

# Outline of Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation Program (AAKC) and its Rural Community Development Sub-Program (RDC)



28th June, 2006

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JICA TOKYO

Japan International Cooperation Agency

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I . Program Concept

II . Program Structure

# I . Program Concept

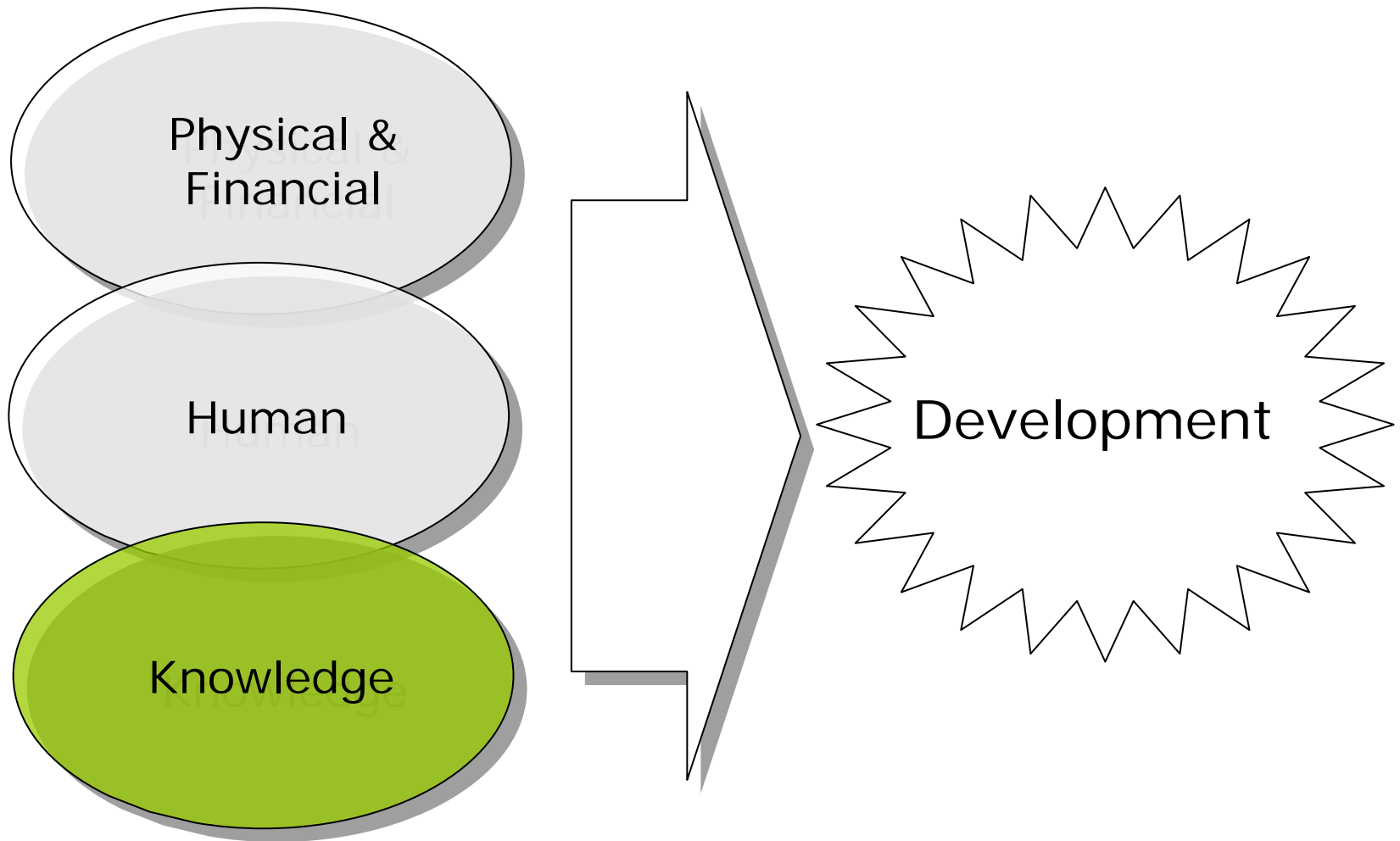
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1. Knowledge in Development
2. New Approach for Knowledge Creation

# Knowledge in Development(1)

## *Resources for Development*

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# Knowledge in Development(2)

## *Forms of Knowledge for Development*

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Societal Level	Law, Regulation Policy, Program Appropriate Technology
Organizational Level	Structure, Procedure, Guideline, Manual, Product, etc.
Individual Level	Tacit Knowledge (Direct Experience, Skill, etc.)

