zabron	Field Report to Nyachiro Village: 14 to 23 December 2000
88	2000	12		Maseki, N.G.M.	Beekeepers Calendar in Mbinga
89	2000	12		SCSRD, Socio-economy Section	The Memorandum of the Discussions between SCSRD and Mr. Felician Swai, the Director of Ugato Coffee Research Centre
90	2000	12		Senkondo, F.J.	Report of Consultancy Trip to Lyanungu Moshi (Coffee Research Institute) on Solutions to Coffee Pest Problems and General Coffee Improvement made in
91	2000	12		Senkondo, F.J.	Report of Mbinga and Makete Trip. 17/12/2000-23/12/2000
92	2000	12	11	Kakeya, Makoto	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
93	2000	12	13	Yasu, Hiromi	Mbinga Beekeeping Report
94	2000	12	20	Kobayashi, Shintaro	Report of Activities as a Short-term Expert for Regional Planning
95	2000	12	20	Kobayashi, Shintaro	Summary of the Report of Activities as a Short-term Expert for Regional Planning
96	2000	12	23	Kobayashi, Shintaro	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
97	2001	4		Kengera, Zabron & Hiromi Yasu	Preliminary and Guiding Report of the Activities on the Uluguru Mountains
98	2001	1		Kengera, Zabron	A Summary of Three Days Field Activities at Nyachiro Village from 10th-12th January 2001
99	2001	1	10	Araki, Minako	"Haidoro Miru Seichi ni kansuru Shakai-teki Sokumen kara no Chosa" no Yoshi (Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-san Shi-hanki Bun) (Tenpu-Shir-
100	2001	1	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-san Shi-hanki Bun) [The 3rd Quarterly Report of 2000 Financial Year to JICA]
101	2001	1	16	Tanaka, Ueru	Some Suggestions on Integrated Land Management System for Local Welfare
102	2001	1	17	Tanaka, Ueru	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
103	2001	2		Kengera, Zabron & Hiromi Yasu	The Report of the Exchange Visit between Matengo and Uluguru Farmers in Morogoro
104	2001	2		Rutatora, D.F., M. Araki & D. Mhando	Minutes of the Meetings for Setting up of a Committee of Hydro Milling Project in Kindimba Village, Mbinga District. January 30-February 9, 2001
105	2001	2		SCSRD	Farmers Forum for Uliri Ward in Mbinga District 7th to 8th February 2001 held at Kilaanda Village Uliri Ward
106	2001	2	3	Kakeya, Makoto	SCSRD no Kaisudo no Fureenuwaaku [Framework of SCSRD Activities]
107	2001	2	3	Kobayashi, Shintaro	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
108	2001	2	5	Tanaka, Ueru	SCSRD Purojekuto demo Kaisudo Gaiyuu [Activities as JICA Expert]?
109	2001	2	9	Tsunoda, Manabu	Heisei12nendo Riidaa Kaigi: Sokoine Nogyo Daigaku Chiki Kaihatu Sentaa Purojekuto Kobetu-Kaigi Shiryu [JICA Project Team Leaders' Meeting: Project c
110	2001	2	9	Tsunoda, Manabu	Purojekuto no Geniyo to Kadai [Present Situation and Future Plan of Project]
111	2001	3		Senkondo, F.J.	Report of Mbinga Trip from 19/3/2001-30/3/2001 on Sustainable Coffee Production Activities
112	2001	3		Tarimo, A.J.P.	Field Report: Visit to Mbinga between 13th and 24 March 2001
113	2001	3	19	Araki, Minako	Work Plan for Implementation of Construction of the Hydro Milling Machine at Kindimba Village, February to September 2001 (March 19, 2001) (Appendix
114	2001	4	3	Kengera, Zabron	SCSRD Activities in the Uluguru Mountains
115	2001	4	6	Mizuno, Kei	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
116	2001	4	10	anon.	Uruguru Seminaa Hokoku (Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-yon Shi-hanki Bun) (Tenpu-Shiryu 2)) [Report on Uluguru Seminar (Appendix 2 of The
117	2001	4	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei12nen Dai-yon Shi-hanki Bun) [The 4th Quarterly Report of 2000 Financial Year to JICA]
118	2001	4	24	Katsumata, Masaya	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
119	2001	4	24	Katsumata, Masaya	Summary of Animal Husbandry in the Matengo Highland
120	2001	4	28	Araki, Shigeru	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
121	2001	5	4	Kengera, Zabron	The Report on Farmers based Ngolo Extension Strategies
122	2001	5	15	Kengera, Zabron	A Report on the Continuation of Ngolo Extension Follow Up
123	2001	5	15	Masuda, Yoriyasu	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
124	2001	5	15	Masuda, Yoriyasu	Research of Renewable Energy for Tanzania
125	2001	5	15	Masuda, Yoriyasu	What is Natural Energy or Renewable Energy?: The Types of Wind Power Blade Principals: Air Movement Analysis
126	2001	5	22	Maseki, N.G.M., R.P.C. Temu & H. Yasu	Beekeeping in Mhinna

Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
127	2001	10	3	Senkondo, F.J.	Summary of Activities conducted in Attempt to improve Coffee Production in Mbinga
128	2001	5	29	Kanda, Yasunori	Summary of the Report of Activities
129	2001	10	5	Ikeno, Jun (compile)	SCSRD Document
130	2001	10	3	SCSRD, Resource Management Section	Summary Report on the Tukuzi Experiments
131	2001	6		Mhando, D., H. Kayeye & M. Araki	Progress Report on the Activities of Construction of the Hydro Milling Machine in Kindimba Village, 21 March-4th, June 2001
132	2001	6		SCSRD, Socio Economy Section	Baseline Survey (+Questionnaire)
133	2001	6	1	Kanda, Yasunori	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
134	2001	6	5	Kengera, Zabron	The Experience of Ngolo Extension in Uluguru Mountains
135	2001	6	19	Kengera, Zabron	Ngolo Extension Series (3): Pangawe Farmers Exchange and Extension Visit
136	2001	6	23	Kanda, Yasunori	Kikoku Hokoku-kai yo Shiryō [Activities as JICA Expert]'
137	2001	6	23	Mizuno, Kei	SCSRD Purojekuto Tanki Sermon-ka Kikoku Hokoku-kai Shiryō [Activities as JICA Short-term Expert]
138	2001	7		Araki, Minako	Summary of the Activities conducted on Construction of the Hydro Milling Machine at Kindimba Village from March to June 2001 (Appendix 7 of Araki, Mine)
139	2001	7		Franklin	Crop Calendar for Different Crops grown in Kibigiti and Bunduki Village
140	2001	7	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Haisei13nen Dai-ichi Shi-hanki Bun) [The 1st Quarterly Report of 2001 Financial Year to JICA]
141	2001	7	16	Yasu, Hiromi	SCSRD Uluguru Mountain Activity
142	2001	7	25	Yasu, Hiromi	SCSRD Uluguru Mountain Activity (revised version)
143	2001	8		Araki, Minako, D. Mhando & H. Kayeye	Report on Various Meetings for Setting up of Monitoring and Management System, Identification of Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders of the Hydro
144	2001	8		Franklin & Alfred Chonya	PRA Preparedness for Nyachiro and Kibogwa
145	2001	8		Temu, R.P.C.	The Homegarden-Agroforestry System of the Uluguru Mountains: Composition, Structure and Functions (Proposal of Mini-Project)
146	2001	8	7	Yasu, Hiromi	Uruguru-san Chiki Moderu Zoon ni okeru Chosa Kekka (2001nen 7gatsuy): Firudo Noto [Research Results on Model Zones in Mt. Uluguru: Field Note]
147	2001	8	14	Kibabatake, Naofumi	Questionnaire for "Nutrition Study"
148	2001	8	14	Kibabatake, Naofumi	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
149	2001	8	14	Kibabatake, Naofumi	Summary of the Report of Activities
150	2001	8	15	Nobuchi, Tadashi	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
151	2001	8	15	Temu, R.P.C., H. Yasu & T. Nobuchi	Characterization of Indigenous Tree Species in Tanzania aiming at Their Plantation/Aforestation in Rural Areas
152	2001	8	18	Tsunoda, Manabu	Sokoine Nogyo Daigaku Chiki Kaihatsu Sentaa Purojekuto [On SCSR Project at SUA]
153	2001	8	27	Yasu, Hiromi	SCSRD Activities in Uluguru Mountains (revised Version according to the "Minutes of the Special Meeting held on July 17th 2001)
154	2001	8	30	Chonya, A.B. & Z.A. Kengera, revised. Franklin & Ya	Proposal for PRA Exercises for Kibogwa and Nyachiro Villages September 2001
155	2002	6	4	Ikeno, J.	On-going Activities in Mt. Uluguru by SCSR: A lecture to new Research Assistants
156	2001	9	10	Araki, Minako, D. Mhando & H. Kayeye	Towards Ntambo Perspective through Hydro-mill Activities (Appendix 1 of Araki, Minako "Sogo-Hokoku-Sho on 27/9/2001)
157	2001	9	17	Araki, Minako	Work Plan for Implementation of Construction of the Hydro Milling Machine at Kindimba Village, February to September 2001 (modified on September 17, 2
158	2001	9	25	Masige, Kefa, David Mhando & A.J.P. Tarimo	Farmer Exchange Visit in Mbinga from 24th-30th, July 2001
159	2001	9	27	Araki, Minako	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Long-term Expert to JICA]
160	2001	9	28	SCSRD, Environment Conservation Section	Report for Bee-Keeping Activities in Mbinga
161	2001	9	30	SCSRD, Resource Management Section	Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga District up to June 2001
162	2001	9	30	SCSRD, Resource Management Section	Establishment of Fodder Contour Bands for improving Forage Availability and Reduction of Soil Erosion in Kindimba Village, Mbinga District (Appendix 1 of
163	2001	9	30	SCSRD, Resource Management Section	Report on the Research Trip to Mbinga, 19th-23rd January 2000 (Appendix 2 of "Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga District up to June 200
164	2001	9	30	Katsumata, Masaya	The Characteristics of Animal Husbandry in the Mbinga District from an Outsider's (Beginner's) Viewpoint (Appendix 3 of "Report on Integrated Livestock A
165	2001	9	30	Mtengeti, E.J. & A.J.P. Tarimo	Characteristics of Livestock Production in selected Households in Mbinga Highlands (Appendix 4 of "Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga Dis
166	2001	5	29	Mtengeti, E.J.	Dairy Production in Mbinga District (Appendix 5 of "Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga District up to June 2001")
167	2001	5	24	Katsumata, Masaya	Summary of Animal Husbandry in the Matengo Highland (Appendix 6 of "Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga District up to June 2001")
168	2001	5	29	Kanda, Yasunori	Summary of the Report of Activities (Appendix 7 of "Report on Integrated Livestock Activities in Mbinga District up to June 2001")
169	2001	10	8	Kato, Masahiko	Memorandum of Agreement on the Operation of the Hydro-Mill in Kindimba Village, Mbinga District (Draft)

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170	2001	10	8	Tanaka, Ueru	Uruguru-San'iki deno Tenkai wo Jiku to site egaku Katsudo Sukilimu [A Sketch of Proposal on Activities in Uluguru Mountains]
171	2001	10	15	Masige, Kefa, Masahiko Kato & R.P.C. Temu	Makubaliano Mwataka Kuhusu Miliki na Uendeshaji wa Mashine ya Kusaga na Kukoboa Inayotumia Nguvu ya Meji katika Kijiji cha Kirdimba [Memorandum Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD]
172	2001	10	15	SCSRD	SUA Concept (in "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
173	2001	10	15	SCSRD	SUA Method (in "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
174	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Brouchure (English) (Appendix A-1 of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
175	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Brouchure (Japanese) (Appendix A-1 of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
176	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Content of Homepage (Appendix A-3 of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
177	2001	10	15	SCSRD	SUA Seminar List (Appendix B of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
179	2001	10	15	SCSRD	The Centre's Activity: Community Links, October 2001 (Appendix E of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
180	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Participatory Development through Hydro-Mill Activities (Appendix J of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
181	2001	10	15	Masige, Kefa	Trial of Natural Energy Utilization: Wind and Solar Energy (Appendix N of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
182	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Progress Report on the Activity in Uluguru Mountains, October 2001 (Appendix P of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
183	2001	10	15	Rwezimula, Franklin & Hiroshi Yasu	Report on PRA Exercise done in Kibogwa and Nyachiro from 3rd-14th September 2001 (Appendix Q of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
184	2001	10	15	SCSRD	The Progress Report of SCSRD Demonstration Plot, October 2001 (Appendix S1 of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
185	2001	10	15	SCSRD	Farmer Exchange Visit Report, October 2001 (Appendix S2 of "Documents for the Mid-Term Evaluation Mission of SCSRD")
186	2001	10	24	Japanese Mid-Term Evaluation Team & Authorities concerned	Minutes of Meetings between the Japanese Mid-Term Evaluation Team and the Authorities concerned of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
187	2001	10	29	Tanaka, Ueru	Action Programs for SCSRD Activities in Uluguru Mountains toward "SUA Method"
188	2001	10	29	Tanaka, Ueru	Soil/Land Conservation and Integrative Landscape Management
189	2001	10	29	Tanaka, Ueru	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
190	2001	10	29	Tanaka, Ueru	SCSRD Wakate Sulafu Ikusei no tame no Donyu Puroguramu [Programme for Training the Young Staff in SCSRD] (Appendix 1 of "Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho")
191	2001	10	29	Kayeye, H. & Ueru Tanaka	Tabia ya Maumbile ya Udongo Wiyanyi Mbinga kwa ajili ya Uhinifadhi wa Ardhi [Soil/Land Conservation and Integrative Land Management]
192	2001	10	29	Tanaka, Ueru	Uruguru San'iki deno SCSRD Katsudo no Tenkai - SUA Mesoddo no Kakuritsu ni mukele [Action Programs for SCSRD Activities in Uluguru Mountains to be carried out]
193	2001	2		Chonya, Alfred B., A.B. Mwakalobo, A.M. Bakari & D	Taarifa ya Uwama: Imetolewa na Wana-UWAMA wa Kijiji cha Kitanda kwa Ushirikiano na Kituo cha Maendeleo Endeleu Vijijini cha Chuo Kikuu cha Sokozi
194	2001	2		Chonya, Alfred B., A.B. Mwakalobo, A.M. Bakari & D	PRA Report: Kitanda Village, Utiri Ward, Mbinga District
195	2001	11	12	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Kibogwa & Nyachiro Villages, Mt. Uluguru Area, Nov.-Dec. 2001: Questionnaire ver.1
196	2001	11	12	Ikeno, Jun	Some Notes on Questionnaire of Baseline Survey
197	2001	10		Bakari, Amin M.	Taarifa ya Uwama Kijiji cha Kibogwa, Kata ya Kibogwa, Tarafa ya Matombo, Wilaya ya Morogoro Vijijini Ulitofanyika Tarehe 3 hadi 8 Septemba 2001
198	2001	11	10	SCSRD	Kibogwa Village Meeting on 10th November 2001
199	2001	11	14	SCSRD	Nyachiro Village Meeting on 14th November 2001
200	2001	11	15	Ofisi ya Afisa Mtendaji, Kijiji cha Kibogwa, Kata ya Kibogwa	Maombi ya Ardhi ndani ya Kijiji Kibogwa (Majibu)
201	2001	11	19	Lubida, Alex	Summary of the Report on Field Trip to Mbinga, 10-18/Nov.2001
202	2001	11	19	Chenyambuga, Sebastian	Report for the Activities done in Mbinga, 11-18 November, 2001 (appendix 1 of "Summary of the Report on Field Trip to Mbinga, 10-18/Nov.2001 (2011)")
203	2001	11	19	Kayeye, Heri	Report on Hydromill Activities from 5th to 15th November (Appendix 2 of "Summary of the Report on Field Trip to Mbinga, 10-18/Nov.2001 (2011)")
204	2001	11	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Helsinki-nen Dai-ni Shi-hanki Bun) [The 2nd Quarterly Report of 2001 Financial Year to JICA]
205	2001	11	23	SCSRD	Baseline Survey Questionnaire on Myanganyaga, Utiri & Kitanda Villages, Mbinga District, Dec.2001-Feb.2002
206	2001	11	26	Yasu, Hiroshi	"Ngolo Demonstration, SUA Method and People's Participation: A Critical Review of Two Years Activity (1999/2001)"
207	2001	11	24	Yasu, Hiroshi	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Long-term Expert to JICA]
208	2001	9		SCSRD, PRA Team in Kibogwa	Participatory Rural Appraisal for Kibogwa Village in Kibogwa Ward Matombo Division, Morogoro Rural District conducted on 3rd to 8th September 2001 (draft)
209	2001	10	10	SCSRD, Washirika wa UWAMA Kibogwa	Taarifa ya UWAMA Kijiji cha Kibogwa, Kata ya Kibogwa, Tarafa ya Matombo, Wilaya ya Morogoro Vijijini Ulitofanyika Tarehe 3 hadi 8 Septemba 2001 (draft)
210	2001	10	10	SCSRD, PRA Team in Nyachiro	Learning with Nyachiro Community: Village PRA Report held from 11-14 September 2001 (draft)
211	2001	10	15	SCSRD, Washirika wa UWAMA Nyachiro	Kujifunza kutoka kwa Wananchi: Taarifa ya Zoezi la UWAMA lililofanyika Nyachiro kuanzia Tarehe 11-14 Septemba 2001 (draft)
212	2001	11	30	Rwezimula, Franklin	Summary of Baseline Survey done in Kibogwa from 13th-27th November 2001