# Knowledge in Development(3)

## *Process of Knowledge Creation*

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- ❑ Contextual knowledge should be created.
- ❑ Development has been facilitated by capital (physical & human) accumulation as well as knowledge creation and accumulation.
- ❑ Capacity =  
“Continuous process of knowledge creation and accumulation for solutions of issues at individual, organizational and societal levels”

# Knowledge in Development(4)

## *Japan's own experience*

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- “Wakon Yosai” or Japanization

*“western knowledge with Japanese spirit”*

- Creation of own knowledge through adaptation of external knowledge based on existing local knowledge.

# New Approach for Knowledge Creation(1)

## *Role of External Knowledge*

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- ▣ External knowledge could play a catalytic and indispensable role in knowledge creation process.
- ▣ Technical Assistance/Cooperation could facilitate adaptation of external knowledge.



# New Approach for Knowledge Creation(2)

## *Failure of Transfer Approach*

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As external agents tend to create knowledge based on their experiences,

- ❑ Transferred knowledge tends to be out of local contexts and,
- ❑ endogenous creation process in local society tends to be undermined.

# New Approach for Knowledge Creation(3)

## *Basic concepts of new TC*

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### □ Endogenous rather than Exogenous

Knowledge should be created by those who need it based on their direct experiences, i.e. “Local Knowledge”.

### □ Improvement rather than Replacement

External knowledge should be used as a catalyst for improvement.



From transfer to Co-Creation

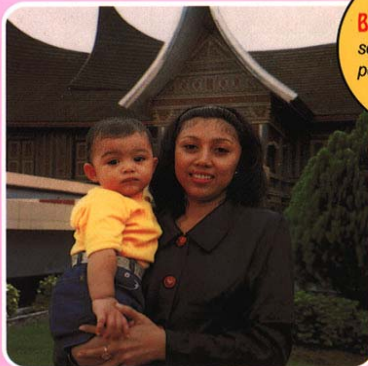
# Case: Ensuring the quality of MCH services through MCH handbook Project in Indonesia



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## BUKU KESEHATAN IBU DAN ANAK

Propinsi Sumatera Barat



**BAWALAH BUKU INI!**  
setiap pergi ke tempat  
pelayanan kesehatan

Nama Ibu : \_\_\_\_\_

Nama Anak : \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTEMEN KESEHATAN RI  
bekerja sama dengan

**JICA** JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
THE ENSURING QUALITY OF MCH SERVICES THROUGH MCH HANDBOOK PROJECT

1999

### D. BAYI UMUR 6 - 9 BULAN

*Dilisi oleh ibu / kader*

#### 1. PEMANTAUAN PERKEMBANGAN

Pada umur 9 bulan, bayi sudah bisa :

- a. Duduk sendiri. ☐ Ya ☐
- b. Memindahkan benda dari tangan satu ke tangan lain. ☐
- c. Tertawa/berteriak bila melihat benda yang menarik. ☐
- d. Makan kue tanpa dibantu. ☐



*Bila ada yang belum dapat dilakukan, maka yang perlu dilakukan ibu :*

- Stimulasi lebih sering.
- Bila dalam 1 bulan tidak ada perubahan segera ke petugas kesehatan.

#### 2. STIMULASI DINI DI RUMAH

- a. Angkat bayi dan bantu ia berdiri diatas alas yang datar dan kuat.
- b. Latih bayi memasukkan dan mengeluarkan benda dari wadah.
- c. Perlihatkan gambar benda dan bantu bayi menunjuk nama benda yang anda sebutkan.
- d. Ajak bayi bermain dengan permainan yang perlu dilakukan bersama



#### TAHUI

n jadwal

ra 1 kali

an.

ri:

uh.

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kepala



ngi dengan buah / sari buah.  
(MP-ASI) diberikan dalam bentuk  
3 kali sehari.

#### ibik ( Bubur Saring)



atau 2 sendok makan santan,  
garam secukupnya.

#### b. Cara membuatnya

- Beras dimasak dengan 2-3 gelas air dan minyak goreng / santan. Tahu, tempe, lauk lain, daun bayam atau sayur hijau lain dipotong kecil-kecil.
- Setelah beras menjadi bubur, masukan bahan lain.
- Tambahkan garam sedikit lalu cicipi.
- Masak lagi hingga matang, selanjutnya disaring atau dihaluskan.

## II . Program Structure

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- 1 . Objectives
- 2 . Outcomes
- 3 . Activities
- 4 . Final Seminar

# 1. Objectives of AAKCP/RCD

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- ❑ To provide the space where Asian and African experiences would be shared and thereby,
- ❑ To facilitate each participating organization to create its own knowledge for development within its own contexts,
- ❑ To strengthen a network of key policy organizations of Africa and Asia in the area of RCD, and
- ❑ To establish a model of capacity development replacing the traditional transfer model.

## 2. Outcomes of AAKCP/RCDs

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- ▣ Each participating organization was expected to achieve following outcomes at the end of the program.
  - 1) A Policy Product for RCD.
  - 2) Enhanced process of knowledge creation.

### 3. Activities

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Phase 1. Initial Seminar

Phase 2. Formulation of Policy Research Projects (PRPs) to be conducted jointly by partner organizations of Africa and Asia

Phase 3. Implementation of the PRPs

Phase 4. Institutionalization of results of the PRPs

## 4. Final Seminar

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- ▣ To share outputs of PRPs (=knowledge co-created by African and Thai partners), process involved in implementation (=knowledge creation process experienced) and lessons learned,
  - ▣ To discuss and identify future steps to utilize PRP outputs
- = one process of continuous capacity development



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Thank you very much.

**Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-creation  
Programme, Rural Community  
Development Sub-Programme,  
AAKCP-RCD**

*Agro-Processing of Fresh Vegetables, Fruits and  
Oils/nuts*

Implementing Country: **Ministry of  
Agriculture- *Kenya***

Asian Counterpart: **Department of  
Agriculture Extension-  
*Thailand.***

# Background to PRP

- Primary production dominates Kenya's agriculture
- Low on farm and off farm processing- leading to low incomes and less jobs
- Cause of inadequate value addition
  - Poor infrastructure
  - Limited access to appropriate technologies
  - Lack of reference/ operation extension package (manual) with clear guidelines e.g. on standards for quality
  - Weak extension and inadequately skilled public & private extension
  - Low level of entrepreneurial skills among farming group

# Narrative Summary of PRP

- Two pilot group (Kiyo Women Group and Murkutwa Fruit Processors) as initial target
- Final output targets the private and public extension agents.
- Goal is to increase income of rural people
- Main final output is the operational guidelines (manual) of rural community focusing on value addition of agricultural produce
- Other outputs to enhance main output-RRA, market survey and stakeholders' workshop

# Amendments of the plan

- Implementation of PRP delayed and shifted from September 2005 to December 2005.
- All activities then shifted as below
  - Kenya study mission to Thailand- September 2005 to December 2005
  - Resources persons from Thailand visit to Kenya- October 2005 to march 2006
  - Project completion- March 2006 to June 2006
  - RRA was to be before Thailand expert visits but came latter.

# Inputs conducted

- **Kenya-** staff from agri- business department including of agro-processing sub-division, vehicle, and computer facilities. With the restructuring of Ministry of Agriculture the activities of Agro-processing and hence PRP shifted from Extension Department to the newly created agri-business Department.
- **Thailand-** resource persons, skills and knowledge in agro-processing.
- **JICA** –budget support (US\$ 50,000), Expert advice, logistical support in Kenya and Thailand.
- The inputs were as planned apart from what is detailed above. Also due to budget/expenditure adjustment some few activities couldn't be achieved 100%.

# Activities implemented

- **Knowledge exchange** with Thailand- Visit to Thailand (learn practices in agro-processing) and Kenya (demonstrations and learning of agro-processing activities) and drafting of research paper.
- **RRA in rural agro-processing**-in 18 districts out of 72 Kenya districts
- **Market survey**
- **Stakeholders workshop.**
- **Preparation of the manual** -with recipes from six crops
- *Nearly all activities were implemented as scheduled. However some like trial of recipes, and community/staff training were not fully implemented because of resource and time constraints*

# Results of the PRP(1)

## Final Output

- **Agro-processing Manual** detailing variety of recipes derived from: mangoes, pineapples, paw paw, banana, tomatoes, and Soya Beans.



# Results of the PRP(2)

## Intermediate Outputs

- **Report on RRA on Agro-processing-** detailing products processed, equipment used, materials availability, losses, packaging used, marketing of processed products, funding, structures for processing, waste utilization and opportunities for agro-processing. The study gave an insight into the areas that need to be addressed to achieve better implementation of final output. It also enabled in identifying other potential groups/entrepreneurs on who interventions of final output would be implemented.