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213	2002	1	17	Rwezimula, Franklin	Short Meeting between Mushroom Cultivation Group in Nyachilo Village (Ng'atwagize) and SCSRD Team from 9th-10th January 2002
214	2002	1	17	Rwezimula, Franklin	Kikao baina ya Wanaikundi cha kuotesha Uyoga Kijijini Nyachilo (Ng'atwagize) na Wataalamu kutoka SCSRD tarehe 9th-10th Januari 2002
215	2002	1	17	Rwezimula, Franklin	Formation of Farmer's Group in Nyachilo Village
216	2002	1	17	kayeyez'	Uundaji wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Kijijini Nyachilo
217	2002	1	21	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Tarana Sub-village, Nyachilo Village, Uluguru, Jan. 2002: Questionnaire
218	2002	2	11	Katoh, Masahiko	Baseline Survey in Mbinga
219	2002	2	16	Katoh, Masahiko	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
220	2002	2	16	Katoh, Masahiko	Mrazi wa Mashine ya Kusaga na Kukoba kwa Nguvu ya Maji katika Kijiji cha Kindimba (appendix 1 of 'Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho' (219))
221	2002	2	16	Katoh, Masahiko	Discussion among SCSRD, District and Sengu Committee concerning the Proposed Memorandum of Agreement of the Hydromill Project: Meeting with Ser
222	2002	2	18	Kayeye, Heri	Short Summary on Trip of Kibogwa on 14/02/2002
223	2002	2	18	Sanondo	Proposal for a Stakeholders Workshop on Coffee Production in Mbinga
224	2002	2	18	Masige, Keifa	Mbinga Trip from 12th to 16th Feb. 2002
225	2002	2	25	Rwezimula, Franklin	Recent Activities - Nyachilo: Field Survey from 19th to 22nd February 2002
226	2002	2	25	Higuchi, Hirokazu	A Small Trial of Temperate and Sub-tropical Fruit Tree introduction in Nyachiro
227	2002	3	4	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Chosa Kiroku Kibogwa 2002nen2gatsu26nichi - 3gatsu1nichi (Report of Research in Kibogwa on 26/2/2002 to 1/3/2002)
228	2002	3	25	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Activities in the Uluguru Mountains: Introduction of Fruit Tree Crops and Improvement Study on Spices in Nyachiro and Kibogwa
229	2002	3	25	Macha, M.	The Report of Horticulture Activities in Nyachilo and Kibogwa Villages
230	2002	3	25	Kayeye, Heri	Recent Activities at Uluguru
231	2002	3	25	Lubida, Alex	Demonstration Plot in Mts. Uluguru
232	2002	3	27	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Tanki-haken Sanmon-ka Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
233	2002	4	10	Sugimura, Kazuhiko	Sogo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
234	2002	4	11	Masige, Keifa	Special Village Government Meeting held on 3rd April, 2002 to discuss the Future of Sengu Committee
235	2002	4	25	SCSRD prep.	Memorandum of Agreement among Kindimba Village, Mbinga District Council, CARITAS of Mbinga and SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (S
236	2002	4	25	SCSRD prep.	Makubaliano baina ya Kijiji cha Kindimba, Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Mbinga, CARITAS Dayosisi ya Wilaya ya Mbinga, CARITAS Dayosisi ya Mbinga na Kituo cha Maendeleo endelevu Vijijini cha C
237	2002	4	7	Masige, Keifa	Mbinga Trip from 1st April to 5th April
238	2002	4	8	Lubida, Alex	Short Report on Progress in Demonstration Plot in Mts. Uluguru
239	2002	5	2	Takeishi, Masanori	Gyomu-Kanyo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Long-term Expert to JICA]
240	2002	5	7	Itani, Juichi	SCSRD Seminar
241	2002	5	7	Itani, Juichi	Gyomu-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
242	2002	5	20	SCSRD prep.	Memorandum of Agreement among Kindimba Village, Mbinga District Council, CARITAS of Mbinga and SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (S
243	2002	5	20	SCSRD prep.	Makubaliano baina ya Kijiji cha Kindimba, Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Mbinga, CARITAS Dayosisi ya Wilaya ya Mbinga na Kituo cha Maendeleo endelevu Vijijini cha C
244	2002	5	21	SCSRD prep.	Minutes of the Stakeholders Meeting held at Kindimba Village during the Handing Over of the Hyaro-Mill Project to the Stakeholders by the Contractor, on T
245	2002	5	21	SCSRD prep.	Kumbukumbu za Kikao cha Wadau wote kilichofanyika katika Kijiji cha Kindimba wakati wa Makabidhiano ya Mradi wa Ujenzi wa Mashine ya Kusaga na Kuj
246	2002	5	27	Lubida, Alex	Short Report on Progress in Demonstration Plot in Mts. Uluguru
247	2002	5	27	Masudi, Heri Kayeye	Activities in Mbinga: Field Survey from 15th-23rd, May 2002
248	2002	5	27	Rwezimula, Franklin	Nyachiro Field Survey 14th-16th May 2002
249	2002	6	11	Rwezimula, Franklin	FieldWork Survey: Nyachiro-Kibogwa (7th-8th, June 2002)
250	2002	6	11	Shirma, Candida	Visit at Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCS-T), Morogoro Office on 11-06-2002
251	2002	6	11	Masige, Keifa, Amin Bakari & Alex Lubida	Report of Coffee Stakeholder's Workshop in Mbinga District, 15-16 March, 2002 (draft)
252	2002	6	11	Masige, Keifa, Amin Bakari & Alex Lubida	Report ya Warsha ya Wadau wa Kahawa Wilayani Mbinga, 15-16 Machi, 2002 (draft)
253	2001	11	15	Kokusai-Kyoryoku-Jigyodan Shakai-Kaihatsu-bu [Depa	Tanzania, Sokoino-Nogyo-Daigaku Tiki-Kaihatsu-Senta Chukan-Hyoka-Chosa-dan Kikoku Hokoku-kai [Presentation by JICA Mid-term Evaluation Team for S
254	2002	1	10	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11 Shen Dai-san Shi-hanki Bun) [The 3rd Quarterly Report of 2001 Financial Year to JICA]
255	2002	4	25	Tsunoda, Manabu et. al.	Shi-hanki Hokoku-Sho (Heisei11 Shen Dai-von Shi-hanki Bun) [The 4th Quarterly Report of 2001 Financial Year to JICA]