# Results of the PRP(3)

- **Report on market survey-** details characteristics of buyers, types of market outlets, and buying characteristics and product attributes preferred on the products from the two pilot groups. The survey gave an insight into how the new product/recipes in the final output would do in the market. It also help understand how crucial some aspects like packaging, labeling will be to these new products.
- **Report on stakeholders workshop proceedings-**Discussion with stakeholders in agro-processing- in aspect of; crop production, quality, equipment, funding, promotion of agro-processing, packaging, marketing product development and research. Discussions on how to overcome constraints in agro-processing and to create linkages in agro-processing. The discussion created early linkages on possible collaborators in final output and also gave an insight into how some of the issues need to be handled to enhance better implementation of the final output.

# Knowledge Shared

- Use of appropriate packaging to better market the product and provoking the sourcing of technologies to enhance this.
- Adoption of specific technologies and knowledge e.g fibre glass for dryers and hand chippers.
- Alternative making of products-e.g better banana chips, long lasting juice.
- Learned were new techniques e.g. of crisp making, how to incorporate other player to enhance growth in the sector

# Difficulties in implementing the PRP

- Financial constraints to acquire identified/appropriate technologies
- Time and resources to test products, and to share manual with stakeholders.
- Restructuring of the ministry-causing delay in implementation
- Overlapping of duties & transport constraints.
- Lack of existing facilitating factors to support growth in agro-processing- research linkages, infrastructure, credit/financial support etc.

# Lessons Learned (1)

- There is potential to upscale agro-processing in Kenya
- Processing techniques and equipments
- Conducive environment to growth of agro-processing industry eg: govt support, enabling policy and regulatory framework,
- strong research linkages,
- Developed human capacity,
- effective extension system,

# Lessons Learned (2)

- Strong Public-private Partnerships in areas of research-extension-farmers linkages,
- Developed infrastructure
- financing and
- political goodwill

# Future plans

- Testing of manual and sharing with stake holders.
- Explore further Technical co-operation under AAKCP to allow for
  - Enlargement of the manual to incorporate cereals, oil crop, roots & tubers
  - Development of a policy on agro-processing
  - Capacity building to staff and stakeholders
  - Sourcing, fabricating, testing and promotion of technologies/equipment for processing and packaging
  - Support to entrepreneurs
- Enhance public-private partnership .

THANK YOU

Welcome to Kenya!



(PRP)

ASIA – AFRICA KNOWLEDGE CO-  
CREATION PROGRAM (AAKCP)  
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
SUB-PROGRAM (RCDS)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM  
BETWEEN MAAIF – UGANDA,  
THAILAND AND JICA



# GENERAL INFORMATION ON PRP

## 1. BACKGROUND

- PRP was developed in line with the National agricultural policies and strategies for Modernizing Agriculture and eradicating poverty (PMA & PEAP).
- Uganda chose Thailand as the cooperating Asian partner.
- Implementation of PRP was from January to May 2006.



## 2. NARRATIVE SUMMARY

- **Background**
- Low farmers' income was identified as the key problem.
- PRP Targeted farmers and extension staff of Doho Rice Scheme.
- b) **Causes of the problem**
- Low income generation skills and knowledge of farmers.
- In-adequate technical capacity of extension workers.



# Cont.

- Lack of appropriate logistics for extension workers e.g. Transport and Demonstration materials.
- Weak farmers' association i.e. lack of trust between farmers & low technical and managerial skills.
- Lack of appropriate production and processing tools.



# Cont.

- Hence PRP tackled the above problems by capacity building through field visits and training workshops.
- Target area – Doho Rice Scheme.
- Target group – Farmers group leaders, key farmers and technical staff (30 & 10) respectively.
- Project Purpose.



# Cont.

- i). Farmers in the scheme improve yields & income from irrigated rice.
- ii) Rice imports of Uganda suppressed through increased rice production.



# Cont.

## **c) Amendments of the PRP Plan**

Majority of the activities were carried out as per visit except the field visit and training workshop in Uganda which was changed from February to March 2006 due to the National Presidential and Parliamentary elections.



### 3.INPUTS CONDUCTED

- From Ugandan side
- Five training facilitators in irrigation and rice cultivation, fisheries, home economics and extension.
- Two Project Managers (Coordinator & Supervisor).
- Facilities like training venue, office for resource persons and land for demonstrations.