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256	2002	6	28	Mattee, A.Z. et. al.	Papers for Board Meeting of SCSRD on 28/6/2002
257	2002	6	28	Uzawa, K.	JICA Budget 2002/03 (T'sins) from 4/2002 to 3/2003 (Annex 1 for Papers for Board Meeting of SCSRD on 28/6/2002)
258	2002	6	28	Mattee, A.Z. et. al.	Progress Report for November 2001 - June 2002 (Annex of Papers for Board Meeting of SCSRD on 28/6/2002)
259	2002	6	28	Mattee, A.Z. et. al.	Proposal for SCSRD Review Workshop (Annex for Board Meeting of SCSRD on 28/6/2002)
260	2002	6	21	Ikeno, Jun	SCSRD Documents on 21/6/2002 (Paper for SCSRD Board Meeting on 28/6/2002)
261	2002	6	21	Ikeno, Jun	SCSRD Library on 21/6/2002 (Paper for SCSRD Board Meeting on 28/6/2002)
262	2002	7	12	Ikeno, Jun	Information on Data Processing of Baseline Surveys
263	2002	6	28	Ikeno, Jun	Some Notes on Questionnaire of Baseline Surveys (2nd version)
264	2001	11	16	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Kibogwa & Nyachiro Villages, Mt. Uluguru Area, Nov.-Dec. 2001: Questionnaire ver.2
265	2001	11	23	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Kibogwa & Nyachiro Villages, Mt. Uluguru Area, Nov.-Dec. 2001: Questionnaire ver.3
266	2001	11	23	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Kibogwa & Nyachiro Villages, Mt. Uluguru Area, Nov.-Dec. 2001: Questionnaire ver.1 additional
267	2002	1	21	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Tanana Sub-village, Nyachilo Village, Uluguru: Jan. 2002: Questionnaire ver.0 (original design)
268	2002	1	21	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Tanana Sub-village, Nyachilo Village, Uluguru: Jan. 2002: Questionnaire ver.1
269	2002	6	20	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Farmers' Group, Nyachilo Village, Uluguru: Jun. 2002: Questionnaire ver.1
270	2002	7	1	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Farmers' Group, Nyachilo Village, Uluguru: Jun. 2002: Questionnaire ver.1 (modified)
271	2002	7	1	SCSRD	Baseline Survey on Farmers' Group, Kibogwa Village, Uluguru: Jul. 2002: Questionnaire ver.1
272	2002	2	16	Ikeno, Jun compil.	Report of Baseline Survey in Kindimba Village: draft ver.2
273	2002	7	2	Mahongge, C.	Report on Field Trip to Mbinga from 5th to 19th June 2002
274	2002	7	2	Nsenga, J.	Senqu Committee's Meeting Report, Kindimba Village
275	2002	6	12	Ikeno, J.	Our Activities in Mt. Uluguru and PDM: A Proposal of Modification of Indicator for Project Purpose
276	2002	5	27	Kakaya, M. et. al.	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Sokoine Daigaku Tiki-kaihatu Sentaa [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academic Meeting of Japan Society of Afric
277	2002	7	15	Rwezimula, Franklin	Nyachilo Village Meeting and SCSRD Team held on Wednesday 10th July 2002 to Discuss Villagers Involvement in Outreach Station Construction
278	2002	7	11	Nkonoki, Juvenal	A Report on Field Trip to Kibogwa Village from 3/7-6/7/2002
279	2002	7	18	Nkonoki, Juvenal	A Report on Visit to Mushroom Cultivation at Mazimbu Campus on 17/7/2002
280	2002	7	19	Mahongge, Christopher	Mbinga Field Report from 7th to 18th July 2002
281	2002	7	19	Lubida, Alex	Short report on Progress in demonstration Plot in Mts. Uluguru
282	2002	7	29	Shirima, Candida	Report on Field Trip to Nyachilo Village from 23/07-26/07/2002
283	2002	7	29	Masudi, Kayeye Heri	Briefly Report about Current Situation at Kindimba Village
284	2002	5	27	Kibabatake, N. et. al.	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Matengo Nourin no Shoku-seikatu [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academic Meeting of Japan Society of Afric
285	2002	8	5	Nkonoki, Juvenal	A Report on Field Trip to Kibogwa Village from 30/7-2/8/2002
286	2002	5	27	Araki, Minako, D.F. Rutatora & D. Mhando	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Matengo Kouchi ni okeru Sanka-gata-kahatu to "Zairai-sai no Potensharu" [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academ
287	2002	5	27	Katsumata, Masaya et. al.	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Matengo Kouchi ni okeru Shuuyaku-tekki-kachiku-shiyou [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academic Meeting of Jap
288	2002	5	27	Tanaka, Ueru et. al.	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Uruguru-san'iki no nougyou-seitai-tekki-tokuchou to Dojou-riyou no Kongo [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academ
289	2002	5	27	Yasu, Hiromi & Zebbron Kengera	Afurika-gakkai Happyyo-youshi: Uruguru-san'iki ni okeru Nougouyousei-nyuutuu to Juumin-seikatu [A Summary of Presentation at the Annual Academic M
290	2002	8	10	Kibabatake, Naofumi	Gyomu-Kanyo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
291	2002	8	7	Mahongge	Report on Field Trip to Mbinga (from 1st to 10th August 2002)
292	2002	8	12	Lubida, Alex	Short Report on Progress in Demonstration Plot in Mts. Uluguru
293	2002	8	12	Shirima, Candida	Report on Field Trip to Nyachilo Village from 6/8-9/8/2002
294	2002	7		Lubida, Alex & F.J. Senkondo	Report of the Visit made to SCSRD by Farmers from Kisarawe and Mkuranga Districts, Coast Region on 9th & 11th of July, 2002 [draft]
295	2002	8	19	Higuchi, Hirokazu, & Macha	Report on Survey & Collection of Plant Materials in Zanzibar (13-17 Aug. 2002)
296	2002	8	19	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Zanzibar Chousa [Research in Zanzibar]
297	2002	8	22	Nhndi, S.J.	Dynamics of Agricultural Land Use Systems of the Matengo
298	2002	8	26	Nsenga, J.	SCSRD Team and Senqu Committee Meeting Report