## b) FROM THAILAND COUNTERPART SIDE

- Two facilitators for the training in Uganda (one for rice-fish culture and one for extension).

## c) FROM JICA SIDE

- Provided budget support (USD 41,604).
- Provided contact persons (Mr. Tomitaka).
- One facilitator for rice cultivation.



## 4.ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

- Mobilization and sensitization of stakeholders (November 2005 to February 2006).
- Study Missions (visits) in Thailand and Uganda training workshop in various disciplines (extension workers and farmers from 19<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2006).
- Establishment of sample rice/fish pond.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Report writing.



# RESULTS OF PRP

## a) **Summary of Outputs**

- Workshop participants improved their knowledge and skills on rice cultivation (Adoption rate increased from 40-60%).
- Farmers sensitized on integration of rice cultivation with fish rearing.
- Demonstration pond for rice/fish culture set up.
- Three farmers prepared rice plots to integrate rice with fish farming.



# Cont.

- Irrigation Water Users Groups committees formed (11 members per block).
- Farmers' trust in the association improved (members increased from 100 to 200).
- Management and production recommendations at the scheme were made.
- A draft project proposal on technical cooperation between Uganda, Thailand and JICA was formulated (aimed at increasing incomes of farmers).



## b) Knowledge Co-creation

- Knowledge & experience from Thailand to Uganda Partners.
- Well planned coordinated and facilitated Agricultural Production, (export crops, new alternatives crops and agricultural extension).
- Water for irrigation given top priority in Thailand.
- Water users groups/associations well established to ensure good maintenance and operation of irrigation facilities.



# Cont.

- All stages of rice cultivation from seed selection up to harvesting and processing were well covered.
- Creation of awareness on integrating fish farming in Paddy Fields was covered (increase in farmers' income and improvement in the level of nutrition).
- Appreciated the King's new theory of land and water management (land allocation to various uses, group formation, and cooperation with the private sector).



# Cont.

- Appreciated the existence of income generating projects for women groups e.g. processing of banana chips, corn milk, vinegar production, mushroom production etc.
  - Appreciated production of high value crops like sweet corn, Asparagus and bio fertilizers.
- ii) Knowledge and experience from Uganda to Thailand Partners.



# Cont.

- Thailand partners came to know that Ugandan extension staff need more training in irrigation, water management and integrated fish/rice farming.
- There is lack of appropriate farm machinery such as small tractors and animal power for timely and proper land preparation.
- The rate of adoption of timely line transplanting is effected by inefficiency in water control (broken down irrigation infrastructure).





# Cont.

- Farmers of the scheme have much indigenous knowledge on rice farming. They need to implement their knowledge and skills with that of Thailand JICA experts.

## c) **Difficulties in implementation of the PRP:**

- i) Knowledge Co-creation



# Cont.

- Logistics: Some materials for facilitating knowledge co-creation were not readily available e.g. documented indigenous knowledge.
- Communication barrier: although there are some communication barriers, Thai partner organization exerted best effort to tackle such problems by preparing English documentation before-hand.



## ii) PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- Delay in release of project funds (funds were released in February 2006 instead of November 2005).
- Change in plan for field visit to Uganda and training workshop (implemented in March instead of February 2006).
- Inefficiency irrigation system due to broken water control embankment on the main irrigation canal (serious flooding in April caused delay in subsequent field operations).



# Cont.

- Lack of appropriate transport for the project coordinator to monitor and evaluate the adoption of PRP knowledge.
- Delay in receiving guidelines from JICA for report writing and formulation of the new project proposal (rushing to compile the reports and failing to meet the submission deadlines.
- Delay in compiling and submitting reports due to frequent electricity power failures.
- Lack of training materials/tools (Power Point Projector and digital camera).



# LESSONS LEARNT

- There is need to have an efficient, adequate and well facilitated extension service.
- Farmers' participatory approach in management, operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure is of paramount importance for good scheme management.
- Capacity building through training for both staff and farmers' leaders is very important.
- There must be a strong farmers' association to which all farmers must be members.



# Cont.

- There is need for a strong Water Users Association.
- There is need for farmers to pay an appropriate irrigation fee.