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299	2002	8	26	Nkonoki, J.	A Report on Field Trip to Kibogwa Village from 20/8-23/8/2002
300	2002	8	26	Rwezimula, F.	Nyachilo Field Survey on 20th August 2002
301	2002	8	27	SCSRD	Minutes of Third Board Meeting held on 28/06/2002 in the SCSR Board Room
302	2002	8	27	SCSRD	Minutes of The Coordinating Committee held on Thursday 22nd August, 2002, starting at 2:30 PM
303	2002	8	29	Matee, A.Z.	Present-Stage of the 'SUA Method' (ver. 1.5)
304	2002	9	2	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Small Trials in Uluguru Mountains
305	2002	9	2	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Gyomu-Kanyo-Hokoku-Sho [Report of Short-term Expert to JICA]
306	2002	9	1	Higuchi, Hirokazu	Hikitsugi-sho [Memorandum of Handing over Activities to Successors]
307	2002	9	2	Tsunoda, M.	Overview of On-going SCSR Activities
308	2002	9	2	Shirima, Candida	Report on Field Trip to Nyachilo Village from 27/8 to 29/8/2002
309	2002	9	2	Ikeno, Jun	Flow Chart of Data Entry to SCSR-Database
310	2002	8	27	Jun Ikeno	A Manual for Digitalized Picture Management
311	2002	9	4	Jun Ikeno	Some Notes of SCSR-DATABASE
312	2002	9	9	Nsenga, J.	A simple survey on greasing exercise
313	2002	9	9	Franklin, Nkonoki	VISIT TO VTTP ON 9TH SEPTEMBER 2002 CONCERNING BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
314	2002	9	7	Jun Ikeno	My Comments on tentative SUA Method (A part of my final report submitted to SCSR)
315	2002	9	7	Mtengeti and M.Tsunoda	Next stage of SCSR 1
316	2002	7	20	A.Z. Matee	Re-appointment as Associate Director for SCSR
317	2001	2	6	SCSRD, Socio-Economy section	Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise in Kilanda Village
318	2002	6	20	Matee, A.Z.	Progress Reports for November 2001-June 2002
319	2002	3		Heri Kayeye	Report of Field Studies of Lushoto and Amani areas in Tanga Village
320	2000	3		Mimako, Araki, D. Mhando, S. Nindi, K. Manyika, Z.K	The Report of the Exchange Visit of the Matengo Farmers in Morogoro
321	2002	9	18	Jun Ikeno	SUA Method and My Tasks in SCSR
322	2002	9	17	Debora and Candida	SCSRD Library
323	2002	9	16	Nkonoki	A Field Report to Kibogwa Village on 12/09 to 13/09/2002
324	2002	9	16	Nkonoki	A Field Report to Nyachiro Village on 10/09 to 11/09/2002
325				Nindi, S.J.	Preliminary Investigation on the Implications of the Changing Land Uses in Some Selected Areas of Mbinga District
326	2001	10	9	SCSRD	Minutes of the Second Board Meeting Held on 9th October, 2001 in the SCSR board room
327	2000			Kengera, Z. Manyika, K.F.K. and Yasu	Ngolo Trial by Luguru People in 2000
328					Janzishwaji wa Kilimo cha Vanilla Katika Kijiji cha Kibogwa, Matombo-Morogoro Vijijini
329	2002	5	20	The Village Government Kindimba	Report on Hydro mill Construction at Kindimba Village-Mbinga District Council to the Honourable Brigedia General Said Kalombo-Ruvuma Regional Cc
330	2001	9		Nyingi, J.K.L.	Taarifa ya UWAMA Kijiji cha Nyachiro
331	2002	5			Tathmini ya Mejaribio ya Kilimo cha Ngolo Katika Milima ya Uluguru
332	2002	1	14	Kefa Masige	Mbinga Trip from 7th to 12th of January 2002
333				Senkondo, F.J.	Visit to Mbinga to Make Arrangements for Seminar to Farmers on Coffee Problems and Strategies for Improvement.
334	2001	5			Minutes of the Special SCSR Coordinating Committee Meeting held on 3rd May, 2001 in the Board Room
335	2001	2		Kengera, Z. and Yasu, H.	Ripoti ya Warsha ya Matembazi ya Mafunzo kwa Wakulima wa Mbinga na Uluguru, Morogoro- February 2001
336	2001	5	16		Training on PRA Techniques
337	2001	10			Farmer Exchange Visits Report
338	2002	7	15	Ikeno	A Manual for SCSR Library Management
339	2002	6	24		Kutembelewa na wageni toka Mkoa wa Pwani
340	2001	9			Report on PRA Activities Done in Kibogwa and Nyachiro Villages in September 2001
341	2001	3	19		Work Plan for Implementation of the Hydromilling Machine at Kindimba Village, February to September 2001.

Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
342	2002	4	8	Segimura Kazuhiko	Focal Feature and Activities
343	2002	4			Mkutano wa Tarehe 20/04/2002 kati ya SCSRD na wanakijiji wa Kitongoji cha Muungano, kijiji cha Kilanda.
344	2001	5	23		Summary of Various aspects of the Proposed Zones in the Uluguru Mountains
345					Farmers Forum Action Plan
346	2002	9	26	Candida	Harvesting at Ngolo Demo Plot on 26/9/2002
347	2002	9	24	Nkonoki	Finishing work of Kibogwa Outreach Station: 19/09-23/09/2002
348	2002	9	23	Mahonge	A Trip to Observe Improved Firewood Stoves in Lushoto District, Tanga Region
349	2002	10	4	Maittee A.Z. and M. Tsunoda	Technical Exchange Program in Tanzania by MOARD Kenya Team
350	2002	9	18	Jun IKENO	A Consideration Toward Devising SUA Methodology for Sustainable Rural Development in Tanzania. Final Report of JICA Long-term Expert submitted to S
351	2002	7		Mahonge	Flowering Calendar of Plants Suitable for Beekeeping in Kilanda Village, "Lami A" Sub-village
352	2002	7	15	Ikeno	A List of Crops/Trees Observed in Nyachilo and Kibogwa Villages in Mt. Uluguru
353	2002	10	11	Mtengeti	(SCSRD activities-Kibogwa, Uluguru) Proposal of the activity
354	2002	10	11	Mtengeti	Procedures of SCSRD Field Activities
355	2002	10	11	Tsunoda	Proposed Annual Request to JICA for FY2003 (April 2003-March 2004)
356	2002	10	1	Mtengeti	Reporting Format
357	2002	10	11	Rulitora, Kanda, Mahonge, Nsenga, Nanyanje	A Report on the Conflict Between SENGU Committee and the Village Government in Connection with Hydromill's Project Activities
358	2002	10	11	Nsenga, J. and Mahonge, C.	Mbinga Field Report From 25th Sept to 8th October 2002
359	2002	10	11	Ikeno	Information on Data Processing of Baseline Survey
360	2002	10	11	Franklin	Summary of Field Survey Done Between 07th-9th October 2002 in Nyachilo and Kibogwa
361	2002	10	16	Library Team	SUA CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SCSRD)/PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR LIBRARY (APRIL 2003-MARCH 2004)
362	2002	8		Ikeno	SCSRD Area/Field Activity-Based Structure
363	2002	10	30	Candida	Informal Interview with Women Attending at Hydromilling Machine-Kindimba Village
364	2002	11		Minako	SUA Method
365	2002	10		Tsunoda	Work Plan of Centre Activities
366	2002	10	23	Nkonoki	Proposal of Activity (Uluguru)
367	2002	10		Mtengeti	SCSRD Seminar Series
368	2002	11	12	Franklin	Trip Report to Kibogwa (Summary)
369	2002	11	12	Nkonoki	Trip Report on Bridge/culverts construction at Nyachiro and Kibigwa Villages
370	2002	11	12	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Nyachiro and Kibogwa (summary)
371	2002	11	6	Tanaka	Trip Report to Nyachiro/Uluguru (Summary)
372	2002	11	8	Nsenga & Candida	Proposal for Field Trip to SCAPA Arusha
373	2002	11	18	Nsenga & Candida	Trip Report To Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Project in Arumeru (SCAPA) (Summary)
374	2002	10	28	Tanaka	Trip Report to Mbinga (Summary)
375	2002	10	31	Nsenga	Field Trip Report
376	2002	10	31	Mahonge	Trip Report (Summary)
377	2002	10	30	Nkonoki	Proposal of the Field Trip (Plan)
378	2002	11	1	Candida	Trip Report to Mbinga (Summary)
379	2002	10	25	Candida	Informal Interview with Women Attending at Hydromilling Machine-Kindimba Village
380	2002	11	20	SCSRD Revit Workshop Organising Committee	A Report on SCSRD Review Workshop Held at ICE, SUA Between 17th and 18th October, 2002
381	2002	12	10	Mahonge	Mbinga Trip Report
382	2002	12	4	Natsuno Anada	Activity of Internship Course in SCSRD on Water Resources in Mt. Uluguru 30/9/2002 to 5/12/2002
383	2002	11	25	Deborah	Trip Report to Dar es Salaam (20th-21st Nov. 2002)
384	2002	12	12	Mahonge & Nsenga	Field Trip Summary (November 21 to 28, 2002)

Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
385	2002	12	13	Mahonge & Nsenga	Mbinga Field Trip Proposal
386	2002	11	23	Mahonge & Nsenga	A Meeting for Evaluation of Hydromill Activities by the Hydromill Sub Committee (29/1/2002)
387	2002	12	2	Mahonge & Nsenga	Emergency Kindimba Village Government Meeting to Discuss Implementation of Hydromill and Environmental Conservation Activities
388	2002	12	13	Nindi, S.J	Dynamics of Land Use Systems in MATENGO Highlands, Mbinga District Tanzania
389	2002	11	20	Franklin	Meeting Among Research Assistants Concerning Farmers Cost Sharing
390	2002	12	13	Nkonki	Field Trip Proposal
391	2002	12	10	A.Z. Mattee	SCSRD Progress Report (April,2002-November, 2002)
392	2002	12	17	Nkonoki	Field Trip Proposal
393	2002	12	23	Nsenga	Field Trip Report Summary (December 14-22, 2002)
394	2003	1	13	Mahonge	Stakeholders Meeting- Hydromill Project in Kindimba
395	2003	1	13	Mahonge	Mbinga Trip Report
396	2002	10	30	Nkonoki	Uluguru Group Meeting
397	2003	1	13	Debra	Calendar distribution
398	2003	1	15	Nkonoki	Summary of selling vanilla vines and rambutan seedlings at Kibogwa village on 13rd-14th, 2003
399	2002	10	11	Tamura	Work Plan of Field Activities (uluguru)-Draft- (11/10/2002)
400	2003	1	26	Mahonge & Nsenga	Meeting of SCSR and CARITAS to discuss about Technical and Managerial Issues of the Hydromill
401	2003	1	26	Mahonge & Nsenga	Preparatory meeting (between SCSR and Kindimba Village Government) for Stakeholders Meeting
402	2003	1	22	Nsenga, Candida	The Approach of SCSR Towards Participatory Community Development: The Case of Mbinga District, Ruwama Region-Tanzania
403	2003	1	23	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Nyachiro
404	2003	1	22	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Zanzibar
405	2003	1	22	Tamura	Activities for Uluguru in Jan.-Feb. 2003
406	2003	1	22	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Kibogwa
407	2003	2	17	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Kibogwa
408	2003	2	23	Nkonoki	Field Trip Report to Nyachiro
409	2003	3	7	Franklin	Trip Report to Kibogwa (summary)
410	2003	3	7	Mahonge	Mbinga Trip Report
411	2003			Tsunoda	PDM: SCSR
412	2003	3	12	Nkonoki	Trip Report to Nyachiro village
413	2003	3	18	Nsenga	Trip Report to Mbinga
414	2003	3	7	Candida	A Report of Seminar on agriculture, Food and Water in Africa -Policy and Practice- Held at AICAD, Republic of Kenya between 11th and 13th February, 2003
415	2003	3	31	Mahonge	Mbinga Trip Report
416	2003	4	1	Nsenga	Trip Report to Mbinga
417	2003	4	7	Franklin, Nsenga	Seminar summary report of the Opportunities and obstacles to development (O & OD)
418	2003	4	15	Nsenga	Mbinga Trip Report
419	2003	4	25	Kanda	My Tasks in SCSR
420	2003	4	28	Franklin, Nkonoki	Summary of O & OD Practical in Kilosa
421	2003	7	4	Franklin	Report concerning Farmers Exchange visit (Vanilla farmer's group from Kibogwa) to Zanzibar from 26th - 30th June 2003
422	2003	5	5	Franklin, Nkonoki and Candida	Seminar summary report on O & OD Orientation course held at TANESCO Training Centre
423	2003	3	7	Franklin	Kibogwa-farmer's-pot&coconut hives
424	2003	3	7	Mahonge	Mbinga trip report
425	2003	10		Franklin	Report concerning Vanilla Production and Management in Kagera Region
426	2003	7	12	Franklin, Nkonoki, Macha	Kilimo cha Vanilla
427	2003	3	12	Nkonoki	Trip report to nyachiro village



Serial	Year	Month	Day	Author	Title
428	2003	4	15	Mahonge	Mbinga trip report
429	2003	6	18	Franklin	Trip report to Nyachilo (Summary)
430	2003	7	18	Mahonge & Dr. Araki M.	Meeting with jokoe group in Kindimba
431	2003	4	22	Nkonoki	Nyachilo trip report
432	2003	1	22	Nkonoki	Selling vanilla vines and rambutan
433	2003	1	22	Nkonoki	Zanzibar trip report
434	2003	10	24	Nkonoki	Kibogwa trip report
435	2003	10	30	Nkonoki	Nyachilo trip report
436	2003	3	31	Mahonge	Mbinga trip report
437	2003	4	1	Nsenga	Trip report to Mbinga
438	2003	8	15	Nsenga	A short seminar on fruit trees propagation
439	2003	8		Mahonge	Meeting with umoja endelevu Kianda
440	2003	8		Nsenga	Mwara corridor trip
441	2003	2		Nkonoki	Trip report to Kibogwa
442	2003	7		Mahonge	Meeting with Mwamko group in Nsenga subvillage Kianda village (saturday 19th july 2003)
443	2003	7		Mahonge	Meeting with Sengu committee
444	2003	7		Mahonge	Meeting with Ujamaa group
445	2003	6		Nsenga	A brief meeting with Sengu committee
446	2003	6	18	Nsenga	Mbinga field trip report (june 3-14, 2003)
447	2003	6		Mahonge	Meeting with Kianga Juu, Kilimani and Mandila farmers groups 26th & 27th june 2003
448	2003	6	1	Nsenga	Summary of the 3rd meeting of the International Workshop (February 2004) Organizing committee
449	2003	3	18	Nsenga	Trip report to Mbinga
450	2003	5	19	Nsenga	Ufiri ward farmers groups' progress report
451	2003	5		Franklin	Summary of the 1st meeting by Organizing committee concerning an International Workshop
452	2003	5		Franklin	Summary of the 2nd Meeting of the International Workshop February 2004
453	2003	9		Nsenga	Familia group profile
454	2003	9	1	Nsenga	Ujamaa group and magoma practices
455	2003	9		Nsenga	Field trip report summary
456	2003	9	30	Nsenga	A trip to Mbinga (sept. 24 - 27, 2003)
457	2003	9		Nsenga	Vumilia farmers group (Machimbo sub village, Kianda village)

J.R.

## ANNEX 8 Number of Site Visits

(As of 30th/Sep./2003)

In Tanzania		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mbinga District		16	41	43	25	15
Morogoro District	Kibogwa Village				21	13
(Mt.Uluguru Area)	Nyachilo Village	13	27	46	36	8
Number of Site Visits (Sub-total)		29	68	89	82	36
Dar es Salaam		43	43	30	22	27
Dodoma		1	-	1	-	-
Lushoto		1	-	1	1	-
Konoda		-	1	-	-	-
Mbeya		-	2	1	-	-
Moshi		-	2	1	-	-
Korogwe		-	1	1	-	-
Bagamoyo		-	1	-	-	-
Zanzibar		-	-	1	1	1
Arusha		-	-	1	1	-
Bukoba		-	-	-	-	1
Outside Tanzania						
Sri Lanka		-	1	-	-	-
Ghana		-	-	1	-	-
Kenya		-	-	-	1	-
Number of the Site Visits (Total)		74	119	127	108	65

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**ANNEX 9: SCSRD SEMINAR/WORKSHOP LIST**

(As of Sep. 2003)

No	Date	Speaker(s)	Topic
1	01/Jun./00	M. Katsumata	Animal Husbandry in Mbinga District
2	16/Jun./00	A.Z. Mattee	What is SUA Method ?
3	21/July/00	A.Z. Mattee	Video Show: What is Poverty ? Discussion
4	25/Sep/00	J. Itani	SCSRD: Past, Present and Future
		M. Shigeta	SCSRD Perspectives
		J. Nindi	The Changing Land Uses in Mbinga District
5	04/Oct./00	D. Mhando	Cooperative Societies in Mbinga and Mbozi
6	11/Oct./00	A.Z. Mattee	SUA Method
		Ms.Y. Tanaka	A few words from JICA HDQS
7	01/Nov./00	Z. Kengera	Study at Mt.Uluguru
8	13/Nov./00	D.F. Rutatora	Agricultural Development Strategy Process in Tanzania
9	17/Nov./00	R.P.C. Temu	High-canopy Forests of Tanzania
10	21/Nov./00	D. Mhando	Proposed Hydro Mill Project at Kindimba Village
11	22/Nov./00	M. Kakeya	Project Overview
12	07/Dec./00	Kakeya/Tarimo/Nanyanje	Reports from Mbinga Field Work
13	15/Dec./00	S. Kobayashi	Interim Report (Regional Planning)
14	16/Jan./01	U. Tanaka	Some Suggestions on Integrated Land Management System for Local Welfare
15	03/Apr./01	K. Mizuno	Improving Information Processing Environment at SCSRD
		Z. Kengera	Activities of the Uluguru Mountains
16	17/Apr./01	R.P.C. Temu	Experience in Japan (Environment Conservation)
17	24/Apr./01	S. Araki	Construction of GIS for SCSRD
		M. Katsumata	Animal Husbandry in the Matengo Highland
18	15/May/01	Y. Masuda	Renewable Energy in Tanzania
19	22/May/01	F.J. Senkondo	Coffee Insects Pests Control
		Maseki/Temu/Yasu	Beekeeping in Mbinga
20	29/May/01	Y.Kanda	Fodder Plants Utilization
		E.J. Mtengeti	Dairy Production in Mbinga
21	15/Aug./01	Nobuchi/Temu/Yasu	Characterization of indigenous tree species in Tanzania aiming at their plantation/afforestation in rural areas
		N. Kitabatake	Summary of the activities -food / nutrition-
		M. Araki	Towards Ntambo Perspective through Hydro-mill Activities
22	26/Sep./01	M. Araki	Towards Ntambo Perspective through Hydro-mill Activities
23	29/Oct./01	U. Tanaka	Soil/land Conservation and Integrative Landscape Management
24	26/Nov./01	H. Yasu	Ngolo Demonstration, SUA Method and Community Links
25	11/Feb./02	M. Kato	Experiences of the Baseline Survey in Mbinga
26	25/Mar./02	H. Higuchi	Introduction of Fruit Tree Crops and Income Improvement Study on Spices in Nyachiro and Kibogwa
27	04/Apr./02	K. Sugimura	Focal Feature and Activities – Case of Matengo Land-
28	07/May/02	J. Itani	Sustainable Effective Utilization of <i>Ntambo</i> and its Environmental Conservation
29	12/Aug./02	N. Kitabatake	Food Habits of the Matengo People
30	22/Aug./02	S.J.Nindi	Dynamics of Agricultural Land Use Systems of the Matengo
31	30/Aug./02	A.Z. Mattee	SUA Method
32	07/Sep./02	All SCSRD Staff	SCSRD Internal Workshop on SUA Method
33	18/Sep./02	J. Ikeno	SUA Method and My Tasks in SCSRD
34	08/Nov./02	U. Tanaka	Desertification and its Prevention based on the Indigenous Husbandry Systems in the Sahel, West Africa
35	15/Nov./02	M. Araki	Construction of Hydro-mill in Participatory Development
36	16/Nov./02	U. Tanaka	Principles and Concept of SUA Methodology applied to the SCSRD Activities in Uluguru Mountains
37	17-18/Nov/02	D.F. Rutatora, A.J.P. Tarimo, A.Z. Mattee	- SCSRD Review Workshop (The Concept of Sustainable Rural Development, Implementation of the Project, Proposed Future Direction of SCSRD)
38	06/Feb./03	Tarimo/Nsenga/Candida	The Approach of SCSRD Participatory Community Development
39	05/Mar/03	M. Tsunoda	Rural Development Approach using Current Project Activities for JOCV
40	25/Apr./03	Y. Kanda	Environmental Activities In Mbinga Highlands
41	12/June/03	Kayeye/Lubida/Jackson	Presentation of M.Sc Research Proposals
42	19/July/03	Tanaka/Tsunoda	SCSRD Activities-Seminar for IFIC Rural Development Course-
43	05/Aug./03	Tsunoda	Project Activities and SUA -Seminar for University Students (Kobe, Japan)-
44	21/Aug./03	D.G. Mhando	Social Economic Impact of Coffee on Rural Societies
45	22/Sep./03	J.V. Nsenga	Current SCSRD Activities – Seminar for Visitors from Uganda-
46	24/Sep./03	Mizuno/Higuchi/Itani	Various Activities on Sustainable Rural Development

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**ANNEX 10: Results of Questionnaire made at Evaluation Workshop**

1. Are you aware of the Project being carried out at SUA by SCSRD / JICA?  
 Yes---10 No---1

2. Have you known the Sustainable Rural Development Method, i.e. SUA method, which is under development by the SUA-JICA Project?  
 Yes---9 No---2

2-1 If yes, how did you get to know it? (*multi-answer question*)

- ① Through publications (news letters etc.)---4
- ② Participated in the seminars ---6
- ③ From friends/colleagues ---4
- ④ Others ---1
- Not answered ---1

3. After being informed of SUA method, i.e. Concept and approaches of sustainable rural development through the participation of local communities and based on indigenous knowledge, do you consider whether the method can be further utilized in the context of rural development and poverty alleviation in Tanzania?  
 Yes---11 No---0

3-1 If yes, please give us some examples of utilization.

- The SUA Method can be enriched by studying with the agricultural system currently in use in the UKARA islands, in lake Victoria.
- Make use of the method in the areas along the eastern shores of lake Victoria, especially in Musoma, rural district, and woodland productivity as deteriorated alarmingly.
- For local communities - training the ward councilors on SUA Method will enhance easy understanding.
- Collaborate with projects having similar approach, but also have advantages in other locations, e.g. rain water harvesting in Kilimanjaro and Maswa.
- To know more about livelihood strategies of households and so as to determine wage of improved their capacity to earn more from the resources that they have.
- The utilization of indigenous knowledge and putting scientific touch on it make life better for the rural communities.
- The indigenous people know their situation better and have adapted to it. They only need to be guided.
- Incorporating the approach in the agricultural sector development programme with a view of scaling up.
- Can be used to help communities to plan develop operating and maintaining water projects.
- In agricultural sector to increase productivity.
- In water sector to conserve water and moisture.
- They can be used in district agricultural development plans.
- Participatory planning approach with emphasis on bottom-up approach.
- Poverty reduction: make the rural Tanzanian understand that they are poor, why are they poor and that if they decide to get out of poverty.

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- This approach is not very new. It has been modified to reflect specifically, but it is one among many other participatory interventions employed elsewhere by different projects all aimed at alleviating poverty in rural area.

3-2 If no, please give us the reasons.

4. The Mission has been informed that SUA possesses "Outreach Policy" apart from education and research functions, which means SUA is / will be engaged in actual fieldworks in collaboration with villagers and local officers. Can you see any potentials of university to make contribution in rural development field?  
 Yes---11 No---0

4-1 If yes, please give us some examples of potential roles of university.

- Rural areas are basically agricultural based.
- SUA has done research / extension in many parts of the country, easy to penetrate
- SUA has high-level experts in the area.
- Mainly through making available relevant information and technological packages to smallholder farmers.
- To test whatever prior understanding that academicians have on rural life and conditions.
- To use their knowledge to help rural people improve their lives.
- To have an impact on the ground.
- To study various indigenous knowledge practiced in many villages in this country and refine it with scientific methods that give improved productivity.
- Practical training for district subject matter specialist who would in turn train village/ward extension workers.
- Research activities and disseminating the finding to the communities.
- Pilot schemes for demonstration.
- Dissemination of information.
- Training
- Participation in the formulation of rural development policies; participate in rural project formulations. Needs assessments of rural development.
- Through short-term training of farmers
- Lead through research and postgraduate studies data bank in rural development strategy.
- Through collaboration with related ministries, departments and other institutions.
- SUA can implement rural based projects similar to what it being done under SCSRD in many other areas which can impact on rural development.