# FUTURE PLAN AFTER THE PRP

- Doho Rice Scheme Farmers Association (DORSFA) will provide funds for the fish/rice pond up to harvest time (Fish feeds)
- Staff and farmers will ensure that the fish pond site is protected from predators.
- Staff, DORSFA and key farmers will publicise the results of the practices emphasized in the PRP
- The pilot/rice/fish culture project will be expanded to cover more than 200 rice/fish plots, and two ordinary fish ponds in the scheme

# Cont

By the end of 2007

- The benefits of the PRP will be sustained through involvement of all the local and national administrative and political leaders (sensitizing and mobilizing farmers, providing financial and technical backup)
- Implementation of the new proposed projects.





# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government of Uganda through MAAIF should request JICA and Thailand to continue training in Doho Rice Irrigation Scheme.
- MAAIF in collaboration with JICA and Thailand should facilitate availing of appropriate machinery such as tractors for timely and proper land preparation.



# cont

- Rice/fish farming should be expanded and supported by development partners like MAAIF, District and local authorities, JICA and Thailand officials.
- Farmers and extension staff tours to other rice producing areas within and outside Uganda should be planned and financially supported.



# Cont.

- The government Technical staff at MAAIF and Doho Rice Scheme should be trained in Thailand in areas of water management and water users' group dynamics. Also in agricultural Extension service delivery techniques.
- Thailand facilitators should come to Doho as a follow up on the above training.



# Cont.

- The Commissioner from JICA – Tokyo and Uganda JICA officials should come to Doho to evaluate the progress of the pilot project.
- A long term Technical cooperation between Uganda and Thailand should established.



# SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN UGANDA, THAILAND AND JICA

## 1. **Project Title:**

Increasing Incomes Of Farmers Of Doho Rice Irrigation Scheme Through Improved And Integrated Rice Production

## 2. **Project Purpose:**

To Contribute towards increasing incomes of farmers and ensuring food security and nutrition among farmers.



# Cont.

## 3. Specific Objectives

- To improve the technical capacity of Extension staff (15) through training.
- To improve income generation skills and knowledge of farmers and ensuring food security and nutrition among farmers.
- To introduce and popularise integration of fish rearing in rice paddy fields in Doho Rice Irrigation Scheme.
- To improve the performance and management of the Farmers' Association and Farmers' groups through training and field visits.



# Cont

- To establish an agricultural technology transfer centre at Doho Rice Irrigation Scheme



## 4. PROJECT OUTPUT

- Farmers' income generating skills and knowledge enhanced, focusing mainly on rice/fish culture.
- Technical skills/capacity of extension staff enhanced.
- Farmers' Association and Farmers' Groups performance improved/strengthened.





# Cont

- Agricultural Technology Transfer centre/Information centre established at Doho Rice Irrigation scheme.
- Rice cultivation integrated with fish rearing established at Doho Rice Irrigation Scheme.
- Project Implementation Unit established at Doho Rice Scheme.



## 5. INPUTS

- **Uganda Side**
- **Counterpart Staff**
- **Facilities like training venue, office for resource persons and land for demonstrations.**

### **B. Thailand Side**

- **Arrangements for field visits in Thailand**
- **Resource persons for training in fish farming in rice paddy fields, mushroom growing and extension.**



# Cont.

- **C. JICA Side**
- Budget support of \$200.000
- One Resource Person for training in water management and rice cultivation
- One contact person for coordination between JICA and Project Administrators.



## 6. SCHEDULE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- Duration : 2 years
- Project Start: Japanese FY 2007
- Project End: Japanese FY 2009



## 7. ESTIMATED BUDGET

- Staff/Farmers' Study - \$ 30.000  
Tour to Thailand
- ii. Thailand Experts  
Field Visits and - \$ 20.000  
training in Uganda
- iii. Training expenses for - \$ 50.000  
Extension staff and  
farmers.



# Cont.

iv. Project coordination Management and Evaluation.	-	\$ 25.000
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v. Contingencies	-	\$ 10.000
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<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$ 200.000</b>
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END

THANK YOU!!!





Mrs. Rumpuey Pattamavichaiporn  
Director, Countries Partnership Branch  
(Bilateral and Trilateral)

*Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency  
(TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand*



# TICA in Brief



**Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand**

# Thai Government's Development Cooperation Policy (1)

- **To promote social and humanitarian responsibility through technical cooperation and international partnership for development**
- **To promote development and poverty eradication in developing countries by provision of technical cooperation to other developing nations**

**Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand**

# Thai Government's Development Cooperation Policy (2)

- **To strengthen existing relations and build new partnership with other countries through technical and development cooperation**
- **To enhance International cooperation with other countries through partnership basis**

**Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand**

# South-South Cooperation

➤ In 1955

- Started providing technical assistance to other developing countries.