4-2 If no, please give us the reasons.

5. Do you intend to apply or to let your staffs receive training of the method?  
 Yes---8 No---2 NA---1

Reasons for the assessment

(Yes) - I would like to but unfortunately I do not have staff who can work with this

method.

- The method is knowledge sharing and will enhance our staff capabilities in reaching rural people.
- The approach promises to make a difference on the ground.
- My office is the district extension office for agriculture and livestock development. As we have various agro-ecological zones, SUA Method might be useful in other areas, as it has become useful in Uluguru Mountain.
- Effective and sustainable approach for helping beneficiaries increase productivity and production for enhanced food security and reducing poverty.
- To facilitate planning and resource allocation.
- Limited personnel
- This is one of the participatory methods being applied.
- Participatory methods and the use of indigenous knowledge for development.
- Not applicable (MSTHE)
- My institutions does not directly engage in micro-level studies / interventions. We are involved mostly with macro-level policy analysis type of work.(ESRF)

(No)

AB1

6. Have you got any cases of applying rural development method similar to SUA method to your project/activities in Tanzania?

Yes---8

No---3

6-1 If yes, please describe briefly the case with referring to implementation body, areas, and contents of activities.

- None, but is the practice in use in UKARA same as the SUA Method?
- Research in the promotion and development in rainwater harvesting – Maswa, Same, Mwanga and Dodoma, promoting adopting of RWH technologies. Implemented by SUA's soil water management research group in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, DFID and local governments.
- The East Africa Cross Border, Biodiversity Project at Same/Taita-Tavek, Namanga/Kejiado, and Sane Minziro/Sange Bay. NEMC has been the focal point of the project. IUCN (World Conservation Union) was involved in the economic component.
- Farmers Field School Approach (FFS) popularly known as "Shamba darasa (Swahili) in Hembeti.
- Implementers: FAO through special programme on food security in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as well as district extension office.
- Farmers learn together, discuss their situation with extension staff and exchange experiences.
- Implementation of ASDS of which livestock development is a component: example is DADP (District Agricultural Development Project). The districts are the implementing frontiers with minimum support from the Ministry.
- A project on adoption of innovative traditional practices found by IPAD through UNSO. The Moshi Cooperative College is implementing the Member Empowerment in Cooperatives (MEMCOOP) which training members on their rights and obligation in running their cooperatives.
- Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP): participatory approach, and poverty reduction

7. Is SCSRD Newsletter distributed to your organization / Department?

S.R.

Yes---7

No---4

8. Please give us your comment on the Project

- Political commitment: government is very good at giving promises but hard at meeting them. There is need for the government to put more money in education and research because research provides solutions to problems while education makes these such findings available to a larger population.
- The government should be made to rethink its policy on investment in education and the development because an educated and enlightened population an easily adapt to changes.
- Involvement of Agricultural economists in the project is limited. I do not see any agricultural economist in the SCSRD, yet they are talking heavily on policy analysis and markets and market information.
- The notion of including people who call themselves as socio-economists, need to be careful examined. Issue of economic analysis should be done by economists alone and not the so-called socio-scientists.
- I urge the utilization and involvement of economists as the case was during the easier project (Miombo woodlands agro-ecological research).
- The project has a very good concept on how to approach rural communities to make a differences. What has been started should be replicated in other districts. There should be more dissemination of the experience.
- The Project has just captured indigenous farming practices in two model areas of Mbinga and Mr. Uluguru farming zones. The knowledge gained and how the environment has been modified need to be emulated by other villages through SUA method approach.
- Undergraduate training be established at the Centre.
- Training of extension staff should be started so as to spread SUA Method to other areas of this country.
- Politicians / policy makers need to be enlightened on SUA method.
- Agricultural lead ministries should adopt SUA Method in their programme planning.
- The Project if scaled up will greatly contribute to helping attain: - food security and -increased family income.
- It is well conceived good but need to be replicated to other districts. The two districts (pilot) Mbinga and Morogoro is too small area compared to the 120 plus districts in the country.
- A practical and useful project which works.
- The Project has been successfully implemented as observed from the overview presentation and recommendations of the SCSRD Review Workshop. Also the Evaluation Mission commented the implementer of the Project. Through the Project's Newsletter there is dissemination of information of what is being done by the Project. Newsletters are educative and useful.
- Is a good project, but I recommend that sustainability of its results should be given with weight.
- Revival of the broader meet of most rural farms and inhabiting in terms of development is very very important, as most of them have desire to come out of poverty.
- I think the project is an excellent idea which has actually had an impact to the lives of the rural communities in the project sites. I hope the Project continues into the next phase. However, I seriously think more efforts are required in terms of disseminating the experiences / findings coming out of the Project so that the approach can be emulated elsewhere in the country so as to achieve greater outreach.

## ANNEX 11: List of Participants of Joint Coordinating Committee(JCC)

at the SUA Council Chamber on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2003 from 9:00 am to 12:15pm

	<b>(i) Chairperson</b>	
1	Prof. A. B. Lwoga	Vice-Chancellor, SUA
	<b>(ii) Members</b>	
	<b>a) Tanzanian Side</b>	
2	Prof. P.M. Msolla	Deputy Vice-Chancellor, SUA
3	Prof. H.O. Dihenga	Registrar, SUA
4	Prof. A.Z. Mattee	Director, SCSRD (Secretary)
5	Prof. R. M. Maselle	Ag. Dean, Faculty of Veterinary and Medicine
6	Prof. G.C. Monela	Dean, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation
7	Dr. S.M. Neke	Ag. Dean, Faculty of Science
8	Prof. R.R. Kazwala	Director, Computer Centre
9	Prof. N.S.Y. Mdoe	Chairman, Corporate Strategic Plan
10	Dr. A.C. Isinika	Director, Institute of Continuing Education
11	Prof. D.S. Kapinga	Director, Development Studies Institute
12	Prof. J. A. Matovelo	Associate Director, Directorate of Research and Postgraduate Studies
13	Mr. F.W. Dulle	Director, Sokoine National Agricultural Library
14	Prof. D.F. Rutatora	Head, Socio-economy Section, SCSRD
15	Prof. A.J.P. Tarimo	Head, Resource Management Section, SCSRD
16	Dr. E. J. Mtengeti	Head, Environmental Conservation Section, SCSRD
17	Mr. P.N. Mdemu	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education
18	Dr. N. P. Sicilima	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
19	Mr. H. Kattanga	District Executive Director, Mbinga District Council
20	Mr. A.S.S. Mwegole	Ag. District Executive Director, Morogoro District Council
	<b>b) Japanese Side</b>	
21	Mr. S. Aoki	Resident Representative, JICA Tanzania Office
22	Mr. H. Kinomoto	Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Tanzania Office
23	Mr. T. Kobayashi	JICA Tanzania Office
24	Dr. M. Tsunoda	JICA Chief Advisor, SCSRD
25	Mr. K. Uzawa	JICA Coordinator, SCSRD
26	Dr. M. Araki	JICA Expert in Socio-economy, SCSRD
27	Mr. K. Tamura	JICA Expert in Resource Management, SCSRD
28	Prof. U. Tanaka	JICA Expert in Environmental Conservation, SCSRD
	<b>JICA Final Evaluation Team</b>	
29	Mr. T. Kinoshita (Leader)	Director, Planning Dept., Social Development Cooperation Department., JICA
30	Prof. S. Kobayashi	Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University
31	Mr. S. Akamatsu	Senior Advisor, JICA
32	Mr. R. Tomizawa	2 <sup>nd</sup> Technical Cooperation Department, JICA
33	Ms. A. Watanabe	Researcher, Social Planner, Regional Planning International Co., Ltd.

ARL

J.K