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand

# South-South Cooperation Policy

- **To promote and develop closed relationships with developing countries**
- **To exchange knowledge and experiences through technical cooperation in the areas that Thailand has expertise**

**Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (1)

- **Since 1978, South-South Cooperation with Africa started**
- **African Year in 2005**
- **Committee of Economic and Technical Cooperation Policy approved 24 targeted African countries for development cooperation for 2006 – 2007**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (2)

## ➤ Focused Areas of Cooperation

- Agriculture
- Public Health
- Income Generation

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA),  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (3)

## ➤ **Cooperation Modality**

- **Bilateral Cooperation**
- **Trilateral Cooperation**
- **Asia-Africa Cooperation**



# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (4)

## ➤ **Bilateral Cooperation**

- **Annual International Training Courses Programme – AITC**
- **Bilateral Cooperation Project**
  - **Madagascar**
  - **Mozambique**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (5)

## ➤ **Bilateral Cooperation**

### ▪ **Initiative Cooperation for Africa**

- **Malaria**
- **HIV/AIDS**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (6)

## ➤ Trilateral Cooperation

with  **UNDP**

 **France**

 **Japan**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (7)

## ➤ **Trilateral Cooperation**

### ▪ **with UNDP**

#### • **Areas of Focus**

- **SMEs Development**
- **Public Health**
- **Agriculture and Rural Development**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (8)

## ➤ Trilateral Cooperation

### ▪ with UNDP

#### • Activities

- Study Visit on SMEs Network Programme
- Workshop on HIV/AIDS: Prevention and Care

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (9)

## ➤ Trilateral Cooperation

### ▪ with France

**is on the Process of Discussions**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (10)

## ➤ **Trilateral Cooperation**

### ▪ **with Japan**

#### • **Areas of Focus**

- **Agriculture Extension**
- **Public Health**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (11)

## ➤ **Trilateral Cooperation**

### ▪ **with Japan**

- **Cooperation Programme**

- **Third Country Training Programme (TCTP)**
- **Third Country Expert Programme (TCEP)**
- **Trilateral Project**



# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (12)

## ➤ **Asia-Africa Cooperation**

- **Asia–Africa Knowledge Co-creation Programme (AAKCP)**

# Thailand Development Cooperation for Africa (13)

## ➤ **Recommendations**

- **Select the suitable programme to be in line with the national situation and policy of African countries**
- **Stress on demand-driven and absorptive-capacity-matched assistance to ensure aid effectiveness**



# Tanzania Policy Research Project (PRP) on HIV/AIDS

**IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION:**

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,  
GENDER AND CHILDREN- TANZANIA**

**PARTNER ORGANIZATION:**

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH - THAILAND**

# Background of the PRP

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- Tanzania is among the countries with the highest prevalence of HIV with a rapid rise of infection rate.
- 1983: first three cases of AIDS in Tanzania
- 1986: all regions reported having AIDS cases

# HIV/AIDS and....

## Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children

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- Rapidly increasing number of orphans
- Reduced GDP growth rate
- Reduced life expectancy at birth
- Loss of reproductive age population
- Increase burden to women
- Women are more vulnerable

- *Therefore,*
  - PRP is an attempt to curtail the fast spread of HIV/AIDS.
- *Formulation of guidelines for various interventions to combat the epidemic.*

*PRP supports achievements of objectives stipulated in the following National Policies and Strategies;*

- National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001),
- National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS (2003-2007)
- National Strategy for Growth and reduction of poverty (NSGRP)
- Community Development Policy
- Women and Gender Development Policy
- Child Development Policy

# *Narrative Summary of the PRP*

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## *Overall Goal of the PRP*

- Reduced spread of HIV/AIDS in the country

## *Expected Outcomes of the Final Outputs*

- Guidelines and recommendations adopted by communities

## *Final Outputs*

- Draft guidelines and recommendations on HIV/AIDS control developed and approved



# *Target Groups and Areas*

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- Two sample districts : Morogoro and Mvomero
- People aged 15-49 years (male and female)

➤ As the sites to draft the Guidelines and Recommendations for communities

- *Immediate beneficiaries are residents of those two districts*
- *Tested Guidelines can be applied to other areas*

# *Outputs*

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## *Immediate Outputs:*

- Lessons learned by Tanzania experts visit to Thailand
- Lessons learned by Thai experts visit to Tanzania
- Baseline survey report

# *Activities*

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1. Initial preparations
2. Tanzania experts visit Thailand
3. Preparation of survey tools
4. Sensitization workshop
5. Conduct baseline survey
6. Production of baseline survey report
7. Thai experts visit Tanzania
8. Draft guidelines
9. Stakeholders workshop
10. Finalization and approval of guidelines

# *Amendments of the plan*

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- As a result of the Tanzania delegation study visit to Thailand in November, 2005.
  - The initial proposal was amended to focus only on prevention.
- But, the final output remained the same and no changes made in the PDM.

# ***INPUTS CONDUCTED***

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## **1. Human Resources**

- 5 local experts as core-researchers
- 1 consultant for preparation of survey tools and data processing
- 12 enumerators for data collection
- 2 experts from Thailand for collaboration in
  - ✓ survey design
  - ✓ data analysis
  - ✓ development of the guidelines

## **2. Financial resources**

- costs were met through itemised budget lines as per project document.

# *Activities Implemented*

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## *Implemented*

- Initial preparations
- Tanzania experts visit Thailand
- Preparation of survey tools
- Sensitization workshop
- Conduct baseline survey
- Production of baseline survey report
- Thai experts visit Tanzania

## *Ongoing and to be implemented*

- Draft guidelines
- Stakeholders workshop
- Finalization and approval of guidelines

# *Summary of the Outputs (1)*

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## *Lessons learned by Tanzania experts visit to Thailand*

1. Extensive use of condoms in combating HIV/AIDS
2. Peoples' understanding on the importance of checking their sero status
3. Formation of groups for people living with HIV/AIDS
4. Involvement of the Civil society mainly NGOs and FBOs in combating HIV/AIDS
5. Integration of STIs, TB and HIV/AIDS Programmes to facilitate efficiency in their management

## *Summary of the Outputs (2)*

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### *Lessons learned by Thai experts visit to Tanzania*

- Social and cultural context make different HIV/AIDS situation which needs different interventions
- Intercultural working experiences



# *Summary of the Output (3)*

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## *Baseline survey in 2 sample districts*

### *Purpose.....to identify*

- Factors leading to unsafe sexual behaviors among the sexually active age groups
- Factors leading to improper/lack of condom use
- The extent of the sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the area

# Factors leading to unsafe sexual behaviors among the sexually active age groups

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- High proportion of people had knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- Certain proportion had misconceptions about HIV transmission.
- Lovers outside marriage are main transmitters of HIV/AIDS within families
- Religious beliefs and cultural practices do sometimes frustrate condom use campaigns.
- A number of respondents had multiple sex partners due to cultural practices and beliefs

# *Condom use*

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- **Always use condoms**
  - male: 24.6 %                      female: 19.5 %
- **Reasons given for not always using condoms**
  - Trust of their partners
  - Lack of partner co-operation
  - Negative attitude toward condom use
  - Lack of Knowledge
  - Unavailability of condoms
  - Related to birth control

# *The extent of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)*

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18.9% have ever acquired STI in their life time

- 63.8% got treatment from health facilities
- 27.7% got treatment with their partners,
- 8.6% just bought medicines from shops and treated themselves

# *Outlines of Guidelines*

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- I. Articulation from the National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework
  
- II. Concept and consideration of interventions developed from the survey results

# *Knowledge Co-creation*

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- Knowledge from Thailand
  - Evidence-based planning and implementation
  - Community and civil society involvement
  - Integration of HIV, TB, STI
- Adaptation to Tanzania
  - Conducted the survey
  - Involving communities in development process
- Impact to Tanzania
  - Not yet

# Difficulties in the Implementation of PRP

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## *Time constraints*

- Time was limited to accomplish each activity
- Difficulties in coping with the co-creation methodology which was very new and was first time coming across it

## *Future Plans After the PRP (1)*

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- JICA to extend support to the Ministry to ensure the guidelines are accomplished.
- Put in place and disseminate guidelines on HIV/AIDS control for being used by the target groups.
- Monitor and evaluate the impact of the guidelines.
- Strengthen the partnerships between Tanzania and Thailand



## *Future Plans After the PRP (2)*

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- Identify vulnerable groups at risk of getting HIV infection and help them through initiation of small scale projects.
- Establishment of recreation centers to attract youths away from risk of contracting HIV/AIDS

*THANKS FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION  
“AHSANTE SANA”*



*#AIDS IS A WAR TOGETHER WE MUST FIGHT#*